

JUNIPER NETWORKS INC

Form 424B5

February 28, 2014

Table of Contents

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)  
 Registration No. 333- 190491

**CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE**

<b>Title of Each Class of</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Amount of</b>
<b>Securities to be Registered</b>	<b>to be</b>	<b>Offering</b>	<b>Aggregate</b>	<b>Registration Fee(1)</b>
	<b>Registered</b>	<b>Price Per Unit</b>	<b>Offering Price</b>	
4.500% Senior Notes due 2024	\$350,000,000	99.847%	\$349,464,500	\$45,012

- (1) The filing fee is calculated in accordance with Rule 457(r) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Filing fees of \$35,650 were previously paid in connection with the registration of unsold securities on the registrant's registration statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-168733) initially filed by the registrant on August 10, 2010. Pursuant to Rule 457(p) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, such amount is being offset against the filing fee due for this offering. Accordingly, the registrant has paid \$9,362 in connection with this offering, which represents the difference between the registration fee owed in connection with this offering and the registration fee paid in connection with the prior registration statement.

**Table of Contents**

Prospectus Supplement

(To prospectus dated August 8, 2013)

**\$350,000,000****4.500% Senior Notes due 2024**

Juniper Networks, Inc. is offering \$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.500% Senior Notes due 2024 (the notes ). Interest on the notes will be payable in cash semiannually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2014. The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally with all of our other existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness. We may redeem the notes, at any time in whole or from time to time in part, at the redemption price described in this prospectus supplement.

The notes will be issued only in registered book-entry form, in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. Currently there is no public market for the notes.

**Investing in the notes involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page S-7 to read about factors you should consider before buying the notes.**

	<b>Per Note</b>	<b>Total</b>
Public offering price (1)	99.847%	\$ 349,464,500
Underwriting discounts and commissions	0.650%	\$ 2,275,000
Proceeds to Juniper Networks, Inc. (before expenses) (1)	99.197%	\$ 347,189,500

(1) Plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, from March 4, 2014.

*Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.*

The underwriters expect to deliver the notes in book-entry form only through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company against payment in New York, New York on or about March 4, 2014. Beneficial interests in the notes will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by The Depository Trust Company and its direct and indirect participants, including Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, Luxembourg and Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.

*Joint Book-Running Managers*

**Barclays**

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

*Co-Manager*

**Citigroup**

The date of this prospectus supplement is February 27, 2014.

**Table of Contents**

Neither we nor the underwriters have authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any issuer free writing prospectus. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus together are an offer to sell only the notes offered in this offering, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or any issuer free writing prospectus is current only as of its date.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**Prospectus Supplement**

	<b>Page</b>
<u>About This Prospectus Supplement</u>	ii
<u>Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	iii
<u>Summary</u>	S-1
<u>Risk Factors</u>	S-7
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	S-27
<u>Capitalization</u>	S-28
<u>Description of the Notes</u>	S-29
<u>Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations</u>	S-46
<u>Certain ERISA Considerations</u>	S-50
<u>Underwriting</u>	S-52
<u>Validity of Notes</u>	S-56
<u>Experts</u>	S-56
<u>Documents Incorporated by Reference</u>	S-56

**Prospectus**

	<b>Page</b>
<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	2
<u>Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges</u>	4
<u>Risk Factors</u>	5
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	5
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	6
<u>Description of Capital Stock</u>	7
<u>Description of the Depositary Shares</u>	11
<u>Description of the Warrants</u>	14
<u>Description of the Debt Securities</u>	16
<u>Description of the Purchase Contracts and the Purchase Units</u>	26
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	27
<u>Legal Matters</u>	30
<u>Experts</u>	30
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	30
<u>Information Incorporated by Reference</u>	31

**Table of Contents**

**ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT**

This document consists of two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering. The second part is the accompanying prospectus, which describes more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering. You should read both this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, together with additional information described under the heading **Where You Can Find More Information**. We have not authorized anyone to provide any information other than that contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or in any free writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of us or to which we have referred you. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you.

In this prospectus supplement, as permitted by law, we incorporate by reference information from other documents that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this prospectus supplement and should be read with the same care. When we update the information contained in documents that have been incorporated by reference by making future filings with the SEC, the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement is considered to be automatically updated and superseded. In other words, in case of a conflict or inconsistency between information contained in this prospectus supplement and information incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, you should rely on the information contained in the document that was filed later.

We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, any issuer free writing prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference is accurate only as of their respective dates. Juniper Networks, Inc.'s business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since such dates. Neither this prospectus supplement nor the accompanying prospectus constitutes an offer, or an invitation on our behalf or on behalf of the underwriters, to subscribe for and purchase, any of the notes and may not be used for or in connection with an offer or solicitation by anyone, in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation.

Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, when we refer in this prospectus supplement to Juniper Networks, Inc., the Company, we, our, us or similar words, we are referring only to the parent company, Juniper Networks, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

**Table of Contents**

**SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated by reference herein and therein contain certain statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. You can identify these and other forward-looking statements by the use of words such as becoming, may, will, should, predicts, potential, continue, anticipates, believe, estimates, seeks, expects, plans, intends, the negative of such words, or comparable terminology. Those statements appear in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated by reference herein and therein, particularly in the sections entitled Summary and Risk Factors in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the sections entitled Risk Factors, Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, and include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of our company and management that are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions. We claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for all forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we have based these expectations on our beliefs as well as our assumptions, and such expectations may prove to be incorrect. Our actual results of operations and financial performance could differ significantly from those expressed in or implied by our management's forward-looking statements. For factors, risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause our actual results of operations and financial performance to differ significantly from those expressed in or implied by our management's forward-looking statements, please see the Risk Factors section provided below and in portions of our periodic reports filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. There is no assurance that any list of risks and uncertainties or risk factors is complete.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated by reference may not occur, and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on information available to us on the date of the document that contains the forward-looking statements, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

Although we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, you are advised to review any additional disclosures we make in the documents we subsequently file with the SEC that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. See Documents Incorporated by Reference.

## **Table of Contents**

### **SUMMARY**

*This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and does not contain all the information that you need to consider in making your investment decision. You should carefully read this entire prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, as well as the information to which we refer you and the information incorporated by reference herein, before deciding whether to invest in the notes. You should pay special attention to the **Risk Factors** section of this prospectus supplement to determine whether an investment in the notes is appropriate for you.*

### **About Juniper Networks, Inc.**

#### **Overview**

At Juniper Networks, we design, develop, and sell products and services for high-performance networks, which combine scale and performance with agility and efficiency, so customers can build the best networks for their businesses. Our routing, switching and security products address the high-performance networking requirements of global service providers, enterprises, governments, and research and public sector organizations that view the network as critical to their success. Our software, silicon, and systems represent innovations that transform the experience and economics of networking, helping customers achieve superior performance, greater choice, and flexibility, while reducing overall total cost of ownership.

We do business in three geographic regions: Americas, Europe, Middle East, and Africa ( EMEA ), and Asia Pacific ( APAC ). During 2013, we operated under two business segments: Platform Systems Division ( PSD ) and Software Solutions Division ( SSD ). Our PSD segment primarily offers scalable routing and switching products that are used in service provider, enterprise, and public sector networks to control and direct network traffic between data centers, core, edge, aggregation, campus, Wide Area Networks ( WANs ), and consumer and business devices. Our SSD segment offers solutions focused on network security and network services applications for both service providers and enterprise customers. Both segments offer worldwide services, including technical support and professional services, as well as educational and training programs to our customers. Together, our high-performance product and service offerings help our customers convert legacy networks that provide commoditized services into more valuable assets that provide differentiation, value, and increased performance, reliability, and security to end-users. During 2013, we consolidated operational oversight and management of all security products within our SSD segment. As a result of this product realignment, security products previously reported in our PSD segment (including the Branch SRX, Branch Firewall, and J Series product families) are now reported in our SSD segment. In addition, we realigned our Contrail products from our PSD segment to our SSD segment. Segment data for prior years has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. See Note 13, *Segments*, in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, for further information about the realignment and financial information regarding each of our PSD and SSD segments, which is incorporated herein by reference.

#### **Recent Developments**

##### ***Integrated Operating Plan***

In February 2014, we announced an integrated operating plan ( IOP ) to refocus the Company on innovation that matters most to service providers and enterprises where demand for High-IQ Networks and best-in-class cloud environments are driving growth. The IOP strategy capitalizes upon our engineering expertise across routing, switching, security, control and network management to align our focus to become a leading provider of secure High-IQ Networks while serving the needs of Cloud Builders. Through the execution of the IOP we plan to coalesce our engineering talent, go-to-market teams and R&D around this strategy resulting in streamlined operations and business portfolio and operational efficiencies. As we implement the IOP, it is possible that our segments may change.

**Table of Contents**

***Accelerated Share Repurchase Program***

We entered into accelerated share repurchase agreements (the "ASR Agreements") with Barclays Bank PLC and Goldman, Sachs & Co. on February 27, 2014, providing for the repurchase of an aggregate of approximately \$1.2 billion of shares of our common stock in connection with our capital allocation plan announced on February 20, 2014.

**Other Information**

Our principal executive offices are located at 1194 North Mathilda Avenue, Sunnyvale, California 94089, and our telephone number is (408) 745-2000. We maintain a website at [www.juniper.net](http://www.juniper.net). We are not incorporating the contents of, or information accessible through, our website into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

**Risk Factors**

An investment in the notes involves certain risks. You should carefully consider the risks described under "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement and in the "Risk Factors" section included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as well as other information included or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including our financial statements and the notes thereto, before making an investment decision.



**Table of Contents**

**Summary of Offering**

*The following summary contains basic information about the notes and is not complete. It does not contain all the information that is important to you. For a more complete understanding of the notes, you should read the section of this prospectus supplement entitled "Description of the Notes," together with the section of the prospectus entitled "Description of the Debt Securities."*

Issuer	Juniper Networks, Inc., a Delaware corporation.
Notes Offered	\$350,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of notes.
Maturity Date	March 15, 2024.
Interest and Payment Dates	4.500% per annum, payable semiannually in arrears in cash on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning September 15, 2014.
Ranking	<p>The notes will rank:</p> <p>equal in right of payment to all of our other senior unsecured indebtedness;</p> <p>senior in right of payment to all of our subordinated indebtedness;</p> <p>effectively subordinated in right of payment to our secured obligations, to the extent of the assets securing such obligations; and</p> <p>structurally subordinated in right of payment to all of our subsidiaries' obligations (including secured and unsecured obligations).</p>
Change of Control Triggering Event	In the event of a change of control repurchase event, as defined herein, the holders may require us to purchase for cash all or a portion of their notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. See "Description of the Notes—Purchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event."
Optional Redemption	We may redeem the notes at any time, in whole or from time to time in part, at the redemption price described under "Description of the Notes—Optional Redemption" in this prospectus supplement.
Future Issuances	The notes will initially be limited to an aggregate principal amount of \$350,000,000. We may from time to time, without notice to or consent of the holders, increase the aggregate principal amount of the notes outstanding by issuing additional notes in the future with the same terms as the notes offered hereby, except for the issue date, the offering price,

and, if applicable, the payment of interest accruing prior to the issue date of such additional notes and the first payment of interest following the issue date of such additional notes; *provided* that if such additional notes are not fungible with the notes offered

S-3

**Table of Contents**

hereby for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such additional notes will have a separate CUSIP number.

Use of Proceeds

We expect to receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately \$346.4 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated expenses payable by us. We will use the net proceeds from the sale of securities offered by this prospectus supplement for general corporate purposes, which may include share repurchases, working capital, capital expenditures, other corporate expenses and acquisitions of products, technologies or businesses. In addition, we intend to use \$1.2 billion of cash on hand to repurchase shares of our common stock under the ASR Agreements that we entered into in connection with our previously announced capital allocation plan. See Use of Proceeds.

Form and Denomination

The notes will be offered in book-entry form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

Listing

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.

Governing Law

The notes and the indenture pursuant to which we will issue the notes will be governed by the laws of the State of New York.

Trustee

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A.

No Prior Market

The notes will be new securities for which there is no existing market. Although the underwriters have informed us that they intend to make a market in the notes, they are not obligated to do so, and they may discontinue market-making activities at any time without notice. We cannot assure you that an active or liquid market for the notes will develop or be maintained.

**Table of Contents****Summary of Selected Consolidated Financial Information**

We present below our summary of selected consolidated financial information. The summary consolidated statements of operations data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013 and the summary consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2012 and 2013 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. The summary consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. The historical results presented below are not necessarily indicative of financial results to be achieved in future periods. You should read this information together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes, included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011 <sup>(a)</sup>	2012 <sup>(b)</sup>	2013 <sup>(c)</sup>
	(In millions, except per share data)		
<b>Consolidated Statements of Operations Data</b>			
Net revenues	\$ 4,448.7	\$ 4,365.4	\$ 4,669.1
Cost of revenues	1,580.1	1,656.6	1,727.7
Gross margin	2,868.6	2,708.8	2,941.4
Operating expenses	2,250.1	2,400.7	2,375.5
Operating income	618.5	308.1	565.9
Other expense, net	(46.8)	(16.6)	(40.4)
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	571.7	291.5	525.5
Income tax provision	146.7	105.0	85.7
Consolidated net income	425.0	186.5	439.8
Adjustment for net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.1		
Net income attributable to Juniper Networks	\$ 425.1	\$ 186.5	\$ 439.8
Net income per share attributable to Juniper Networks common stockholders:			
Basic	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.88
Diluted	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.86
Shares used in computing net income per share:			
Basic	529.8	520.9	501.8
Diluted	541.4	526.2	510.3

- (a) Includes the following significant pre-tax items: restructuring and other charges of \$30.6 million and interest expense on debt (net of amounts capitalized) of \$37.7 million.
- (b) Includes the following significant pre-tax items: restructuring and other charges of \$99.7 million, interest expense on debt (net of amounts capitalized) of \$40.0 million, and a net gain on privately-held investments of \$25.5 million.
- (c) Includes the following significant pre-tax items: restructuring and other charges of \$47.5 million, interest expense on debt (net of amounts capitalized) of \$45.2 million, and an increase in depreciation expense within research and development ( R&D ) of \$28.3 million related to a change in estimate of the useful lives of certain computers and equipment. In addition, includes \$64.2 million of significant tax items for a multi-year claim related to the U.S. production activities deduction, a tax settlement with the Internal Revenue Service, and the reinstatement of the U.S. federal R&D tax credit on January 2, 2013 retroactive to January 1, 2012.

**As of December 31,**  
**2011                      2012                      2013**

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	(In millions)		
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheet Data</b>			
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$ 4,292.4	\$ 3,837.4	\$ 4,097.8
Working capital	2,973.0	2,178.7	2,262.5
Goodwill	3,928.1	4,057.8	4,057.7
Total assets	9,983.8	9,832.1	10,326.0
Long-term debt	999.0	999.2	999.3
Total long-term liabilities (excluding long-term debt)	428.4	411.4	583.1
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 7,089.2	\$ 6,999.0	\$ 7,302.2

S-5

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**Table of Contents****Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges**

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges on a historical basis for each of the periods indicated. You should read these ratios in connection with our consolidated financial statements, including the notes to those statements, incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

	<b>Fiscal Year Ended December 31,</b>				
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	7.8x	4.6x	9.2x	46.8x	19.7x

The ratio of earnings to fixed charges has been computed on a consolidated basis. Earnings consist of consolidated net income before income taxes plus fixed charges, net of capitalized interest, plus amortization of capitalized interest, reduced by the non-controlling interest in pre-tax income of subsidiaries that have not incurred fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense, capitalized interest, and amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness as well as a portion of rental expense estimated to represent interest.

As of the date of this prospectus supplement, we have not previously paid dividends on any shares of preferred stock, and consequently, our ratio of earnings to preferred share dividends and ratio of earnings to fixed charges would be identical.

**Table of Contents**

**RISK FACTORS**

*An investment in the notes involves certain risks. You should carefully consider the risks described below, as well as the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, before making an investment decision. Our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks. This prospectus supplement also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including the risks faced by us described below and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.*

**Risks Relating to our Company and Business**

*Our quarterly results are unpredictable and subject to substantial fluctuations; as a result, we may fail to meet the expectations of securities analysts and investors, which could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.*

Our revenues and operating results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter due to a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control and any of which may cause our stock price to fluctuate.

The factors that may cause our quarterly results to vary quarter by quarter and be unpredictable include, but are not limited to: limited visibility into customer spending plans, changes in the mix of products and services sold, changes in the mix of geographies in which our products and services are sold, changing market and economic conditions, current and potential customer consolidation, competition, customer concentration, long sales and implementation cycles, unpredictable ordering patterns, changes in the amount and frequency of share repurchases or dividends, regional economic and political conditions, and seasonality. For example, we, and many companies in our industry, experience adverse seasonal fluctuations in customer spending, particularly in the first quarter. Furthermore, market trends, competitive pressures, commoditization of products, seasonal rebates, increased component or shipping costs, regulatory impacts and other factors may result in reductions in revenue or pressure on gross margins of certain segments in a given period, which may necessitate adjustments to our operations. Such adjustments may be difficult or impossible to execute in the short or medium term.

As a result of these factors, as well as other variables affecting our operating results, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of operating results are not necessarily a good indication of what our future performance will be. It is likely that in some future quarters, our operating results may be below our guidance, our long-term financial model or the expectations of securities analysts or investors, in which case the price of our common stock may decline. Such a decline could occur, and has occurred in the past, even when we have met our publicly stated revenues and/or earnings guidance.

*Fluctuating economic conditions make it difficult to predict revenues for a particular period and a shortfall in revenues or increase in costs of production may harm our operating results.*

Our revenues and gross margin depend significantly on general economic conditions and the demand for products in the markets in which we compete. Economic weakness, customer financial difficulties, and constrained spending on network expansion and enterprise infrastructure have in the past resulted in, and may in the future result in, decreased revenues and earnings. Such factors could make it difficult to accurately forecast sales and operating results and could negatively affect our ability to provide accurate forecasts to our contract manufacturers and manage our contract manufacturer relationships and other expenses. In addition, economic uncertainty concerns over the sovereign debt situation in certain countries in the European Union, as well as continued turmoil in the geopolitical environment in many parts of the world, have, and may continue to, put pressure on global economic conditions, which has led, and could continue to lead, to reduced demand for our products, to delays or reductions in network expansions or infrastructure projects, and/or higher costs of production. Economic weakness may also lead to longer collection cycles for payments due from our customers, an increase in customer bad debt, restructuring initiatives and associated expenses, and impairment of

## **Table of Contents**

investments. Furthermore, instability in the global credit markets may adversely impact the ability of our customers to adequately fund their expected capital expenditures, which could lead to delays or cancellations of planned purchases of our products or services. Our operating expenses are largely based on anticipated revenue trends and a high percentage of our expenses is, and will continue to be, fixed in the short and medium term. Therefore, fluctuations in revenue could cause significant variations in our operating results and operating margins from quarter to quarter.

Uncertainty about future economic conditions also makes it difficult to forecast operating results and to make decisions about future investments. Future or continued economic weakness, failure of our customers and markets to recover from such weakness, customer financial difficulties, increases in costs of production, and reductions in spending on network maintenance and expansion could have a material adverse effect on demand for our products and consequently on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

***A limited number of our customers comprise a significant portion of our revenues and there is an ongoing trend toward consolidation in the industry in which our customers and partners operate. Any decrease in revenues from our customers or partners could have an adverse effect on our net revenues and operating results.***

A substantial majority of our net revenues depend on sales to a limited number of customers and distribution partners. For example, Verizon accounted for greater than 10% of our net revenues during 2012. Changes in the business requirements, vendor selection, financial prospects, capital resources, and expenditures, or purchasing behavior (including product mix purchased) of our key customers could significantly decrease our sales to such customers or could lead to delays or cancellations of planned purchases of our products or services, which increases the risk of quarterly fluctuations in our revenues and operating results. Any of these factors could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, in recent years, there has been movement towards consolidation in the telecommunications industry (for example, the acquisitions of Global Crossing by Level 3 Communications and Qwest Communications by CenturyLink and Softbank's purchase of a controlling interest in Sprint Nextel) and that consolidation trend has continued. If our customers or partners are parties to consolidation transactions they may delay, suspend or indefinitely reduce or cancel their purchases of our products or other unforeseen consequences could harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

***The long sales and implementation cycles for our products, as well as our expectation that some customers will sporadically place large orders with short lead times, may cause our revenues and operating results to vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter.***

A customer's decision to purchase certain of our products, particularly new products, involves a significant commitment of its resources and a lengthy evaluation and product qualification process. As a result, the sales cycle may be lengthy. In particular, customers making critical decisions regarding the design and implementation of large network deployments may engage in very lengthy procurement processes that may delay or impact expected future orders. Throughout the sales cycle, we may spend considerable time educating and providing information to prospective customers regarding the use and benefits of our products. Even after making the decision to purchase, customers may deploy our products slowly and deliberately. Timing of deployment can vary widely and depends on the skill set of the customer, the size of the network deployment, the complexity of the customer's network environment, and the degree of hardware and operating system configuration necessary to deploy the products. Customers with large networks usually expand their networks in large increments on a periodic basis. Accordingly, we may receive purchase orders for significant dollar amounts on an irregular basis. These long cycles, as well as our expectation that customers will tend to sporadically place large orders with short lead times, both of which may be exacerbated by the impact of continued global economic weakness, may cause revenues and operating results to vary significantly and unexpectedly from quarter-to-quarter.



## **Table of Contents**

***We face intense competition that could reduce our revenues and adversely affect our business and financial results.***

Competition is intense in the markets that we address. The PSD market has historically been dominated by Cisco, with competition coming from other companies such as Alcatel-Lucent, Brocade, Extreme Networks, Hewlett Packard Company, and Huawei. In the SSD market, we face intense competition from the above companies as well as companies such as Check Point, Cisco, F5 Networks, Fortinet, and Palo Alto Networks. Further, a number of other small public and private companies have products or have announced plans for new products to address the same challenges and markets that our products address.

In addition, actual or speculated consolidation among competitors, or the acquisition of our partners and/or resellers by competitors, can increase the competitive pressures faced by us as customers may delay spending decisions or not purchase our products at all. For example, in 2013, Oracle acquired Acme Packet, Inc., and Cisco acquired Meraki Networks, Inc. and Sourcefire, Inc., which further consolidated our market. A number of our competitors have substantially greater resources and can offer a wider range of products and services for the overall network equipment market than we do. If we are unable to compete successfully against existing and future competitors on the basis of product offerings or price, we could experience a loss in market share and revenues and/or be required to reduce prices, which could reduce our gross margins, and which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

***We expect our gross margins to vary over time, and the level of product gross margins achieved by us in recent years may not be sustainable.***

We expect our product gross margins to vary from quarter-to-quarter, and the gross margins we have achieved in recent years may not be sustainable and may be adversely affected in the future by numerous factors, including customer, product and geographic mix shifts, increased price competition in one or more of the markets in which we compete, increases in material or labor costs, increases in inventory carrying costs, excess product component or obsolescence charges from our contract manufacturers, increased costs due to changes in component pricing or charges incurred due to component holding periods if we do not accurately forecast product demand, warranty related issues, or our introduction of new products or entry into new markets with different pricing and cost structures. For example, in the third quarter of 2012, our margins declined as a result of an inventory charge resulting from inventory we held in excess of forecasted demand. We determine our operating expenses largely on the basis of anticipated revenues and a high percentage of our expenses are fixed in the short and medium term. As a result, a failure or delay in generating or recognizing revenue could cause significant variations in our operating results and operating margin from quarter-to-quarter. Failure to sustain or improve our gross margins reduces our profitability and may have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

Further, we recently announced an IOP to reduce our operating expenses and to focus on cost controls. We expect that our margins will, accordingly, vary with our ability to achieve the goals of the IOP. We can provide no assurance that we will meet our announced expectations, in whole or in part or that our plans will have the intended effects of improving our margins.

***To the extent we receive product orders late in a quarter, we may be unable to recognize revenue for these orders in the same period, which could adversely affect our quarterly revenues.***

Generally, our PSD products are not stocked by distributors or resellers due to their cost and complexity and the custom nature of configurations required by our customers; we generally build such products as orders are received. In recent years, the volume of orders received late in any given fiscal quarter has generally continued to increase but remains unpredictable. If orders for certain products are received late in any quarter, we may not be able to recognize revenue for these orders in the same period, which could adversely affect our ability to meet our expected revenues for such quarter. Additionally, we determine our operating expenses largely on the basis of anticipated revenues and a high percentage of our expenses are fixed in the short and medium term. As a result, a failure or delay in generating or recognizing revenue could cause significant variations in our operating results and operating margin from quarter-to-quarter.

## **Table of Contents**

***We are dependent on sole source and limited source suppliers for several key components, which makes us susceptible to shortages or price fluctuations in our supply chain, and we may face increased challenges in supply chain management in the future.***

We rely on single or limited sources of certain of our components. During periods of high demand for electronic products, component shortages are possible, and the predictability of the availability of such components may be limited. Any future growth in our business, IT spending and the economy in general is likely to create greater pressures on us and our suppliers to accurately forecast overall component demand and to establish optimal component inventories. If shortages or delays persist, the price of these components may increase, or the components may not be available at all. We may not be able to secure enough components at reasonable prices or of acceptable quality to build new products in a timely manner, and our revenues and gross margins could suffer until other sources can be developed. For example, from time to time, we have experienced component shortages that resulted in delays of product shipments. We currently purchase numerous key components, including ASICs, from single or limited sources. The development of alternate sources for those components is time-consuming, difficult, and costly. In addition, the lead times associated with certain components are lengthy and preclude rapid changes in quantities and delivery schedules. Also, long-term supply and maintenance obligations to customers increase the duration for which specific components are required, which may further increase the risk of component shortages or the cost of carrying inventory. In the event of a component shortage or supply interruption from these suppliers, we may not be able to develop alternate or second sources in a timely manner. If we are unable to buy these components in quantities sufficient to meet our requirements on a timely basis, we will not be able to deliver products and services to our customers, which would seriously affect present and future sales, which would, in turn, adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, the development, licensing, or acquisition of new products in the future may increase the complexity of supply chain management. Failure to effectively manage the supply of key components and products would adversely affect our business.

***We rely on value-added and other resellers, as well as distribution partners, to sell our products, and disruptions to, or our failure to effectively develop and manage, our distribution channel and the processes and procedures that support it could adversely affect our ability to generate revenues from the sale of our products.***

Our future success is highly dependent upon establishing and maintaining successful relationships with a variety of value-added and other reseller and distribution partners, including our worldwide strategic partners such as Ericsson, IBM, and NSN. The majority of our revenues are derived through value-added resellers and distributors, most of which also sell our competitors' products, and some of which sell their own competing products. Our revenues depend in part on the performance of these partners. The loss of or reduction in sales to our resellers or distributors could materially reduce our revenues. For example, in 2011 and 2012, one of our OEM partners, Dell, acquired Force10 and SonicWall, both competitors of ours. As a result, Dell became increasingly competitive in certain areas, their resale of our products declined, and we ultimately terminated our OEM relationship with Dell. Our competitors may in some cases be effective in leveraging their market share positions or in providing incentives to current or potential resellers and distributors to favor their products or to prevent or reduce sales of our products. If we fail to develop and maintain relationships with our partners, fail to develop new relationships with value-added resellers and distributors in new markets, fail to expand the number of distributors and resellers in existing markets, fail to manage, train or motivate existing value-added resellers and distributors effectively, or if these partners are not successful in their sales efforts, sales of our products may decrease, and our business, financial condition, and results of operations would suffer.

In addition, we recognize a portion of our revenues based on a sell-through model using information provided by our distributors. If those distributors provide us with inaccurate or untimely information, the amount or timing of our revenues could be adversely impacted.

Further, in order to develop and expand our distribution channel, we must continue to offer attractive channel programs to potential partners and scale and improve our processes and procedures that support the channel. As a

**Table of Contents**

result, our programs, processes and procedures may become increasingly complex and inherently difficult to manage. We have previously entered into OEM agreements with partners pursuant to which they rebrand and resell our products as part of their product portfolios. These types of relationships are complex and require additional processes and procedures that may be challenging and costly to implement, maintain and manage. Our failure to successfully manage and develop our distribution channel and the programs, processes and procedures that support it could adversely affect our ability to generate revenues from the sale of our products.

***Our ability to process orders and ship products in a timely manner is dependent in part on our business systems and performance of the systems and processes of third parties such as our contract manufacturers, suppliers, or other partners, as well as the interfaces between our systems and the systems of such third parties. If our systems, the systems and processes of those third parties, or the interfaces between them experience delays or fail, our business processes and our ability to build and ship products could be impacted, and our financial results could be harmed.***

Some of our business processes depend upon our information technology ( IT ) systems, the systems and processes of third parties, and the interfaces of our systems with the systems of third parties. For example, our order entry system feeds information into the systems of our contract manufacturers, which enables them to build and ship our products. If those systems fail or are interrupted, our processes may function at a diminished level or not at all. This could negatively impact our ability to ship products or otherwise operate our business, and our financial results could be harmed. For example, although it did not adversely affect our shipments, an earthquake in late December of 2006 disrupted our communications with China, where a significant part of our manufacturing occurs. In addition, as discussed later in this Risk Factors section, beginning in 2012 and we expect, continuing into 2015, we have been implementing major changes to our enterprise resource planning ( ERP ) system. Any failure of the new system or interruptions during the transition may impair communications with our manufacturers, and, therefore, adversely affect our ability to build and ship our products.

We also rely upon the performance of the systems and processes of our contract manufacturers to build and ship our products. If those systems and processes experience interruption or delay, our ability to build and ship our products in a timely manner may be harmed. For example, we have experienced instances where our contract manufacturers were not able to ship products in the time periods expected by us, which prevented us from meeting our commitments to our customers. If we are not able to ship our products or if product shipments are delayed, our ability to recognize revenue in a timely manner for those products would be affected and our financial results could be harmed.

***Telecommunications and content service provider companies and our other large customers generally require onerous terms and conditions in our contracts with them. As we seek to sell more products to such customers, we may be required to agree to terms and conditions that could have an adverse effect on our business or ability to recognize revenues.***

Telecommunications and content service provider companies, which comprise a significant portion of our customer base, and other large companies, because of their size, generally have greater purchasing power than smaller entities and, accordingly, often request and receive more favorable terms from suppliers, which often translate into more onerous terms and conditions applicable to us. Recently, our customers, France Telecom-Orange and Deutsche Telekom AG have formed a company for the purpose of purchasing products from, and negotiating more favorable contractual terms with, suppliers. As we seek to sell more products to this class of customer, we may be required to agree to such terms and conditions, which may include terms that affect the timing of our ability to recognize revenue and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Consolidation among such large customers can further increase their buying power and ability to require onerous terms.

In addition, service providers have purchased products from other vendors who promised but failed to deliver certain functionality and/or had products that caused problems or outages in the networks of these customers. As a

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**Table of Contents**

result, these customers may request additional features from us and require substantial penalties for failure to deliver such features or may require substantial penalties for any network outages that may be caused by our products. These additional requests and penalties, if we are required to agree to them, may require us to defer revenue recognition from such sales, which may negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

*System security risks, data protection breaches, and cyber-attacks could compromise our proprietary information, disrupt our internal operations and harm public perception of our products, which could cause our business and reputation to suffer and adversely affect our stock price.*

In the ordinary course of business, we store sensitive data, including intellectual property, our proprietary business information and that of our customers, suppliers and business partners on our networks. The secure maintenance of this information is critical to our operations and business strategy. Increasingly, companies, including Juniper Networks, are subject to a wide variety of attacks on their networks on an ongoing basis. Despite our security measures, Juniper Networks' information technology and infrastructure may be vulnerable to penetration or attacks by computer programmers and hackers, or breached due to employee error, malfeasance or other disruptions. Any such breach could compromise our networks, creating system disruptions or slowdowns and exploiting security vulnerabilities of our products, and the information stored on our networks could be accessed, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen, which could subject us to liability to our customers, suppliers, business partners and others, and cause us reputational and financial harm. In addition, sophisticated hardware and operating system software and applications that we produce or procure from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture, including bugs and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with the operation of our networks.

If an actual or perceived breach of network security occurs in our network or in the network of a customer of our products, regardless of whether the breach is attributable to our products, the market perception of the effectiveness of our products could be harmed. Because the techniques used by computer programmers and hackers, many of whom are highly sophisticated and well-funded, to access or sabotage networks change frequently and generally are not recognized until after they are used, we may be unable to anticipate or immediately detect these techniques. This could impede our sales, manufacturing, distribution or other critical functions. In addition, the economic costs to us to eliminate or alleviate cyber or other security problems, bugs, viruses, worms, malicious software systems and security vulnerabilities could be significant and may be difficult to anticipate or measure because the damage may differ based on the identity and motive of the programmer or hacker, which are often difficult to identify.

*Regulation of industry and the telecommunications industry in particular could harm our operating results and future prospects.*

We are subject to laws and regulations affecting the sale of our products in a number of areas. For example, some governments have regulations prohibiting government entities from purchasing security products that do not meet specified indigenous certification criteria, even though those criteria may be in conflict with accepted international standards. Other regulations that may negatively impact our business include country of origin regulations. These types of regulations are in effect or under consideration in several jurisdictions where we do business.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act includes disclosure requirements regarding the use of conflict minerals mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries ( DRC ) and procedures regarding a manufacturer's efforts to prevent the sourcing of such conflict minerals. These minerals are present in our products. SEC rules implementing these requirements may have the effect of reducing the pool of suppliers who can supply DRC conflict free components and parts, and we may not be able to obtain DRC conflict free products or supplies in sufficient quantities for our operations. Since our supply chain is complex, we may face reputational challenges with our customers, stockholders and other stakeholders if we are unable to sufficiently verify the origins for the conflict minerals used in our products.

In addition, environmental regulations relevant to electronic equipment manufacturing or operations may impact our business and financial condition adversely. For instance, the European Union and China have adopted

## **Table of Contents**

WEEE and ROHS regulations, which require producers of electrical and electronic equipment to assume responsibility for collecting, treating, recycling and disposing of products when they have reached the end of their useful life, as well as REACH regulations, which regulate handling of certain chemical substances that may be used in our products.

The traditional telecommunications industry is highly regulated, and our business and financial condition could be adversely affected by changes in regulations relating to the Internet telecommunications industry. Currently, there are few laws or regulations that apply directly to access to or commerce on IP networks, but future regulations could include sales taxes on products sold via the Internet and Internet service provider access charges. We could be adversely affected by regulation of IP networks and commerce in any country where we market equipment and services to service or content providers. Regulations governing the range of services and business models that can be offered by service providers or content providers could adversely affect those customers' needs for products designed to enable a wide range of such services or business models. For instance, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission has issued regulations governing aspects of fixed broadband networks and wireless networks; these regulations might impact service provider and content provider business models and as such, providers' needs for Internet telecommunications equipment and services. Also, many jurisdictions are evaluating or implementing regulations relating to cyber security, supply chain integrity, privacy and data protection, any of which can affect the market and requirements for networking and security equipment.

The adoption and implementation of such regulations could reduce demand for our products, increase the cost of building and selling our products, result in product inventory write-offs, impact our ability to ship products into affected areas and recognize revenue in a timely manner and require us to spend significant time and expense to comply, and we could face fines and civil or criminal sanctions or claims if we were to violate or become liable under such regulations. Any of these impacts could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

***Governmental regulations affecting the import or export of products or affecting products containing encryption capabilities could negatively affect our revenues.***

Certain of our products contain or use encryption technology. The United States and various foreign governments have imposed controls, export license requirements, and restrictions on the import or export, among other things, encryption technology. In addition, from time to time, governmental agencies have proposed additional regulation of encryption technology, such as requiring certification, notifications, review of source code, or the escrow and governmental recovery of private encryption keys. For example, Russia and China recently have implemented new requirements relating to products containing encryption and India has imposed special warranty and other obligations associated with technology deemed critical. Governmental regulation of encryption or IP networking technology and regulation of imports or exports, or our failure to obtain required import or export approval for our products, could harm our international and domestic sales and adversely affect our revenues. In addition, failure to comply with such regulations could result in harm to our reputation, penalties, costs, and restrictions on import or export privileges or adversely affect sales to government agencies or government-funded projects.

***If we do not successfully anticipate technological shifts, market needs and opportunities, and develop products and product enhancements that meet those technological shifts, needs and opportunities, or if those products are not made available in a timely manner or do not gain market acceptance, we may not be able to compete effectively and our ability to generate revenues will suffer.***

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to anticipate future technological shifts, market needs and opportunities or be able to develop new products or product enhancements to meet such technological shifts, needs or opportunities in a timely manner or at all. For example, the move from traditional network infrastructures towards SDN has been receiving considerable attention. In our view, it will take several years to see the full impact of SDN, and we believe the successful products and solutions in this market will combine

## **Table of Contents**

hardware and software elements together. If we fail to anticipate market requirements or fail to develop and introduce new products or product enhancements to meet those needs in a timely manner, it could cause us to lose customers, and such failure could substantially decrease or delay market acceptance and sales of our present and future products, which would significantly harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Even if we are able to anticipate, develop, and commercially introduce new products and enhancements, there can be no assurance that new products or enhancements will achieve widespread market acceptance.

In addition, in the past two years, we announced new products, including the QFX3000-M QFabric System, T4000 Core Router, EX9200 Ethernet Switch, MX Series Routers, PTX 3000 Packet Transport Router, and Juniper Networks Contrail. If these or other new products do not gain market acceptance at a sufficient rate of growth, our ability to meet future financial targets may be adversely affected. In addition, if we fail to achieve market acceptance at a sufficient rate of growth, our ability to meet future financial targets and aspirations may be adversely affected. Finally, if we fail to deliver new or announced products to the market in a timely manner, it could adversely affect the market acceptance of those products and harm our competitive position and our business and financial results.

***Our ability to develop, market, and sell products could be harmed if we are unable to retain or hire key personnel.***

Our future success depends upon our ability to recruit and retain the services of executive, engineering, sales and marketing, and support personnel. The supply of highly qualified individuals, in particular engineers in very specialized technical areas, or sales people specializing in the service provider and enterprise markets, is limited and competition for such individuals is intense. None of our officers or key employees is bound by an employment agreement for any specific term. In January 2014, Shaygan Kheradpir became the new CEO of the Company, succeeding Kevin Johnson, who had served as our CEO since September 2008. The loss of the services of any of our key employees, the inability to attract or retain personnel in the future or delays in hiring required personnel, engineers and sales people, and the complexity and time involved in replacing or training new employees, could delay the development and introduction of new products, and negatively impact our ability to market, sell, or support our products.

***We are a party to lawsuits, investigations, proceedings, and other disputes, which are costly to defend and, if determined adversely to us, could require us to pay fines or damages, undertake remedial measures or prevent us from taking certain actions, any or all of which could harm our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.***

We, and certain of our current and former officers and current and former members of our Board of Directors, are subject to various lawsuits. We have been served with lawsuits related to employment matters, commercial transactions and patent infringement, as well as securities laws. A description of the securities lawsuits can be found in Note 16, *Commitments and Contingencies*, in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, under the heading *Legal Proceedings*. In addition, as noted under the heading of *Legal Proceedings*, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice are conducting investigations into possible violations by the Company of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Gifts, travel, or entertainment offered or provided by our employees or channel partners could give rise to possible violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or other applicable laws. Litigation and investigations are inherently uncertain. We therefore cannot predict the duration, scope, outcome or consequences of these matters. There can be no assurance that these or any actions or investigations that have been or may in the future be brought against us, our officers, and our directors will be resolved favorably. In connection with any government investigations, in the event the government takes action against us or the parties enter into an agreement to settle the matter, we may be required to pay substantial fines and/or incur other sanctions. The lawsuits and investigations are likely to be expensive and time-consuming to defend, settle, and/or resolve, and may require us to implement certain remedial measures that could prove costly or disruptive to our business and operations. The unfavorable resolution of one or more of these matters could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

## **Table of Contents**

*We are a party to litigation and claims regarding intellectual property rights, resolution of which may be time-consuming and expensive, as well as require a significant amount of resources to prosecute, defend, or make our products non-infringing.*

Our industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents and frequent claims and related litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. We expect that infringement claims may increase as the number of products and competitors in our market increases and overlaps occur. Third parties have asserted and may in the future assert claims or initiate litigation related to patent, copyright, trademark, and other intellectual property rights to technologies and related standards that are relevant to our products. The asserted claims and/or initiated litigation may include claims against us or our manufacturers, suppliers, partners, or customers, alleging that our products or services infringe proprietary rights. Regardless of the merit of these claims, they have been and can be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, and may require us to develop non-infringing technologies or enter into license agreements, or to cease engaging in certain activities or offering certain products or services. Furthermore, because of the potential for high awards of damages or injunctive relief that are not necessarily predictable, even arguably unmeritorious claims may be settled for significant amounts of money. If any infringement or other intellectual property claim made against us by any third-party is successful, if we are required to settle litigation for significant amounts of money, or if we fail to develop non-infringing technology or license required proprietary rights on commercially reasonable terms and conditions, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

*Our financial condition and results of operations could suffer if there is an additional impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets with indefinite lives.*

We are required to test intangible assets with indefinite lives, including goodwill, annually and on an interim basis if an event occurs or there is a change in circumstance that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of reporting units and intangible assets below their carrying values. As of December 31, 2013, our goodwill was \$4,057.7 million and there were no intangible assets with indefinite lives. When the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value of goodwill, a charge to operations is recorded. If the carrying amount of an intangible asset with an indefinite life exceeds its fair value, a charge to operations is recognized. Either event would result in incremental expenses for that quarter, which would reduce any earnings or increase any loss for the period in which the impairment was determined to have occurred.

In the past, we experienced a reduction of \$1,280.0 million to the carrying value of goodwill on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, primarily due to the decline in our market capitalization that occurred over a period of approximately nine months prior to the impairment review and, to a lesser extent, to a decrease in forecasted future cash flows.

In recent years, economic weakness has contributed to extreme price and volume fluctuations in global stock markets that have reduced the market price of many technology company stocks, including ours. Declines in our level of revenues or operating margins, as well as sustained declines in our stock price, increase the risk that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives may become impaired in future periods.

During the three months ended September 30, 2013, we concluded that there were sufficient indicators to require us to perform an interim goodwill impairment analysis on our SSD segment. Based on our analysis, we determined that our SSD segment's goodwill is not impaired. However, our analysis is sensitive to changes in key assumptions used in our analysis, such as expected future cash flows, the degree of volatility in equity and debt markets, and our stock price. If the assumptions used in our analysis are not realized, it is possible that an impairment charge may need to be recorded in the future. We cannot accurately predict the amount and timing of any impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets. However, any such impairment would have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

## **Table of Contents**

***Changes in effective tax rates or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income or other tax returns could adversely affect our results.***

Our future effective tax rates could be subject to volatility or adversely affected by: earnings being lower than anticipated in countries where we have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated earnings in countries where we have higher statutory rates; changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; expiration of, or lapses in, the R&D tax credit laws applicable to us; transfer pricing adjustments related to certain acquisitions, including the license of acquired intangibles under our intercompany R&D cost sharing arrangement; costs related to intercompany restructuring; tax effects of share-based compensation; or changes in tax laws, regulations, accounting principles, or interpretations thereof. In addition, we are subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these continuous examinations will not have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

***If we fail to accurately predict our manufacturing requirements, we could incur additional costs or experience manufacturing delays, which would harm our business.***

We provide demand forecasts to our contract manufacturers and the manufacturers order components and plan capacity based on these forecasts. If we overestimate our requirements, our contract manufacturers may assess charges, or we may have liabilities for excess inventory, each of which could negatively affect our gross margins. For example, in the third quarter of 2012, our gross margins were reduced as a result of an inventory charge resulting from inventory we held in excess of forecasted demand. Conversely, because lead times for required materials and components vary significantly and depend on factors such as the specific supplier, contract terms, and the demand for each component at a given time, and because our contract manufacturers are third-party manufacturers for numerous other companies, if we underestimate our requirements, as we did in the third quarter of 2010 with respect to certain components, our contract manufacturers may have inadequate time, materials, and/or components required to produce our products, which could increase costs or could delay or interrupt manufacturing of our products and result in delays in shipments and deferral or loss of revenues.

***We are dependent on contract manufacturers with whom we do not have long-term supply contracts, and changes to those relationships, expected or unexpected, may result in delays or disruptions that could cause us to lose revenues and damage our customer relationships.***

We depend on independent contract manufacturers (each of which is a third-party manufacturer for numerous companies) to manufacture our products. Although we have contracts with our contract manufacturers, these contracts do not require them to manufacture our products on a long-term basis in any specific quantity or at any specific price. In addition, it is time-consuming and costly to qualify and implement additional contract manufacturer relationships. Therefore, if we fail to effectively manage our contract manufacturer relationships, which includes failing to provide accurate forecasts of our requirements, or if one or more of them experiences delays, disruptions, or quality control problems in our manufacturing operations, or if we had to change or add additional contract manufacturers or contract manufacturing sites, our ability to ship products to our customers could be delayed. Also, the addition of manufacturing locations or contract manufacturers would increase the complexity of our supply chain management. Moreover, an increasing portion of our manufacturing is performed in China and other countries and is therefore subject to risks associated with doing business in other countries. In addition, in 2013, we reduced the number of our contract manufacturers and transitioned the work of one manufacturer to two of our other existing manufacturers. If we do not manage the recent transition effectively, we could experience delays or quality issues. Each of these factors could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.



## **Table of Contents**

***Upgrades to key internal systems and processes, and problems with the design or implementation of these systems and processes could interfere with, and therefore harm, our business and operations.***

We previously initiated a multi-year project to upgrade certain key internal systems and processes, including our company-wide human resources management system, our customer relationship management ( CRM ) system and enterprise resource planning ( ERP ) system. In the first quarter of 2010, we implemented a major upgrade of our CRM system. Since 2012, we have been implementing major changes to our ERP system, which activities we expect to continue into 2015. We have invested, and will continue to invest, significant capital and human resources in the design and implementation of these systems and processes. Any disruptions or delays in the design and implementation of the new systems or processes, particularly any disruptions or delays that impact our operations, could adversely affect our ability to process customer orders, ship products, provide service and support to our customers, bill and track our customers, fulfill contractual obligations, record and transfer information in a timely and accurate manner, file SEC reports in a timely manner, or otherwise run our business. Even if we do not encounter these adverse effects, the design and implementation of these new systems and processes may be much more costly than we anticipated. If we are unable to successfully design and implement these new systems and processes as planned, or if the implementation of these systems and processes is more costly than anticipated, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be negatively impacted.

***We may face difficulties enforcing our proprietary rights.***

We generally rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure of confidential and proprietary information, to establish and maintain proprietary rights in our technology and products. Although we have been issued numerous patents and other patent applications are currently pending, there can be no assurance that any of our patent applications will result in issued patents or that any of our patents or other proprietary rights will not be challenged, invalidated, infringed or circumvented or that our rights will, in fact, provide competitive advantages to us or protect our technology, any of which could result in costly product redesign efforts, discontinuance of certain product offerings and other competitive harm. Furthermore, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. The outcome of any actions taken in these foreign countries may be different than if such actions were determined under the laws of the United States. Although we are not dependent on any individual patents or group of patents for particular segments of the business for which we compete, if we are unable to protect our proprietary rights in a market, we may find ourselves at a competitive disadvantage to others who need not incur the substantial expense, time, and effort required to create innovative products that have enabled our success.

***Our success depends upon our ability to effectively plan and manage our resources and restructure our business through rapidly fluctuating economic and market conditions.***

Our ability to successfully offer our products and services in a rapidly evolving market requires an effective planning, forecasting, and management process to enable us to effectively scale and adjust our business in response to fluctuating market opportunities and conditions.

In periods of market expansion, we have increased investment in our business by, for example, increasing headcount and increasing our investment in R&D, sales and marketing, and other parts of our business.

Conversely, in the third quarter of 2012, to align our cost structure with long-term strategic plans as part of our productivity and efficiency initiatives, we restructured our business, rebalanced our workforce, and reduced our real estate portfolio. Similarly, in connection with our recently announced IOP, we expect to initiate a substantial cost reduction plan accomplished through various restructuring activities across research and development, sales and marketing and general and administrative expenses. Many of our expenses, such as real estate expenses, are fixed costs that cannot be rapidly or easily adjusted in response to fluctuations in our business or numbers of employees. Moreover, rapid changes in the size of our workforce could adversely affect our ability to develop and deliver products and services as planned or impair our ability to realize our current or future business objectives. Our ability

## **Table of Contents**

to achieve the anticipated cost savings and other benefits from our restructuring initiatives within the expected time frame is subject to many estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions are subject to significant economic, competitive and other uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. If these estimates and assumptions are incorrect, if we are unsuccessful at implementing changes, or if other unforeseen events occur, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

***We are subject to risks arising from our international operations, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.***

We derive a majority of our revenues from our international operations, and we plan to continue expanding our business in international markets in the future. We conduct significant sales and customer support operations directly and indirectly through our distributors and VARs in countries throughout the world and depend on the operations of our contract manufacturers and suppliers that are located outside of the United States. In addition, a portion of our R&D and our general and administrative operations are conducted outside the United States. In some countries, we may experience reduced intellectual property protection.

As a result of our international operations, we are affected by economic, regulatory, social, and political conditions in foreign countries, including the following:

changes in general IT spending,

the imposition of government controls, inclusive of critical infrastructure protection;

changes or limitations in trade protection laws or other regulatory requirements, which may affect our ability to import or export our products from various countries; and

the impact of the following on service provider and government spending patterns: political considerations, unfavorable changes in tax treaties or laws, natural disasters, epidemic disease, labor unrest, earnings expatriation restrictions, misappropriation of intellectual property, military actions, acts of terrorism, political and social unrest and difficulties in staffing and managing international operations.

Any or all of these factors could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Moreover, local laws and customs in many countries differ significantly from or conflict with those in the United States or in other countries in which we operate. In many foreign countries, particularly in those with developing economies, it is common for others to engage in business practices that are prohibited by our internal policies and procedures or United States regulations applicable to us. There can be no assurance that our employees, contractors, channel partners, and agents will not take actions in violation of our policies and procedures, which are designed to ensure compliance with U.S. and foreign laws and policies. Violations of laws or key control policies by our employees, contractors, channel partners, or agents could result in termination of our relationship, financial reporting problems, fines, and/or penalties for us, or prohibition on the importation or exportation of our products, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

***We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.***

Because a majority of our business is conducted outside the United States, we face exposure to adverse movements in non-U.S. currency exchange rates. These exposures may change over time as business practices evolve and could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

The majority of our revenues and expenses are transacted in U.S. Dollars. We also have some transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies, primarily the British Pound, Euro, Indian Rupee, and Japanese Yen related to our sales and service operations outside of the United States. An increase in the value of the



## **Table of Contents**

U.S. Dollar could increase the real cost to our customers of our products in those markets outside the United States in which we sell in U.S. Dollars, and a weakened U.S. Dollar could increase the cost of local operating expenses and procurement of raw materials to the extent we must purchase components in foreign currencies.

Currently, we hedge only those currency exposures associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in nonfunctional currencies and periodically hedge anticipated foreign currency cash flows. The hedging activities undertaken by us are intended to offset the impact of currency fluctuations on certain nonfunctional currency assets and liabilities. However, such attempts to offset the impact of currency fluctuations are costly and no amount of hedging can be effective against all circumstances, including long-term declines in the value of the U.S. Dollar. If our attempts to hedge against these risks are not successful, or if long-term declines in the value of the U.S. Dollar persist, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

***Integration of acquisitions could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition and stock price and may dilute the ownership of our stockholders.***

We have made, and may continue to make, acquisitions in order to enhance our business. For example, in 2014, we acquired WANDL, Inc. and in 2012, we acquired Contrail Systems Inc. ( Contrail ) and Mykonos. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including problems combining the purchased operations, technologies or products, unanticipated costs and liabilities, diversion of management's attention from our core businesses, adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers, risks associated with entering markets in which we have no or limited prior experience, and potential loss of key employees. There can be no assurance that we will be able to integrate successfully any businesses, products, technologies, or personnel that we might acquire. The integration of businesses that we may acquire is likely to be a complex, time-consuming, and expensive process and we may not realize the anticipated revenues or other benefits associated with our acquisitions if we fail to successfully manage and operate the acquired business. If we fail in any acquisition integration efforts and are unable to efficiently operate as a combined organization utilizing common information and communication systems, operating procedures, financial controls, and human resources practices, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Acquisitions may also require us to issue common stock or assume equity awards that dilute the ownership of our current stockholders, use a substantial portion of our cash resources, assume liabilities, record goodwill and amortizable intangible assets that will be subject to impairment testing on a regular basis and potential periodic impairment charges, incur amortization expenses related to certain intangible assets, and incur large and immediate write-offs and restructuring and other related expenses, all of which could harm our financial condition and results of operations.

***If we fail to adequately evolve our financial and managerial control and reporting systems and processes, our ability to manage and grow our business will be negatively affected.***

Our ability to successfully offer our products and implement our business plan in a rapidly evolving market depends upon an effective planning and management process. We will need to continue to improve our financial and managerial control and our reporting systems and procedures in order to manage our business effectively in the future. If we fail to continue to implement improved systems and processes, our ability to manage our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be negatively affected.

***Our products are highly technical and if they contain undetected errors or malware or do not meet customer quality expectations, our business could be adversely affected, and we may be subject to lawsuits or be required to pay damages in connection with any alleged or actual failure of our products and services.***

Our products are highly technical and complex, are critical to the operation of many networks, and, in the case of our security products, provide and monitor network security and may protect valuable information. Our products have contained and may contain one or more undetected errors, defects, malware, or security vulnerabilities. Some errors in our products may only be discovered after a product has been installed and used

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**Table of Contents**

by end-customers. Any errors, defects, malware or security vulnerabilities discovered in our products after commercial release could result in monetary penalties, loss of revenues or delay in revenue recognition, loss of customers, loss of future business and reputation, penalties, and increased service and warranty cost, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, in the event an error, defect, malware, or vulnerability is attributable to a component supplied by a third-party vendor, we may not be able to recover from the vendor all of the costs of remediation that we may incur. In addition, we could face claims for product liability, tort, or breach of warranty or indemnification. Defending a lawsuit, regardless of its merit, is costly and may divert management's attention. If our business liability insurance coverage is inadequate, or future coverage is unavailable on acceptable terms or at all, our financial condition and results of operations could be harmed. Moreover, if our products fail to satisfy our customers' quality expectations for whatever reason, the perception of and the demand for our products could be adversely affected.

***If our products do not interoperate with our customers' networks, installations will be delayed or cancelled and could harm our business.***

Our products are designed to interface with our customers' existing networks, each of which have different specifications and utilize multiple protocol standards and products from other vendors. Many of our customers' networks contain multiple generations of products that have been added over time as these networks have grown and evolved. Our products must interoperate with many or all of the products within these networks as well as future products in order to meet our customers' requirements. If we find errors in the existing software or defects in the hardware used in our customers' networks, we may need to modify our software or hardware to fix or overcome these errors so that our products will interoperate and scale with the existing software and hardware, which could be costly and could negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, if our products do not interoperate with those of our customers' networks, demand for our products could be adversely affected or orders for our products could be cancelled. This could hurt our operating results, damage our reputation, and seriously harm our business and prospects.

***Our products incorporate and rely upon licensed third-party technology, and if licenses of third-party technology do not continue to be available to us or are not available on terms acceptable to us, our revenues and ability to develop and introduce new products could be adversely affected.***

We integrate licensed third-party technology into certain of our products. From time to time, we may be required to license additional technology from third-parties to develop new products or product enhancements. Third-party licenses may not be available or continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms. The failure to comply with the terms of any license, including free open source software, may result in our inability to continue to use such license. Our inability to maintain or re-license any third-party licenses required in our products or our inability to obtain third-party licenses necessary to develop new products and product enhancements, could require us, if possible, to develop substitute technology or obtain substitute technology of lower quality or performance standards or at a greater cost, any of which could delay or prevent product shipment and harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

***We sell our products to customers that use those products to build networks and IP infrastructure, and if the demand for network and IP systems does not continue to grow, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.***

A substantial portion of our business and revenues depends on the growth of secure IP infrastructure and on the deployment of our products by customers that depend on the continued growth of IP services. As a result of changes in the economy, capital spending or the building of network capacity in excess of demand, all of which have in the past particularly affected telecommunications service providers, spending on IP infrastructure can vary, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, a number of our existing customers are evaluating the build-out of their next generation networks. During the decision-making period when the customers are determining the design of those networks and the selection of the equipment they

## **Table of Contents**

will use in those networks, such customers may greatly reduce or suspend their spending on secure IP infrastructure. Such delays in purchases can make it more difficult to predict revenues from such customers can cause fluctuations in the level of spending by these customers and, even where our products are ultimately selected, can have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

***We are required to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, and any adverse results from such evaluation may adversely affect investor perception, our stock price and cause us to incur additional expense.***

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires our management to report on, and our independent auditors to attest to, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We have an ongoing program to perform the system and process evaluation and testing necessary to comply with these requirements. We have and will continue to incur significant expenses and devote management resources to Section 404 compliance on an ongoing basis. In the event that our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or independent registered public accounting firm determine in the future that, our internal controls over financial reporting are not effective as defined under Section 404, investor perceptions may be adversely affected if our financial statements are not reliable and could cause a decline in the market price of our stock and otherwise negatively affect our liquidity and financial condition.

***Failure to maintain our credit ratings could adversely affect our cost of funds and related margins, liquidity, competitive position and access to capital markets.***

The major debt rating agencies routinely evaluate our debt. This evaluation is based on a number of factors, which include financial strength as well as transparency with rating agencies and timeliness of financial reporting. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our credit ratings and failure to do so could adversely affect our cost of funds and related margins, liquidity, competitive position and access to capital markets.

***Our failure to pay quarterly dividends to our stockholders or the failure to meet our commitments to return capital to our stockholders could have a material adverse affect on our stock price.***

In February 2014, we announced our intention to implement payment of a quarterly dividend commencing in the third quarter of 2014. Our ability to pay quarterly dividends will be subject to, among other things, our financial position and results of operations, available cash and cash flow, capital requirements and other factors. Any failure to pay or increase future dividends as announced, reduction or discontinuation of quarterly dividends could have a material adverse affect on our stock price.

In addition, as part of our IOP, the Board of Directors authorized \$2.0 billion in share repurchases to be executed through the end of the first quarter of 2015, including \$1.2 billion through an accelerated share repurchase program that we entered into on February 27, 2014. The capital allocation plan will be funded by a combination of onshore cash and newly issued debt to preserve our financial flexibility to invest in future growth opportunities and maintain our investment grade credit rating. We can provide no assurances that we will be able to consummate the debt offering on terms acceptable to us or at all. Any failure to meet our commitments to return capital to our shareholders could have an material adverse effect on our stock price.

***The investment of our cash balance and our investments in government and corporate debt securities are subject to risks, which may cause losses and affect the liquidity of these investments.***

At December 31, 2013, we had \$2,284.0 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$1,813.8 million in short- and long-term investments. We have invested these amounts primarily in asset-backed securities, certificate of deposit, commercial paper, corporate debt securities, foreign government debt securities, government- sponsored enterprise obligations, money market funds, mutual funds, publicly-traded equity securities and U.S. government securities. Certain of these investments are subject to general credit, liquidity, market, sovereign debt, and

## **Table of Contents**

interest rate risks. Our future investment income may fall short of expectations due to changes in interest rates or if the decline in fair value of our publicly traded debt or equity investments is judged to be other-than-temporary. These market risks associated with our investment portfolio may have a negative adverse effect on our liquidity, financial condition, and results of operations.

### ***Uninsured losses could harm our operating results.***

We self-insure against many business risks and expenses, such as intellectual property litigation and our medical benefit programs, where we believe we can adequately self-insure against the anticipated exposure and risk or where insurance is either not deemed cost-effective or is not available. We also maintain a program of insurance coverage for various types of property, casualty, and other risks. We place our insurance coverage with various carriers in numerous jurisdictions. The types and amounts of insurance that we obtain vary from time to time and from location to location, depending on availability, cost, and our decisions with respect to risk retention. The policies are subject to deductibles, policy limits, and exclusions that result in our retention of a level of risk on a self-insurance basis. Losses not covered by insurance could be substantial and unpredictable and could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

### **Risks Relating to the Notes**

#### ***The notes are our obligations and not obligations of our subsidiaries and will be structurally subordinated to the claims of our subsidiaries creditors.***

The notes are exclusively our obligations and not those of our subsidiaries. We conduct a substantial portion of our operations through our subsidiaries. As a result, our ability to make payments on the notes will depend upon the receipt of dividends and other distributions from our subsidiaries. If we do not receive sufficient cash dividends and other distributions from our subsidiaries, it is unlikely that we will have sufficient funds to make payments on the notes.

Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities. Our subsidiaries have no obligation to pay any amounts due on the notes or to provide us with funds to pay our obligations, whether by dividends, distributions, loans or other payments. In addition, any dividend payments, distributions, loans or advances to us by our subsidiaries in the future will require the generation of future earnings by our subsidiaries and may require regulatory approval. If our subsidiaries are unable to make dividend payments to us and sufficient capital is not otherwise available, we may not be able to make principal and interest payments on our debt, including the notes.

In addition, our right to participate in any distribution of assets of any of our subsidiaries upon the subsidiary's liquidation or otherwise will generally be subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary. Your ability as a holder of the notes to benefit indirectly from that distribution also will be subject to these prior claims. The notes are not guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries. As a result, the notes will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities and obligations of our subsidiaries, which means that our subsidiaries' creditors will be paid from our subsidiaries' assets before holders of the notes would have any claims to those assets. At December 31, 2013, the aggregate amount of all debt and other liabilities of our consolidated subsidiaries that would structurally rank senior to the notes was approximately \$1,961.5 million. Our subsidiaries may incur additional debt and liabilities in the future, all of which would rank structurally senior to the notes.

#### ***The notes will be effectively junior to all of our secured indebtedness.***

The notes will be effectively subordinated to any future secured debt we may incur to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt. In the event that we are declared bankrupt, become insolvent or are liquidated or reorganized, any debt that ranks ahead of the notes will be entitled to be paid in full from our assets before any payment may be made with respect to the notes. Holders of the notes will participate ratably with all holders of our unsecured indebtedness that is deemed to be of the same ranking as the notes, and potentially with all of our other

## **Table of Contents**

general creditors, based upon the respective amounts owed to each holder or creditor, in our remaining assets. In any of the foregoing events, we may not have sufficient assets to pay amounts due on the notes. As a result, if holders of the notes receive any payments, they may receive less, ratably, than holders of secured indebtedness.

Although we do not currently have outstanding any secured indebtedness for money borrowed, the indenture under which the notes will be issued does not preclude us from issuing secured debt. See the section of this prospectus supplement entitled "Description of the Notes—Certain Covenants."

***The limited covenants in the indenture for the notes and the terms of the notes do not provide protection against some types of important corporate events and may not protect your investment.***

The indenture for the notes does not:

require us to maintain any financial ratios or specific levels of net worth, revenues, income, cash flow or liquidity and, accordingly, does not protect holders of the notes in the event that we experience significant adverse changes in our financial condition or results of operations;

limit our subsidiaries' ability to incur indebtedness, which could structurally rank senior to the notes;

limit our ability to incur substantial secured indebtedness that would effectively rank senior to the notes to the extent of the value of the assets securing the indebtedness;

limit our ability to incur indebtedness that is equal in right of payment to the notes;

restrict our subsidiaries' ability to issue securities or otherwise incur indebtedness that would be senior to our equity interests in our subsidiaries;

restrict our ability to repurchase or prepay our securities; or

restrict our ability to make investments or to repurchase or pay dividends or make other payments in respect of our common stock or other securities ranking junior to the notes.

Furthermore, the indenture for the notes does not contain protections in the event of a change in control, unless accompanied by certain ratings downgrades. We could engage in many types of transactions, such as certain acquisitions, refinancings or recapitalizations that could substantially affect our capital structure and the value of the notes. For these reasons, you should not consider the covenants in the indenture as a significant factor in evaluating whether to invest in the notes.

***We may be unable to generate the cash flow to service our debt obligations, including the notes.***

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$999.3 million in outstanding long-term debt. We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow to enable us to service our indebtedness, including the notes, or to make anticipated capital expenditures. Our ability to pay our expenses and satisfy our debt obligations, refinance our debt obligations and fund planned capital expenditures will depend on our future performance, which will be affected by general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. Based upon current levels of operations, we believe cash flow from operations and available cash will be adequate for the foreseeable future to meet our anticipated requirements for working capital, capital expenditures and scheduled payments of principal and interest on our indebtedness, including the notes. However, if we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or to borrow sufficient funds in the future to service our debt, we may be required to sell assets, reduce capital expenditures, refinance all or a portion of our existing debt (including the notes) or obtain



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additional financing. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance our debt, sell assets or borrow more money on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

In addition, in February 2014, we announced a capital allocation plan to be effected over three years. We expect to incur additional indebtedness to fund actions expected to be taken pursuant to that program.

S-23

## **Table of Contents**

***We are permitted to incur more debt, which may intensify the risks associated with our current leverage, including the risk that we will be unable to service our debt.***

The indenture governing the notes does not limit the amount of additional debt that we may incur. If we incur additional debt, however, the risks associated with our leverage, including the risk that we will be unable to service our debt, will increase.

***You may be unable to sell the notes because there is no public trading market for the notes.***

The notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange or included in any automated quotation system. Consequently, the notes will be relatively illiquid and you may be unable to sell your notes. Although the representatives of the underwriters have advised us that, following completion of the offering of the notes, one or more of the underwriters currently intend to make a secondary market in the notes, they are not obligated to do so and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without notice. Accordingly, a trading market for the notes may not develop or any such market may not have sufficient liquidity. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a trading market for the notes will ever develop or be maintained. Many factors independent of our creditworthiness affect the trading market. These factors include the:

propensity of existing holders to trade their positions in the notes;

time remaining to the maturity of the notes;

outstanding amount of the notes;

redemption of the notes; and

level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally.

***The price at which you will be able to sell your notes prior to maturity will depend on a number of factors and may be substantially less than the amount you originally invest.***

We believe that the value of the notes in any secondary market will be affected by the supply and demand for the notes, the interest rate and a number of other factors. Some of these factors are interrelated in complex ways. As a result, the effect of any one factor may be offset or magnified by the effect of another factor. The following paragraphs describe what we expect to be the impact on the market value of the notes of a change in a specific factor, assuming all other conditions remain constant.

***United States interest rates.*** We expect that the market value of the notes will be affected by changes in United States interest rates. In general, if United States interest rates increase, the market value of the notes may decrease.

***Our credit rating, financial condition and results.*** Actual or anticipated changes in our credit ratings or financial condition may affect the market value of the notes.

We want you to understand that the impact of one of the factors above, such as an increase in United States interest rates, may offset some or all of any change in the market value of the notes attributable to another factor, such as an improvement in our credit rating.

***Ratings of the notes may change after issuance and affect the market price and marketability of the notes.***

We currently expect that, prior to issuance, the notes will be rated by one or more ratings agencies. Such ratings are limited in scope, and do not address all material risks relating to an investment in the notes, but rather reflect only the view of each rating agency at the time the rating is issued. An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from such rating agency. There is no assurance that such credit ratings will be issued or remain in effect for any given period of time or that such ratings will not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn.



## **Table of Contents**

entirely by the rating agencies, if, in each rating agency's judgment, circumstances so warrant. It is also possible that such ratings may be lowered in connection with future events, such as future acquisitions or regulatory action taken against us. Any lowering, suspension or withdrawal of such ratings or the anticipation of such changes may have an adverse effect on the market price or marketability of the notes. In addition, any decline in the ratings of the notes may make it more difficult for us to raise capital on acceptable terms.

***The notes contain restrictive covenants that may adversely affect our ability to operate our business.***

The indenture that will govern the notes and that governs our existing senior notes contains various covenants that limit our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to, among other things:

incur liens;

incur sale and leaseback transactions; and

consolidate or merge with or into, or sell substantially all of our assets to, another person.

As a result of these covenants, we are limited in the manner in which we can conduct our business, and we may be unable to engage in favorable business activities or finance future operations or capital needs. Accordingly, these restrictions may limit our ability to successfully operate our business. A failure to comply with these restrictions could lead to an event of default, which could result in an acceleration of the indebtedness. Our future operating results may not be sufficient to enable compliance with these covenants to remedy any such default. In addition, in the event of an acceleration, we may not have or be able to obtain sufficient funds to make any accelerated payments, including those under the notes and our existing senior notes. See Description of the Notes Certain Covenants.

***The negative covenants in the indenture that governs the notes may have a limited effect.***

The indenture governing the notes contains covenants limiting our ability and our subsidiaries' ability to create certain liens, enter into certain sale and leaseback transactions, and consolidate or merge with, or convey, transfer or lease all or substantially all our assets to, another person. The limitation on liens and limitation on sale and leaseback covenants contain exceptions that will allow us and our subsidiaries to incur liens with respect to material assets. See Description of the Notes Certain Covenants in this prospectus supplement. In light of these exceptions and other factors described above, holders of the notes may be structurally or contractually subordinated to new lenders.

***We may not be able to repurchase all of the notes upon a change of control repurchase event.***

As described under Description of the Notes Purchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event, we will be required to offer to repurchase the notes upon the occurrence of a change of control repurchase event. We may not have sufficient funds to repurchase the notes in cash at such time or have the ability to arrange necessary financing on acceptable terms. In addition, our ability to repurchase the notes for cash may be limited by law or the terms of other agreements relating to our indebtedness outstanding at the time.

***The provisions in the indenture that governs the notes relating to change of control transactions will not necessarily protect you in the event of a highly leveraged transaction.***

The provisions in the indenture will not necessarily afford you protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction that may adversely affect you, including a reorganization, restructuring, merger or other similar transaction involving us. These transactions may not involve a change in voting power or beneficial ownership or, even if they do, may not involve a change of the magnitude required under the definition of change of control repurchase event in the indenture to trigger these provisions, notably, that the transactions are accompanied or followed within 60 days by a downgrade in the rating of the notes, following which the notes are no longer rated

**Table of Contents**

investment grade. Except as described under Description of the Notes Purchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event, the indenture does not contain provisions that permit the holders of the notes to require us to repurchase the notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

*You may not be able to determine when a change of control repurchase event has occurred.*

The definition of change of control, which is a condition precedent to a change of control repurchase event, includes a phrase relating to the sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase substantially all, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, your ability to require us to repurchase your notes as a result of a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of our assets and the assets of our subsidiaries taken as a whole to another person may be uncertain.

*Redemption may adversely affect your return on the notes.*

We have the right to redeem some or all of the notes prior to maturity. We may redeem the notes at times when prevailing interest rates may be relatively low. Accordingly, you may not be able to reinvest the amount received upon a redemption in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as that of the notes.

**Table of Contents**

**USE OF PROCEEDS**

We expect to receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately \$346.4 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated expenses payable by us. We will use the net proceeds from the sale of notes offered by this prospectus supplement for general corporate purposes, which may include share repurchases, working capital, capital expenditures, other corporate expenses and acquisitions of products, technologies or businesses. From time to time, we evaluate potential acquisitions of products, technologies or businesses; however, we do not currently have any agreements with respect to any such material acquisitions. The timing and amount of our actual expenditures will be based on many factors, including cash flows from operations and the anticipated growth of our business. As a result, our management will have broad discretion to allocate the net proceeds of the offering. Net proceeds may be temporarily invested in interest-bearing instruments prior to use. In addition, we intend to use \$1.2 billion of cash on hand to repurchase shares of our common stock under the ASR Agreements that we entered into in connection with our previously announced capital allocation plan.

S-27

**Table of Contents****CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our consolidated cash, cash equivalents and investments and our capitalization as of December 31, 2013:

on an actual basis; and

on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the issuance of the notes offered hereby.

You should read this information together with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

(In millions, except par value)	As of December 31, 2013	
	Actual	As Adjusted
<b>Cash, cash equivalents, and investments(1)</b>	\$ 4,097.8	\$ 4,444.2
<b>Long-term debt</b>		
3.100% Senior Notes due 2016	\$ 300.0	\$ 300.0
4.600% Senior Notes due 2021	300.0	300.0
5.950% Senior Notes due 2041	400.0	400.0
Unaccreted discount	(0.7)	(0.7)
4.500% Senior Notes due 2024 offered hereby		350.0
Other long-term debt		
<b>Total long-term debt</b>	999.3	1,349.3
<b>Stockholders' equity:</b>		
Convertible preferred stock, \$0.00001 par value, 10.0 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value, 1,000.0 shares authorized; 495.2 shares issued and outstanding		
Additional paid-in capital	9,868.9	9,868.9
Accumulated other comprehensive income	64.6	64.6
Accumulated deficit	(2,631.3)	(2,631.3)
Total stockholders' equity	7,302.2	7,302.2
<b>Total capitalization</b>	\$ 8,301.5	\$ 8,651.5

- (1) Does not reflect the use of \$1.2 billion of cash on hand to repurchase shares of our common stock under the ASR Agreements that we entered into in connection with our previously announced capital allocation plan.

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**Table of Contents**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES**

We will issue the notes as a separate series of debt securities as defined in the accompanying prospectus. The following description of the terms of the notes offered hereby supplements, and to the extent inconsistent therewith replaces, the description of the general terms and provisions of the debt securities under the heading "Description of the Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus. The notes are to be issued under an indenture, dated as of March 3, 2011, between us and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (the "base indenture") and a supplemental indenture to be dated as of the date the notes are issued (together with the base indenture, the "indenture"). The following summary of the provisions of the indenture and the notes does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of the indenture, including definitions therein of certain terms and provisions made a part of the indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the "Trust Indenture Act"). Wherever particular provisions or defined terms of the indenture or form of note are referred to, these provisions or defined terms are incorporated in this prospectus by reference. You may request a copy of the indenture from us as set forth in "Incorporation by Reference." We urge you to read the indenture (including the form of note contained therein) because it, and not this description, defines your rights as a holder of the notes. For purposes of this description, references to the "Company," "we," "our" and "us" refer only to Juniper Networks, Inc. and not to its subsidiaries.

**General**

The notes will have the following basic terms:

the notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations, including our 3.100% Senior Notes due 2016, 4.600% Senior Notes due 2021 and 5.950% Senior Notes due 2041 (collectively, the "existing notes"). As of December 31, 2013, we had \$999.3 million of senior unsecured indebtedness outstanding;

the notes will effectively rank junior to all liabilities of our subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2013, our subsidiaries had approximately \$1,961.5 million of outstanding liabilities, including trade payables but excluding intercompany liabilities and liabilities of a type not required to be reflected on a balance sheet of such subsidiaries in accordance with GAAP;

the notes initially will be limited to \$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount (subject to our rights to issue additional notes as described under "Further Issuances" below);

the notes will accrue interest at a rate of 4.500% per year;

the notes will mature on March 15, 2024 unless redeemed or repurchased prior to that date;

interest will accrue on the notes from the most recent interest payment date to or for which interest has been paid or duly provided for (or if no interest has been paid or duly provided for, from the issue date of the notes), payable semiannually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2014;

interest on the notes will be paid to the person in whose name that note is registered at the close of business on March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, immediately preceding the relevant interest payment date. Interest on the notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months;

if any interest or other payment date of a note falls on a day that is not a business day, the required payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest will be due on the next succeeding business day as if made on the date that the payment was due, and no interest will accrue on that payment for the period from and after that interest or other payment date, as the case may be, to the date of that payment



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on the next succeeding business day. The term "business day" when used with respect to any note, means each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday which is not a day on which banking institutions in New York, New York (or such other place of payment as may be subsequently specified by us) are authorized or obligated by law or executive order to close;

S-29

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## **Table of Contents**

we may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at any time at our option as described under **Optional Redemption** below;

we may be required to repurchase the notes in whole or in part at your option in connection with the occurrence of a **change of control repurchase event** as described under **Purchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event** below;

the notes will be issued in registered form in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof;

the notes will be represented by one or more global notes registered in the name of a nominee of DTC, but in certain circumstances may be represented by notes in definitive form (see **Book-entry; Delivery and Form; Global Notes** below);

the notes will be exchangeable and transferable at an office or agency maintained for such purposes (which initially will be the corporate trust office of the trustee);

the notes will not be subject to any sinking fund; and

we may, subject to compliance with applicable law, at any time purchase notes in the open market or otherwise. References herein to **the notes** refer to our 4.500% Senior Notes due 2024 offered hereby.

### **Ranking**

The notes will be our senior unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, including the existing notes. However, the notes are structurally subordinated to the indebtedness of our subsidiaries and will be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. Claims of the creditors of our subsidiaries will generally have priority with respect to the assets and earnings of such subsidiaries over the claims of our creditors, including holder of the notes. Accordingly, the notes will be effectively subordinated to creditors, including trade creditors and preferred stockholders, if any, of our subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$999.3 million of senior unsecured indebtedness outstanding.

### **Further Issuances**

We may from time to time, without notice to or the consent of the holders of the notes, create and issue additional notes having the same terms as, and ranking equally and ratably with, the notes in all respects (except for the issue date, the offering price and, if applicable, the payment of interest accruing prior to the issue date of such additional notes and the first payment of interest following the issue date of such additional notes); provided that if such additional notes are not fungible with the notes offered hereby for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such additional notes will have a separate CUSIP number. Such additional notes may be consolidated and form a single series with, and will have the same terms as to ranking, redemption, waivers, amendments or otherwise, as the notes, and will vote together as one class on all matters with respect to such notes.

### **Optional Redemption**

We may redeem the notes at our option at any time, either in whole or in part. If we elect to redeem the notes, we will pay a redemption price equal to the greater of the following amounts, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but not including, the redemption date:

100% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes to be redeemed; or

the sum of the present values of the Remaining Scheduled Payments.

S-30

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## **Table of Contents**

In determining the present values of the Remaining Scheduled Payments, we will discount such payments to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) using a discount rate equal to the Treasury Rate plus 30 basis points.

The following terms are relevant to the determination of the redemption price:

*Comparable Treasury Issue* means the United States Treasury security selected by an Independent Investment Banker as having an actual or interpolated maturity comparable to the remaining term of the notes to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of the notes.

*Comparable Treasury Price* means, with respect to any redemption date, (1) the arithmetic average of the applicable Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such redemption date after excluding the highest and lowest Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (2) if we obtain fewer than four applicable Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the arithmetic average of all applicable Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations for such redemption date.

*Independent Investment Banker* means Barclays Capital Inc. or Goldman, Sachs & Co., or their respective successors as we may appoint from time to time; provided, however, that if any of the foregoing ceases to be a primary U.S. Government securities dealer in the United States (a primary treasury dealer ), we will substitute another primary treasury dealer.

*Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations* means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the arithmetic average, as determined by us, of the bid and asked prices for the applicable Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to us by such Reference Treasury Dealer as of 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

*Reference Treasury Dealer* means Barclays Capital Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. and three other primary treasury dealers selected by us, and each of their respective successors and any other primary treasury dealers selected by us.

*Remaining Scheduled Payments* means, with respect to any note to be redeemed, the remaining scheduled payments of the principal thereof and interest thereon that would be due after the related redemption date but for such redemption; provided, however, that, if such redemption date is not an interest payment date with respect to such note, the amount of the next scheduled interest payment thereon will be reduced by the amount of interest accrued thereon to such redemption date.

*Treasury Rate* means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity (computed as of the third business day immediately preceding that redemption date) of the applicable Comparable Treasury Issue. In determining this rate, we will assume a price for the applicable Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the applicable Comparable Treasury Price for such redemption date.

Notice of any redemption will be electronically delivered or mailed at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of the notes to be redeemed. In the event that we choose to redeem less than all of the notes, selection of the notes for redemption will be made by the trustee on a pro rata basis, by lot or by such method as the trustee shall deem fair and appropriate. Unless we default in payment of the redemption price, on and after the redemption date interest will cease to accrue on the notes, or portions thereof, called for redemption.

### **Purchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event**

If a change of control repurchase event occurs with respect to the notes, unless we have exercised our right to redeem such notes as described above under **Optional Redemption**, we will be required to make an offer to each

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**Table of Contents**

holder of the notes to repurchase all or any part (in excess of \$2,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000) of that holder's notes, at a repurchase price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes repurchased plus any accrued and unpaid interest on the notes repurchased to, but not including, the date of repurchase.

Within 30 days following any change of control repurchase event or, at our option, prior to any change of control, but after the public announcement of the change of control, we will electronically deliver or mail a notice to each holder, with a copy to the trustee, describing the transaction or transactions that constitute or may constitute the change of control repurchase event and offering to repurchase the notes on the payment date specified in the notice, which date will be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is electronically delivered or mailed (the "Change of Control Payment Date"). The notice shall, if electronically delivered or mailed prior to the date of consummation of the change of control, state that the offer to purchase is conditioned on a change of control repurchase event occurring on or prior to the payment date specified in the notice. We will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act, and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder, to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with the repurchase of the notes as a result of a change of control repurchase event. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the change of control repurchase event provisions of the notes, we will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the change of control repurchase event provisions of the notes by virtue of such conflict.

On the repurchase date following a change of control repurchase event, we will, to the extent lawful:

- (1) accept for payment all the notes or portions of the notes properly tendered pursuant to its offer;
- (2) deposit with the paying agent an amount equal to the change of control payment in respect of all the notes or portions of the notes properly tendered; and
- (3) deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee the notes properly accepted, together with an officers' certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of notes being purchased.

The paying agent will promptly deliver to each holder of notes properly tendered the payment for the notes, and the trustee will promptly authenticate and deliver (or cause to be transferred by book-entry) to each holder a new note equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of any notes surrendered.

We will not be required to make an offer to repurchase the notes upon a change of control repurchase event if a third party makes such an offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements for an offer made by us and such third party purchases all notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under its offer.

If holders of not less than 95% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes validly tender and do not withdraw such notes in an offer to repurchase the notes upon a change of control repurchase event and we, or any third party making an offer to repurchase the notes upon a change of control repurchase event in lieu of us, as described above, purchases all of the notes validly tendered and not withdrawn by such holders, we will have the right, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice, given not more than 30 days following the Change of Control Payment Date, to redeem all notes that remain outstanding following such purchase at a redemption price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

The change of control repurchase event feature of the notes may in certain circumstances make more difficult or discourage a sale or takeover of us and, thus, the removal of incumbent management. The change of control repurchase event feature is a result of negotiations between us and the underwriters. We have no present intention to engage in a transaction involving a change of control, although it is possible that we could decide to do so in the future. Subject to the limitations discussed below, we could, in the future, enter into certain transactions, including acquisitions, refinancings or other recapitalizations, that would not constitute a change of

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**Table of Contents**

control under the indenture, but that could increase the amount of indebtedness outstanding at such time or otherwise affect our capital structure or the credit ratings of the notes. Restrictions on our ability to incur liens and enter into sale and leaseback transactions are contained in the covenants as described under *Certain Covenants Limitation on Liens* and *Certain Covenants Limitation on Sale and Leaseback Transactions*. Except for the limitations contained in such covenants and the covenant relating to repurchases upon the occurrence of a change of control repurchase event, however, the indenture will not contain any covenants or provisions that may afford holders of the notes protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction.

The phrase *all or substantially all*, as used with respect to our assets and subsidiaries in the definition of *change of control*, is subject to interpretation under applicable state law, and its applicability in a given instance would depend upon the facts and circumstances. As a result, there may be a degree of uncertainty in ascertaining whether a sale or transfer of *all or substantially all* of our assets and the assets of our subsidiaries has occurred in a particular instance, in which case a holder's ability to obtain the benefit of these provisions could be unclear. In addition, it should be noted that recent case law suggests that, in the event that incumbent directors are replaced as a result of a contested election, issuers may nevertheless avoid triggering a change of control under a clause similar to clause (4) of the definition of *change of control*, if the outgoing directors were to approve the new directors (without endorsing them or while simultaneously recommending and endorsing its own slate) for the purpose of such change of control clause.

We may not have sufficient funds to repurchase all the notes upon a change of control repurchase event. In addition, even if we have sufficient funds, we may be prohibited from repurchasing the notes under the terms of our future debt instruments. See *Risk Factors Risks Related to the Notes* We may not be able to repurchase all of the notes upon a change of control repurchase event.

For purposes of the foregoing discussion of a repurchase at the option of holders, the following definitions are applicable:

*change of control* means the occurrence of any of the following: (1) the direct or indirect sale, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger or consolidation), in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of our assets and the assets of our subsidiaries taken as a whole to any person (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) other than to us or one of our subsidiaries; (2) the adoption of a plan relating to our liquidation or dissolution; (3) the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, any merger or consolidation) the result of which is that any person (as defined above), including any group defined as a person for the purpose of Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act, becomes the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the then outstanding number of shares of our voting stock; provided, however, that a person shall not be deemed beneficial owner of, or to own beneficially, (A) any securities tendered pursuant to a tender or exchange offer made by or on behalf of such person or any of such person's affiliates until such tendered securities are accepted for purchase or exchange thereunder, or (B) any securities if such beneficial ownership (i) arises solely as a result of a revocable proxy delivered in response to a proxy or consent solicitation made pursuant to the applicable rules and regulations under the Exchange Act, and (ii) is not also then reportable on Schedule 13D (or any successor schedule) under the Exchange Act; (4) the first day on which a majority of the members of our board of directors cease to be continuing directors; or (5) we consolidate with, or merge with or into, any person, or any person consolidates with, or merges with or into, us, in any such event pursuant to a transaction in which any of our outstanding voting stock or the outstanding voting stock of such other person is converted into or exchanged for cash, securities or other property, other than any such transaction where the shares of our voting stock outstanding immediately prior to such transaction constitute, or are converted into or exchanged for, a majority of the voting stock of the surviving person or parent entity thereof immediately after giving effect to such transaction. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a transaction will not be considered to be a Change of Control if (a) we become a direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of another person and (b) immediately following that transaction, a majority of voting stock of such person is held by the direct or indirect holders of our voting stock immediately prior to such transaction and in substantially the same proportion as immediately prior to such transaction.

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**Table of Contents**

*change of control repurchase event* means the occurrence of both a change of control and a ratings event.

*continuing directors* means, as of any date of determination, any member of our board of directors who (1) was a member of our board of directors on the date of the issuance of the notes; or (2) was nominated for election, elected or appointed to our board of directors with the approval (either by specific vote or by approval by our board of directors in our proxy statement in which such member was named as a nominee for election as a director without objection by our board of directors to such nomination) of a majority of the continuing directors who were members of our board of directors at the time of such nomination, election or appointment.

*investment grade* means a rating of Baa3 or better by Moody's (or its equivalent under any successor rating categories of Moody's); a rating of BBB- or better by S&P (or its equivalent under any successor rating categories of S&P); and the equivalent investment grade credit rating from any additional rating agency or rating agencies selected by us.

*Moody's* means Moody's Investors Service Inc.

*rating agency* means (1) each of Moody's and S&P; and (2) if either of Moody's or S&P ceases to rate the notes or fails to make a rating of the notes publicly available, a nationally recognized statistical rating organization within the meaning of Rule 15c3-1(e)(2)(vi)(F) under the Exchange Act, selected by us (as certified by a resolution of our board of directors or authorized committee thereof) as a replacement agency for Moody's or S&P, or both, as the case may be.

*rating category* means (i) with respect to Moody's, any of the following categories: Baa, Ba, B, Caa, Ca, C and D (or equivalent successor categories); (ii) with respect to S&P, any of the following categories: BBB, BB, B, CCC, CC, C and D (or equivalent successor categories); and (iii) the equivalent of any such category of Moody's or S&P used by another rating agency. In determining whether the rating of the notes has decreased by one or more gradations, gradations within rating categories (1, 2 and 3 for Moody's; + and - for S&P; or the equivalent gradations for another rating agency) shall be taken into account (e.g., with respect to S&P, a decline in a rating from BB+ to BB, as well as from BB- to B+, will constitute a decrease of one gradation).

*ratings event* means, with respect to the notes, the occurrence of the events described in (a) or (b) below during the period commencing on the date of our first public announcement of any change of control (or pending change of control) (the rating date) and ending 60 days following consummation of such change of control (which period shall be extended so long as the rating of the notes is under publicly announced consideration for a possible downgrade by any of the rating agencies): (a) in the event the notes are rated by both rating agencies on the rating date as investment grade, the rating of the notes shall be reduced so that the notes are rated below investment grade by both rating agencies or (b) in the event the notes (1) are rated investment grade by one rating agency and below investment grade by the other rating agency on the rating date, the rating of the notes by such rating agency rating the notes as investment grade shall be decreased by one or more gradations (including gradations within rating categories, as well as between rating categories) so that the notes are then rated below investment grade by both rating agencies or (2) are rated below investment grade by both rating agencies on the rating date, the rating of the notes by either rating agency shall be decreased by one or more gradations (including gradations within rating categories, as well as between rating categories).

*S&P* means Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

*voting stock* of any specified person (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) as of any date means the capital stock of such person that is at the time entitled to vote generally in the election of the board of directors of such person.

## **Table of Contents**

### **Certain Covenants**

Except as set forth below, neither we nor any of our subsidiaries will be restricted by the indenture from:

incurring any indebtedness or other obligation;

paying dividends or making distributions on our capital stock or the capital stock of our subsidiaries; or

purchasing or redeeming our capital stock or the capital stock of our subsidiaries.

In addition, we will not be required to maintain any financial ratios or specified levels of net worth or liquidity or to repurchase or redeem or otherwise modify the terms of the notes upon a change of control or other events involving us or any of our subsidiaries which may adversely affect the creditworthiness of the notes, except to the limited extent provided under Purchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event. Among other things, the indenture will not contain covenants designed to afford holders of the notes any protections in the event of a highly leveraged or other transaction involving us that may adversely affect holders of the notes, except to the limited extent provided under Purchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event.

The indenture will contain the following principal covenants. Capitalized terms used in this subsection ( Certain Covenants ) are defined below under Certain Definitions.

### ***Limitation on Liens***

We will not incur, nor will we permit any of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries to incur, any Liens upon any property of ours or any of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries, whether now owned or hereafter created or acquired, in order to secure indebtedness of us or any of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries, in each case, unless prior to or at the same time, the notes are equally and ratably secured with such secured indebtedness until such time as such indebtedness is no longer secured by such Lien.

The foregoing restriction does not apply to:

- (1) Liens on property or indebtedness existing with respect to any person at the time such person becomes our subsidiary or a subsidiary of any of our subsidiaries, provided that such Lien was not incurred in anticipation of such person becoming a subsidiary;
- (2) Liens on property or indebtedness existing at the time of acquisition by us or any of our subsidiaries or a subsidiary of any of our subsidiaries of such property or indebtedness (which may include property previously leased by us or any of our subsidiaries and leasehold interests on such property, provided that the lease terminates prior to or upon the acquisition) or Liens on property or indebtedness to secure the payment of all or any part of the purchase price of such property or indebtedness, or Liens on property or indebtedness to secure any indebtedness incurred prior to, at the time of, or within 12 months after, the latest of the acquisition of such property or indebtedness or, in the case of property, the completion of construction, the completion of improvements or the commencement of substantial commercial operation of such property for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price of the property and related costs and expenses, the construction or the making of the improvements;
- (3) Liens securing our indebtedness or the indebtedness of any of our subsidiaries owing to us or any of our subsidiaries;
- (4) Liens existing on the date of the initial issuance of the notes (other than any additional notes);



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- (5) Liens on property or assets of a person existing at the time such person is merged into or consolidated with us or any of our subsidiaries, at the time such person becomes our subsidiary, or at the time of a sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of a person to us or any of our subsidiaries, provided that such Lien was not incurred in anticipation of the merger, consolidation, or sale, lease, other disposition or other such transaction;

S-35

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**Table of Contents**

- (6) Liens created in connection with a project financed with, and created to secure, a Non-recourse Obligation;
- (7) Liens created to secure the notes;
- (8) Liens imposed by law or arising by operation of law, including, without limitation, landlords', mailmen's, suppliers', vendors', carriers', warehousemen's and mechanic's Liens and other similar Liens, Liens for master's and crew's wages and other similar laws, arising in the ordinary course of business, in each case for sums not yet overdue by more than 60 calendar days or being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings or other Liens arising out of judgments or awards against such person with respect to which such person shall then be proceeding with an appeal or other proceedings for review and Liens arising solely by virtue of any statutory or common law provision relating to banker's Liens, rights of set-off or similar rights and remedies as to deposit accounts or other funds maintained with a creditor depository institution;
- (9) Liens for taxes, assessments or other governmental charges or levies on property not yet due or payable or subject to penalties for non-payment or which are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;
- (10) Liens to secure the performance of obligations with respect to statutory or regulatory requirements, bids, trade contracts, leases, statutory obligations, surety and appeal bonds, performance or return-of-money bonds and other obligations of a like nature;
- (11) Permitted Liens; or
- (12) any extensions, renewals or replacements of any Lien referred to in clauses (1) through (11) without increase of the principal of the indebtedness secured by such Lien (except to the extent of any fees or other costs associated with any such extension, renewal or replacement); provided, however, that any Liens permitted by any of clauses (1) through (11) shall not extend to or cover any of our property or the property of any of our subsidiaries, as the case may be, other than the property specified in such clauses and improvements to such property.

Notwithstanding the restrictions set forth in the preceding paragraph, we and our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries will be permitted to incur indebtedness secured by Liens which would otherwise be subject to the foregoing restrictions without equally and ratably securing the notes, provided that, after giving effect to such indebtedness, the aggregate amount of all indebtedness secured by Liens (not including Liens permitted under clauses (1) through (12) above), together with all attributable debt outstanding pursuant to the second paragraph of the Limitation on Sale and Leaseback Transactions covenant described below, does not exceed 15% of Consolidated Total Assets calculated as of the date of the creation or incurrence of the Lien. We and our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries may also, without equally and ratably securing the notes, create or incur Liens that renew, substitute or replace (including successive renewals, substitutions or replacements), in whole or in part, any Lien permitted pursuant to the preceding sentence.

***Limitation on Sale and Leaseback Transactions***

We will not, nor will we permit any of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries to, enter into any sale and leaseback transaction for the sale and leasing back of any property, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, unless:

- (1) such transaction was entered into prior to the date of the initial issuance of the notes (other than any additional notes);
- (2) such transaction was for the sale and leasing back to us or any of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries of any property by one of our subsidiaries;

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- (3) such transaction involves a lease for not more than three years (or which may be terminated by us or our subsidiaries within a period of not more than three years);
  
- (4) we would be entitled to incur indebtedness secured by a Lien with respect to such sale and leaseback transaction without equally and ratably securing the notes pursuant to the second paragraph of the Limitation on Liens covenant described above;

S-36

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**Table of Contents**

- (5) such transaction was for the sale and leasing back to us or any of our subsidiaries of the Sunnyvale Campus; or
- (6) we apply an amount equal to the net proceeds from the sale of such property to the purchase of other property or assets used or useful in our business or to the retirement of long-term indebtedness within 12 months before or after the effective date of any such sale and leaseback transaction, provided that, in lieu of applying such amount to the retirement of long-term indebtedness, we may deliver debt securities (which may include the notes) to the applicable trustee for cancellation, such debt securities to be credited at the cost thereof to it.

Notwithstanding the restrictions set forth in the preceding paragraph, we and our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries may enter into any sale and leaseback transaction which would otherwise be subject to the foregoing restrictions, if after giving effect thereto the aggregate amount of all attributable debt with respect to such transactions (not including attributable debt permitted under clauses (1) through (6) of the preceding paragraph), together with all indebtedness outstanding pursuant to the third paragraph of the Limitation on Liens covenant described above, does not exceed 15% of Consolidated Total Assets calculated as of the closing date of the sale and leaseback transaction.

***Merger, Consolidation or Sales of Assets***

Under the terms of the indenture, we may consolidate with or merge into another entity or sell, convey, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our property or assets to any other person or entity, provided that:

- (1) we are the continuing entity, or the successor entity formed from the consolidation or merger or the entity that received the transfer of or leases the assets is a corporation organized and validly existing under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia and expressly assumes, by a supplemental indenture, all of our obligations under the notes and the indenture;
- (2) immediately after giving effect to the transaction, no event of default shall have occurred and be continuing under the indenture; and
- (3) we or the continuing entity deliver to the trustee an officer's certificate and legal opinion stating that the transaction and the supplemental indenture complies with this covenant and that all conditions precedent in the indenture relating to the transaction have been satisfied.

Upon satisfaction of the foregoing conditions, the surviving person shall succeed to, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of us under the indenture and we will be released from all obligations and covenants under the indenture and notes; provided that, in the case of a lease of all or substantially all of our assets, we will not be released from any of the obligations or covenants under the indenture and the notes.

**Events of Default**

Each of the following is an event of default under the indenture for the notes:

- (1) a failure to pay principal of or premium, if any, on any note, when due at its stated maturity date, upon optional redemption or otherwise;
- (2) a failure to pay interest on any note, for 30 days after the date payment is due and payable, if the time of payment has not been extended or deferred;
- (3) a failure by us to comply with any covenant relating to the notes, and the failure to comply continues for a period of 60 days after written notice to us by the trustee or to us and the trustee by the holders of 25% or more in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes;

- (4) a failure by us to repurchase notes tendered for repurchase following the occurrence of a change of control repurchase event in conformity with the covenant set forth under Purchase of Notes upon a Change of Control Repurchase Event;

S-37

**Table of Contents**

- (5) (a) a failure to make any payment at maturity, including any applicable grace period, on any of our indebtedness (other than indebtedness we owe to any of our subsidiaries) outstanding in an amount in excess of \$100 million and continuance of this failure to pay or (b) a default on any of our indebtedness (other than indebtedness we owe to any of our subsidiaries), which default results in the acceleration of such indebtedness in an amount in excess of \$100 million without such indebtedness having been discharged or the acceleration having been cured, waived, rescinded or annulled, in the case of clause (a) or (b) above, for a period of 30 days after written notice thereof to us by the trustee or to us and the trustee by the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of outstanding notes (including any additional notes); provided, however, that if any failure, default or acceleration referred to in clause (a) or (b) above ceases or is cured, waived, rescinded or annulled, then the event of default will be deemed cured; and

- (6) the occurrence of various events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization involving us as provided in the indenture.

If an event of default with respect to the notes occurs and is continuing, then the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes, may, by a notice in writing to us (and to the trustee if given by the holders), declare to be due and payable immediately the principal of, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the notes. In the case of an event of default resulting from certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization, the principal (or such specified amount) of and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on all outstanding notes will become and be immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the trustee or any holder of notes. At any time after a declaration of acceleration with respect to the notes has been made, but before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained by the trustee, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes may rescind and annul the acceleration if all events of default, other than the non-payment of accelerated principal and interest, if any, with respect to the notes, have been cured or waived as provided in the indenture. The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes also have the right to waive past defaults, other than the non-payment of principal or interest, if any, on any such outstanding note, or in respect of a covenant or a provision that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of all holders of the notes.

The indenture provides that the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the indenture at the request of any holder of notes, unless the trustee receives indemnity satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense. Subject to certain rights of the trustee, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee with respect to the notes.

No holder of any note will have any right to institute any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, with respect to the indenture or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee, or for any remedy under the indenture, unless:

that holder has previously given to the trustee written notice of a continuing event of default with respect to the notes;

the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes have made written request, and offered indemnity reasonably satisfactory to the trustee, to the trustee to institute the proceeding as trustee; and

the trustee has not instituted the proceeding, and has not received from the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes, a direction inconsistent with that request and has failed to institute the proceeding within the preceding 60 days. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the holder of any note will have an absolute and unconditional right to receive payment of the principal of, premium and any interest on that note on or after the due dates expressed in that note and to institute suit for the enforcement of such payment.

## **Table of Contents**

The trustee will, within 45 days after any default occurs, give notice of the default to the holders of the notes, unless the default was already cured or waived. Unless there is a default in paying principal, interest or any premium when due, the trustee can withhold giving notice to the holders if it determines in good faith that the withholding of notice is in the interest of the holders of the notes.

We are required to furnish to the trustee an annual statement as to compliance with all conditions and covenants under the indenture.

## **Certain Definitions**

The indenture contains the following defined terms:

*attributable debt* means, with respect to any sale and leaseback transaction, at the time of determination, the lesser of:

- (1) the fair value of the assets subject to such a transaction (as determined in good faith by our board of directors); and
- (2) the present value (discounted at a rate per annum equal to the interest borne by the outstanding notes issued under the indenture and compounded semi-annually) of the obligations of the lessee for rental payments (other than amounts required to be paid on account of property taxes as well as maintenance, repairs, insurance, water rates and other items which do not constitute payments for property rights) during the term of the related lease. In the case of any lease which is terminable by the lessee upon the payment of a penalty, such present value shall be the lesser of (i) the present value determined assuming termination upon the first date such lease may be terminated (in which case the present value shall also include the amount of the penalty, but shall not include any rent that would be required to be paid under such lease subsequent to the first date upon which it may be terminated) or (ii) the present value assuming no such termination.

*Consolidated Subsidiary* means as of the time of determination and with respect to any person, any subsidiary of that person whose financial data is, in accordance with GAAP, reflected in that person's consolidated financial statements.

*Consolidated Total Assets* means, as of the time of determination, total assets of us and our Consolidated Subsidiaries as reflected on our most recent consolidated balance sheet prepared in accordance with GAAP contained in an annual report on Form 10-K or a quarterly report on Form 10-Q or any amendment thereto pursuant to the Exchange Act filed by us prior to the time as of which *Consolidated Total Assets* is being determined or, if we are not required to so file, as reflected on our most recent consolidated balance sheet prepared in accordance with GAAP.

*GAAP* means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America in effect from time to time.

*guarantee* means any obligation, contingent or otherwise, of any person directly or indirectly guaranteeing any indebtedness of any other person and any obligation, direct or indirect, contingent or otherwise, of such person (1) to purchase or pay (or advance or supply funds for the purchase or payment of) such indebtedness of such other person (whether arising by virtue of partnership arrangements, or by agreement to keep well, to purchase assets, goods, securities or services, to take or pay or to maintain financial statement conditions or otherwise) or (2) entered into for purposes of assuring in any other manner the obligee of such indebtedness of the payment thereof or to protect such obligee against loss in respect thereof (in whole or in part); provided, however, that the term *guarantee* will not include endorsements for collection or deposit in the ordinary course of business. The term *guarantee*, when used as a verb, has a correlative meaning.

**Table of Contents**

*Hedging Obligations* means, with respect to any specified person, the obligations of such person under:

- (1) interest rate swap agreements (whether from fixed to floating or from floating to fixed), interest rate cap agreements and interest rate collar agreements;
- (2) other agreements or arrangements designed to manage interest rates or interest rate risk; and
- (3) other agreements or arrangements designed to protect such person against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or commodity prices.

*incur* means issue, incur, create, assume, guarantee or otherwise become liable for.

*indebtedness* means, with respect to any person, obligations (other than Non-recourse Obligations) of such person for borrowed money (including, without limitation, indebtedness for borrowed money evidenced by notes, bonds, debentures or similar instruments).

*Lien* means any lien, security interest, pledge, charge or encumbrance of any kind (including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement, any lease in the nature thereof, and any agreement to give any security interest).

*Non-recourse Obligation* means indebtedness or other obligations substantially related to (1) the acquisition of assets not previously owned by us or any of our direct or indirect subsidiaries or (2) the financing of a project involving the development or expansion of our properties or any of our direct or indirect subsidiaries, as to which the obligee with respect to such indebtedness or obligation has no recourse to us or any of our direct or indirect subsidiaries or such subsidiary's assets other than the assets which were acquired with the proceeds of such transaction or the project financed with the proceeds of such transaction (and the proceeds thereof).

*Permitted Liens* means:

- (1) Liens securing Hedging Obligations designed to protect us from fluctuations in interest rates, currencies, equities or the price of commodities and not for speculative purposes;
- (2) Liens in favor of customs and revenue authorities or financial institutions in respect of customs duties in connection with the importation of goods;
- (3) Liens arising by reason of deposits necessary to qualify us or any subsidiary to conduct business, maintain self-insurance, or obtain the benefit of, or comply with, any law, including Liens incurred in the ordinary course of business in connection with workers' compensation, unemployment insurance or other forms of governmental insurance or benefits;
- (4) Liens of any landlord on fixtures located on premises leased by us or a subsidiary, and tenants' rights under leases, easements and similar Liens not materially impairing the use or value of the property involved;
- (5) easements, zoning restrictions, building restrictions, rights-of-way and similar encumbrances or charges on real property imposed by law or arising in the ordinary course of business that are of a nature generally existing with respect to properties of a similar character;



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- (6) Liens in connection with bankers' acceptance financing or used in the ordinary course of trade practices, statutory lessor and vendor privilege Liens and Liens in connection with good faith bids, tenders and deposits;
- (7) Liens arising under consignment or similar arrangements for the sale of goods;
- (8) Liens incurred or pledges or deposits made under workmen's compensation laws, unemployment insurance laws or similar legislation, or good faith deposits in connection with bids, tenders, contracts or leases, or deposits to secure our public or statutory obligations, or deposits for the payment of rent;

S-40

**Table of Contents**

- (9) judgment Liens not giving rise to a default or event of default so long as such Lien is adequately bonded and any appropriate legal proceedings that may have been initiated for the review of such judgment, decree or order shall not have been finally terminated or the period within which such proceedings may be initiated shall not have expired;
- (10) Liens upon specific items of inventory or other goods and proceeds of any person securing such person's obligations in respect of banker's acceptances issued or credited for the account of such Person to facilitate the purchase, shipment or storage of such inventory or goods;
- (11) Liens securing reimbursement obligations with respect to commercial letters of credit in the ordinary course of business that encumber cash, documents and other property relating to such letters of credit and proceeds thereof;
- (12) Liens in connection with the acquisition, development or financing of the Sunnyvale Campus incurred within 36 months of the date of the initial issuance of the notes;
- (13) Liens in favor of us or any of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries; and

(14) customary Liens granted in favor of a trustee to secure fees and other amounts owing to such trustee under an indenture. *person* means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization or government or political subdivision thereof.

*property* means any property or asset, whether real, personal or mixed, or tangible or intangible, including shares of capital stock.

*subsidiary* means, with respect to any person (the *parent*) at any date, any corporation, limited liability company, partnership, association or other entity the accounts of which would be consolidated with those of the parent in the parent's consolidated financial statements if such financial statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP as of that date, as well as any other corporation, limited liability company, partnership, association or other entity of which securities or other ownership interests representing more than 50% of the equity or more than 50% of the ordinary voting power or, in the case of a partnership, more than 50% of the general partnership interests are, as of that date, owned, controlled or held by the parent or one or more subsidiaries of the parent or by the parent and one or more subsidiaries of the parent.

*Sunnyvale Campus* means the land, improvements, buildings and fixtures (including any leasehold interest therein) with respect to the Company's campus to be located in Sunnyvale, California on real property owned by the Company on the issue date of the notes or any subsequently acquired contiguous or related real property.

*U.S. subsidiary* means any subsidiary that is organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia.

**Payment and Transfer or Exchange**

Principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the notes will be payable, and the notes may be exchanged or transferred, at the office or agency we maintain for such purpose (which initially will be the corporate trust office of the trustee). Payment of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on a global note registered in the name of or held by The Depository Trust Company (DTC) or its nominee will be made in immediately available funds to DTC or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered holder of such global note. If the notes are no longer represented by a global note, payment of interest on certificated notes in definitive form may, at our option, be made by (i) check mailed directly to holders at their registered addresses or (ii) upon request of any holder of at least \$1,000,000 principal amount of notes, wire transfer to an account located in the United States maintained by the payee. See Book-entry; Delivery and Form; Global Notes below.

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## **Table of Contents**

A holder may transfer or exchange any certificated notes in definitive form at the same location set forth in the preceding paragraph. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of notes, but we may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any transfer tax or other similar governmental charge payable in connection therewith. We are not required to transfer or exchange any note selected for redemption during a period of 15 days before the electronic delivery or mailing of a notice of redemption of notes to be redeemed.

The registered holder of a note will be treated as the owner of that note for all purposes.

All amounts of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the notes paid by us that remain unclaimed two years after such payment was due and payable will be repaid to us, and the holders of such notes will thereafter look solely to us for payment.

### **Same-day Settlement and Payment**

The notes will trade in the same-day funds settlement system of DTC until maturity or until we issue the notes in certificated form. DTC will therefore require secondary market trading activity in the notes to settle in immediately available funds. We can give no assurance as to the effect, if any, of settlement in immediately available funds on trading activity in the notes.

### **Book-entry; Delivery and Form; Global Notes**

#### ***General***

The notes will be issued in registered, global form, in minimum denominations of \$2,000 with integral multiples of \$1,000 thereof. Initially, the notes will be represented by one or more permanent global certificates (the "global notes") (which may be subdivided) in definitive, fully registered form without interest coupons. The global notes will be issued on the issue date only against payment in immediately available funds.

The global notes will be deposited upon issuance with the trustee as custodian for DTC in New York, New York, and registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or another DTC nominee for credit to an account of a direct or indirect participant in DTC, as described below under "Depository Procedures."

Except as set forth below, the global notes may be transferred, in whole and not in part, only to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or its nominee. Beneficial interests in the global notes may not be exchanged for notes in certificated form except in the limited circumstances described below under "Exchange of Book-Entry Notes for Certificated Notes."

Transfers of beneficial interests in the global notes will be subject to the applicable rules and procedures of DTC and its direct or indirect participants (including, if applicable, those of Euroclear System ("Euroclear") and Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream")), which may change from time to time. DTC has advised as follows: DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under New York Banking Law, a banking organization within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a clearing agency registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC was created to hold securities of institutions that have accounts with DTC ("participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among its participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers (which may include the initial purchasers), banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, whether directly or indirectly.

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**Table of Contents**

***Depository Procedures***

The following description of the operations and procedures of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream is provided solely as a matter of convenience. These operations and procedures are solely within the control of DTC and are subject to changes by it. We do not take any responsibility for these operations and procedures and urge investors to contact DTC or its participants directly to discuss these matters.

DTC has advised us that it is a limited-purpose trust company created to hold securities for its participating organizations, referred to as participants, and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of transactions in those securities among DTC's participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. Access to DTC's system is also available to other entities such as banks, brokers, dealers, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC participant, either directly or indirectly, which entities are referred to as indirect participants. Persons who are not DTC participants may beneficially own securities held by or on behalf of DTC only through participants or indirect participants. DTC has no knowledge of the identity of beneficial owners of securities held by or on behalf of DTC. DTC's records reflect only the identity of its participants to whose accounts securities are credited. The ownership interests and transfer of ownership interests of each beneficial owner of each security held by or on behalf of DTC are recorded on the records of DTC's participants and indirect participants.

Pursuant to the procedures established by DTC:

upon deposit of the global notes, DTC will credit the accounts of its participants designated by the underwriters with portions of the principal amount of the global notes; and

ownership of such interests in the global notes will be shown on, and the transfer of ownership of these interests will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to the participants) or by the participants and the indirect participants (with respect to other owners of beneficial interests in the global notes).

Investors in the global notes who are participants in DTC's system may hold their interests therein directly through DTC. Investors in the global notes who are not participants may hold their interests therein indirectly through organizations which are participants in such system. Euroclear and Clearstream may hold interests in the global notes on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in their respective names on the books of their respective depositories, which are Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of Euroclear, and Citibank, N.A., as operator of Clearstream. All interests in the global notes, including those held through Euroclear or Clearstream, will be subject to the procedures and requirements of DTC. Those interests held through Euroclear or Clearstream may also be subject to the procedures and requirements of such systems. The laws of some states require that certain persons take physical delivery of certificates evidencing securities they own. Consequently, the ability to transfer beneficial interests in the global notes to such persons will be limited to that extent. Because DTC can act only on behalf of its participants, which in turn act on behalf of indirect participants, the ability of beneficial owners of interests in the global notes to pledge such interests to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interests, may be affected by the lack of a physical certificate evidencing such interests.

Except as described below, owners of interests in the global notes will not have notes registered in their names, will not receive physical delivery of notes in certificated form and will not be considered the registered owners or holders thereof under the indenture for any purpose.

Payments in respect of the principal of, and interest and premium, if any, on a global note registered in the name of DTC or its nominee will be payable to DTC in its capacity as the registered holder under the indenture. Under the terms of the indenture, we and the trustee will treat the persons in whose names the notes, including the global notes, are registered as the owners thereof for the purpose of receiving such payments and for any and all other purposes.

**Table of Contents**

Consequently, neither we nor the trustee nor any of our respective agents has or will have any responsibility or liability for:

any aspect of DTC's records or any participant's or indirect participant's records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the global notes, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any of DTC's records or any participant's or indirect participant's records relating to the beneficial ownership interests in the global notes; or

any other matter relating to the actions and practices of DTC or any of its participants or indirect participants.

DTC has advised us that its current practice, upon receipt of any payment in respect of securities such as the notes (including principal and interest), is to credit the accounts of the relevant participants with the payment on the payment date unless DTC has reason to believe it will not receive payment on such payment date. The account of each relevant participant is credited with an amount proportionate to the amount of its interest in the principal amount of the global notes as shown on the records of DTC. Payments by the participants and the indirect participants to the beneficial owners of notes will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, and will be the responsibility of the participants or the indirect participants and will not be the responsibility of DTC, the trustee or us. Neither we nor the trustee will be liable for any delay by DTC or any of its participants in identifying the beneficial owners of the notes, and we and the trustee may conclusively rely on and will be protected in relying on instructions from DTC or its nominee for all purposes.

Transfers between participants in DTC will be effected in accordance with DTC's procedures, and will be settled in same-day funds. Transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream will be effected in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures. Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the notes described herein, cross-market transfers between the participants in DTC, on the one hand, and Euroclear or Clearstream participants, on the other hand, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC's rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by its respective depository; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with the rules and procedures and within the established deadlines (Brussels time) of such system. Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its respective depository to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving interests in the relevant global note in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear participants and Clearstream participants may not deliver instructions directly to the depositories for Euroclear or Clearstream.

DTC has advised us that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of notes only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account DTC has credited the interests in the global notes and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of the notes as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction.

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream have agreed to the procedures described above to facilitate transfers of interests in the global notes among participants in DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, they are under no obligation to perform or to continue to perform those procedures, and those procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time. Neither we nor the trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

## **Table of Contents**

### ***Exchange of Book-Entry Notes for Certificated Notes***

The global notes are exchangeable for certificated notes in definitive, fully registered form without interest coupons only in the following limited circumstances:

DTC (1) notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for the global notes and we fail to appoint a successor depository within 90 days or (2) has ceased to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act; or

we notify the trustee in writing that we have elected to cause the issuance of certificated notes under the indenture. In all cases, certificated notes delivered in exchange for any global notes or beneficial interests therein will be registered in the names, and issued in any approved denominations, requested by or on behalf of DTC (in accordance with its customary procedures).

### ***Payment and Paying Agents***

Payments on the global notes will be made in U.S. dollars by wire transfer. If we issue definitive notes, the holders of definitive notes will be able to receive payments of principal of and interest on their notes at the office of our paying agent. Payment of principal of a definitive note may be made only against surrender of the note to our paying agent. We have the option, however, of making payments of interest by wire transfer or by mailing checks to the address of the holder appearing in the register of note holders maintained by the registrar.

We will make any required interest payments to the person in whose name a note is registered at the close of business on the record date for the interest payment.

The trustee will be designated as our paying agent for payments on the notes. We may at any time designate additional paying agents, rescind the designation of any paying agent or approve a change in the office through which any paying agent acts.

### ***Notices***

Any notices required to be given to the holders of the notes will be given to DTC, as the registered holder of the global notes. In the event that the global notes are exchanged for notes in definitive form, notices to holders of the notes will be sent electronically or mailed by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the addresses that appear on the register of noteholders maintained by the registrar.

### ***The Trustee***

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. will be the trustee under the indenture. The trustee's current address is 400 S. Hope Street, Suite 400, Los Angeles, CA 90071, Attn: Corporate Unit. The trustee is one of a number of banks with which we maintain ordinary banking relationships.

The trustee shall be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers vested in it by the indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders pursuant to the indenture, unless such holders shall have offered to the trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to the trustee against the costs, expenses and liabilities which might be incurred by it in compliance with such request or direction.

**Table of Contents****MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

This section is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the notes. This summary does not provide a complete analysis of all potential tax considerations. The information provided below is based on existing U.S. federal income tax authorities, all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations, possibly with retroactive effect. There can be no assurances that the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") will not challenge one or more of the tax consequences described herein, and we have not obtained, nor do we intend to obtain, a ruling from the IRS with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of purchasing, owning or disposing of the notes. The summary generally applies only to beneficial owners of the notes that purchase their notes in this offering for an amount equal to the issue price of the notes, which is the first price at which a substantial amount of the notes is sold for money to investors (not including sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers), and that hold the notes as "capital assets" within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), (generally, for investment). This discussion does not purport to deal with all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular beneficial owner in light of the beneficial owner's circumstances (for example, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax or tax on net investment income provisions of the Code, or a U.S. holder (as defined below) whose "functional currency" is not the U.S. dollar). Also, it is not intended to be wholly applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules (such as dealers in securities, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting, banks, thrifts, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, insurance companies, partnerships and entities which are classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes and partners or members of such partnerships or entities, tax-exempt entities, tax-deferred or other retirement accounts, certain former citizens or residents of the United States, persons holding notes as part of a hedging, conversion or integrated transaction or a straddle, or persons deemed to sell notes under the constructive sale provisions of the Code). Finally, the summary does not describe the effects of the U.S. federal estate and gift tax laws or the effects of any applicable state or local or non-U.S. laws.

INVESTORS CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF NOTES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS TO THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. FEDERAL ESTATE OR GIFT TAX LAWS, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. LAWS, AND TAX TREATIES.

**U.S. Holders**

As used herein, the term "U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of the notes that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes is (1) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (2) a corporation, or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia, (3) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (4) a trust if it (x) is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and the control of one or more U.S. persons or (y) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person. A "non-U.S. holder" is a beneficial owner of the notes (other than a partnership or an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is not a U.S. holder. If a partnership (including for this purpose any entity or arrangement, domestic or foreign, treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of a note, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A beneficial owner of a note that is a partnership, and partners in such partnership, should consult their own tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of the notes.

*Additional Amounts*

We may be required to make payments to holders of the notes in addition to payments of principal and stated interest upon a change of control repurchase event. We believe there is only a remote possibility that we would be required to make such additional payments and/or that any such additional amounts, if made, would be

**Table of Contents**

an incidental amount. Therefore, we do not intend to treat the notes as subject to the special rules governing certain contingent payment debt instruments (which, if applicable, would affect the timing, amount and character of income with respect to a note). Our determination in this regard, while not binding on the IRS, is binding on U.S. holders unless they disclose their contrary position. If the IRS successfully asserted that the notes are subject to the contingent payment debt instrument rules, the timing, amount and character of income with respect to a note realized by a holder would be adversely different from those described below. The discussion herein generally assumes that the notes are not treated as contingent payment debt instruments.

*Taxation of Interest*

A U.S. holder will be required to recognize as ordinary income any stated interest paid or accrued on the notes, in accordance with its regular method of tax accounting.

If the principal amount of the notes exceeds their issue price by a statutory *de minimis* amount or more, the notes will have original issue discount (OID) for U.S. federal income tax purposes equal to such excess. A U.S. holder will be required to include the OID in gross income (as ordinary income) periodically over the term of the notes on a constant yield to maturity basis, before receipt of any cash attributable to such income, and regardless of the U.S. holder's regular method of tax accounting. The notes are not expected to be issued with OID, and the discussion herein generally assumes that the notes will not have OID.

*Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Other Disposition of the Notes*

A U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss if the holder disposes of a note in a sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition, including a satisfaction and discharge (as described in Description of the Debt Securities Satisfaction and discharge; defeasance of the prospectus) within one year of maturity or redemption. The U.S. holder's gain or loss generally will equal the difference between the proceeds received by the holder (other than amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid interest) and the holder's tax basis in the note. The U.S. holder's tax basis in the note generally will equal the amount the holder paid for the note. The portion of any proceeds that is attributable to accrued interest will not be taken into account in computing the U.S. holder's capital gain or loss. Instead, that portion will be recognized as ordinary interest income to the extent that the U.S. holder has not previously included the accrued interest in income. The gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder on a disposition of the note will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder has held the note for more than one year, or short-term capital gain or loss if the holder has held the note for one year or less, at the time of the disposition. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers currently are taxed at reduced rates. Short-term capital gains are taxed at ordinary income rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitation.

**Non-U.S. Holders**

The following discussion is limited to the U.S. federal income tax consequences relevant to a non-U.S. holder (as defined above).

*Taxation of Interest*

Subject to the discussion below under Non-U.S. Holders Income or Gains Effectively Connected with a U.S. Trade or Business, payments of interest to non-U.S. holders are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30 percent (or a reduced or zero rate under the terms of an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and the recipient's country of residence), collected by means of withholding by the payor. Payments of interest on the notes to most non-U.S. holders, however, will qualify as portfolio interest, and thus will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax, including withholding of such tax, if the non-U.S. holders certify their nonresident status as described below. The portfolio interest exemption will not apply to payments of interest to a non-U.S. holder that:

owns, actually or constructively, shares of our stock representing at least 10 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote; or



**Table of Contents**

is a controlled foreign corporation that is related, directly or indirectly, to us through sufficient stock ownership. In general, a foreign corporation is a controlled foreign corporation if more than 50 percent of its stock (by vote or value) is owned, actually or constructively, by one or more U.S. persons that each owns, actually or constructively, at least 10 percent of the corporation's voting stock.

The portfolio interest exemption, reduction of the withholding rate pursuant to the terms of an applicable income tax treaty and an exemption from backup withholding described below under *Non-U.S. Holders Backup Withholding and Information Reporting* apply only if the non-U.S. holder certifies its nonresident status. A non-U.S. holder can meet this certification requirement by providing a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or appropriate substitute form to us or our paying agent prior to the payment. If the non-U.S. holder holds the note through a financial institution or other agent acting on the holder's behalf, the holder will be required to provide appropriate documentation to the agent. The non-U.S. holder's agent will then be required to provide certification to us or our paying agent, either directly or through other intermediaries. In addition, a non-U.S. holder that is seeking a reduction in withholding pursuant to the terms of an applicable income tax treaty will need to certify on IRS Form W-8BEN that it is eligible for the benefits of such treaty.

*Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Other Disposition of Notes*

Non-U.S. holders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any gain realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of notes (other than with respect to payments attributable to accrued interest, which will be taxed as described under *Non-U.S. Holders Taxation of Interest* above). However, the gain would be subject to U.S. federal income tax if:

the gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a U.S. trade or business (and, generally, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, the gain is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the non-U.S. holder), in which case it would be subject to tax as described below under *Non-U.S. Holders Income or Gains Effectively Connected with a U.S. Trade or Business*; or

the non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the year of the disposition and certain other conditions apply, in which case, except as otherwise provided by an applicable income tax treaty, the gain, which may be offset by certain U.S. source capital losses, would be subject to a flat 30 percent tax, even though the individual is not considered a resident of the United States.

*Income or Gains Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business*

If any interest on the notes or gain from the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of the notes is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by the non-U.S. holder, then the income or gain will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis at the regular graduated rates and in the same manner applicable to U.S. holders. If the non-U.S. holder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty between the United States and the holder's country of residence, any effectively connected income or gain generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the holder in the United States. Payments of interest that are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (and, if a tax treaty applies, attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base), and therefore included in the gross income of a non-U.S. holder, will not be subject to 30 percent withholding, provided that the holder claims exemption from withholding by timely filing a properly completed and executed IRS Form W-8ECI, or any applicable successor form, prior to the payment. If the non-U.S. holder is a corporation (including for this purpose any entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes), that portion of its earnings and profits that is effectively connected with its U.S. trade or business generally also would be subject to a branch profits tax. The branch profits tax rate is generally 30 percent, although an applicable income tax treaty might provide for a lower rate.

## **Table of Contents**

### **Backup Withholding and Information Reporting**

The Code and the Treasury regulations require those who make specified payments to report the payments to the IRS. Among the specified payments are interest and proceeds paid by brokers to their customers. This reporting regime is reinforced by backup withholding rules, which require the payor to withhold from payments subject to information reporting if the recipient has failed to provide a correct taxpayer identification number to the payor, furnished an incorrect identification number, or repeatedly failed to report interest or dividends on tax returns. The backup withholding rate is currently 28 percent.

Payments of interest to U.S. holders of notes and payments made to U.S. holders by a broker upon a sale of notes generally will be subject to information reporting, and generally will be subject to backup withholding unless the holder (1) is an exempt payee, or (2) provides the payor with a correct taxpayer identification number and complies with applicable certification requirements, e.g. on an IRS Form W-9. If a sale is made through a foreign office of a foreign broker, however, the sale will generally not be subject to either information reporting or backup withholding. This exception may not apply if the foreign broker is owned or controlled by U.S. persons, or is engaged in a U.S. trade or business.

We must report annually to the IRS the interest paid to each non-U.S. holder and the tax withheld, if any, with respect to such interest, including any tax withheld pursuant to the rules described under *Non-U.S. Holders Taxation of Interest* above. Copies of these reports may be made available to tax authorities in the country where the non-U.S. holder resides. Payments to non-U.S. holders of interest on the notes may be subject to backup withholding unless the non-U.S. holder certifies its non-U.S. status on a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or other appropriate form. Payments made to non-U.S. holders by a broker upon a sale of the notes will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding as long as the non-U.S. holder certifies its non-U.S. status or otherwise establishes an exemption. However, if the non-U.S. holder holds the notes through certain foreign financial institutions, the financial institution may be required to report payments on the notes to the IRS. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the reporting requirements.

Any amounts withheld from a payment to a U.S. holder or non-U.S. holder of notes under the backup withholding rules generally can be credited against any U.S. federal income tax liability of the holder, provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

**Table of Contents****CERTAIN ERISA CONSIDERATIONS**

Each fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ( ERISA ) (each, an Employee Benefit Plan ), should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the Employee Benefit Plan 's particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in the notes. Among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the Employee Benefit Plan, and whether the investment would involve a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit Employee Benefit Plans, as well as individual retirement accounts and other arrangements that are subject to Section 4975 of the Code (collectively, Plans ), from engaging in certain transactions involving plan assets with persons who are parties in interest under ERISA or disqualified persons under the Code with respect to the Plan. A violation of these prohibited transaction rules may result in excise taxes, penalties or other liabilities under ERISA or the Code for those persons and the fiduciary of the Plan, unless exemptive relief is available under an applicable statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption. Plans that are governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) and non-U.S. plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) ( Non-ERISA Arrangements ) are not subject to the prohibited transaction requirements of ERISA or the Code, but may be subject to similar provisions under other applicable federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other laws.

The acquisition or holding of the notes by a Plan or any entity whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of any Plan 's investment in the entity (a Plan Asset Entity ) with respect to which we, certain of our affiliates or the underwriters are, or become, a party in interest or disqualified person may result in a direct or indirect prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Code, unless the notes are acquired and held pursuant to an applicable statutory or administrative prohibited transaction exemption. The U.S. Department of Labor has issued five prohibited transaction class exemptions, or PTCEs, that may provide exemptive relief that may arise from the purchase or holding of the notes. These exemptions are: PTCE 84-14 (for certain transactions determined by independent qualified professional asset managers), PTCE 90-1 (for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts), PTCE 91-38 (for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 95-60 (for transactions involving certain insurance company general accounts), and PTCE 96-23 (for transactions managed by in-house asset managers). In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide limited relief from the prohibited transactions provisions of ERISA and the Code for certain transactions, provided that neither the issuer of securities offered hereby nor any of its affiliates (directly or indirectly) have or exercise any discretionary authority or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of any Plan involved in the transaction, and provided further that the Plan pays no more and receives no less than adequate consideration in connection with the transaction (the service provider exemption ). There can be no assurance that all of the conditions of any such exemptions will be satisfied.

Because of the foregoing, the notes should not be acquired or held by any person investing plan assets of any Plan, Plan Asset Entity or otherwise by any person investing plan assets of any ERISA plan, unless in each case the purchaser or holder is eligible for exemptive relief available under one or more of the PTCEs listed above or another applicable statutory or similar exemption.

Any purchaser or holder of the notes or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented to Juniper Networks, Inc. or any of its affiliates by its acquisition and holding of the notes offered hereby that it either (1) is not a Plan or Plan Asset Entity and is not purchasing or holding the notes on behalf of or with the assets of any Plan, or Plan Asset Entity, or (2) its purchase and holding the notes will not be prohibited transactions because they are covered by one of the PTCEs listed above, the service provider exemption or other statutory or administrative

**Table of Contents**

exemption from the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the Code, or (3) it is a Non-ERISA Arrangement and its purchase and holding of the notes is not otherwise prohibited under any similar applicable law.

The foregoing discussion is general in nature and is not intended to be all inclusive. Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is important that fiduciaries or other persons considering acquiring the notes on behalf of or with the assets of any Plan, Plan Asset Entity or Non-ERISA Arrangement consult with their counsel regarding the potential applicability of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code and any similar laws to such investments, as well as the availability of exemptive relief under any of the PTCEs listed above or the service provider exemption, as applicable. Purchasers of notes have exclusive responsibility for ensuring that their purchase and holding of notes do not violate the fiduciary or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA or the Code or any applicable similar laws. The sale of any notes to a Plan, Plan Asset Entity or Non-ERISA Arrangement is in no respect a representation by us or any of our affiliates, representatives or underwriters that such (1) an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by any such Plans, Plan Asset Entities or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally or any particular Plan, Plan Asset Entity or Non-ERISA Arrangement or (2) investment is appropriate for such Plans, Plan Asset Entities or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally, or any particular Plan, Plan Asset Entity or Non-ERISA Arrangement.

S-51

**Table of Contents****UNDERWRITING**

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus supplement, the underwriters named below, for whom Barclays Capital Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. are acting as representatives, have severally agreed to purchase, and we have agreed to sell to them, severally, the principal amount of notes set forth opposite their names below:

<b>Underwriters</b>	<b>Principal Amount of Notes</b>
Barclays Capital Inc.	\$ 140,000,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	140,000,000
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	70,000,000
 Total	 \$ 350,000,000

The underwriters are offering the notes subject to their acceptance of the notes from us and subject to prior sale. The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the several underwriters to pay for and accept delivery of the notes offered by this prospectus supplement are subject to the approval of certain legal matters by their counsel and to certain other conditions. The underwriters are obligated to take and pay for all of the notes offered by this prospectus supplement if any such notes are taken.

The underwriters initially propose to offer the notes directly to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and may offer notes to certain dealers at a price that represents a concession not in excess of 0.400% of the principal amount of the notes. Any such dealers may resell any notes purchased from the underwriters to certain other brokers or dealers at a discount not to exceed 0.250% of the principal amount of the notes. After the initial offering of the notes, the offering price and other selling terms may from time to time be varied by the representatives. The underwriters may offer and sell notes through certain of their affiliates.

The following table shows the underwriting discount that we will pay to the underwriters in connection with this offering:

	<b>Paid by Us</b>
Per note	0.650%
Total	\$ 2,275,000

Expenses associated with this offering to be paid by us, other than underwriting discounts, are estimated to be approximately \$750,250.

In connection with the offering of the notes, the underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the notes. Specifically, the underwriters may over allot in connection with the offering of the notes, creating a syndicate short position. In addition, the underwriters may bid for, and purchase, notes in the open market to cover syndicate short positions or to stabilize the price of the notes. The underwriters may also impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a certain underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representatives have repurchased notes sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions. Finally, the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed for distributing the notes in the offering of the notes, if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed notes in syndicate covering transactions, stabilization transactions or otherwise. Any of these activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of the notes above independent market levels. The underwriters are not required to engage in any of these activities, and may end any of them at any time.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or to contribute to payments which the underwriters may be required to make in respect of any such liabilities.

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**Table of Contents**

Prior to the offering, there have been no active markets for the notes. The underwriters have advised us that certain of the underwriters presently intend to make markets in the notes as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. Such underwriters are not obligated, however, to make the markets in the notes and any such market making may be discontinued at any time at the discretion of such underwriters. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the liquidity of, or trading markets for, the notes.

From time to time in the ordinary course of their respective businesses, certain of the underwriters and their affiliates have engaged in and may in the future engage in commercial banking, derivatives and/or investment banking transactions with us and our affiliates. Barclays Capital Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. have provided, and continue to provide, various investment banking services for us and our subsidiaries and other affiliates, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses. In addition, from time to time in the ordinary course of business, certain of the underwriters and their affiliates are and have been customers of us and our affiliates.

On February 27, 2014, we entered into separate accelerated share repurchase agreements with Barclays Bank PLC and Goldman, Sachs & Co. to repurchase an aggregate of approximately \$1.2 billion of shares of our common stock in connection with our previously announced capital allocation plan. See Summary Recent Developments Accelerated Share Repurchase Program and Use of Proceeds in this prospectus supplement.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and certain of their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the issuer or its affiliates. If the underwriters or their affiliates have a lending relationship with us, certain of those underwriters or their affiliates may hedge their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, the underwriters and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities or the securities of our affiliates, including potentially the notes offered hereby. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the notes offered hereby. The underwriters and certain of their affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

**European Economic Area**

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State ) an offer to the public of any notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated herein may not be made in that Relevant Member State, except that an offer to the public in that Relevant Member State of any notes may be made at any time under the following exemptions under the Prospectus Directive, if they have been implemented in that Relevant Member State:

to legal entities which are qualified investors as defined under the Prospectus Directive;

by the underwriters to fewer than 100, or, if the Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provisions of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives of the underwriters for any such offer; or

in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, provided that no such offer of notes shall result in a requirement for us or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

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## **Table of Contents**

Each person in a Relevant Member State who receives any communication in respect of, or who acquires any notes under, the offers contemplated here in this prospectus will be deemed to have represented, warranted and agreed to and with each underwriter and us that:

it is a qualified investor as defined under the Prospectus Directive; and

in the case of any notes acquired by it as a financial intermediary, as that term is used in Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, (i) the notes acquired by it in the offering have not been acquired on behalf of, nor have they been acquired with a view to their offer or resale to, persons in any Relevant Member State other than qualified investors, as that term is defined in the Prospectus Directive, or in the circumstances in which the prior consent of the representatives of the underwriters has been given to the offer or resale or (ii) where notes have been acquired by it on behalf of persons in any Relevant Member State other than qualified investors, the offer of such notes to it is not treated under the Prospectus Directive as having been made to such persons.

For the purposes of this representation and the provision above, the expression an offer of notes to the public in relation to any notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the notes, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State, the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State and the expression 2010 PD Amending Directive means Directive 2010/73/EU.

### **United Kingdom**

This prospectus has only been communicated or caused to have been communicated and will only be communicated or caused to be communicated as an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act of 2000 (the FSMA )) as received in connection with the issue or sale of the notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us. All applicable provisions of the FSMA will be complied with in respect to anything done in relation to the notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

### **Hong Kong**

The notes may not be offered or sold by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a prospectus within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the notes may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

### **Japan**

The securities have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) and each underwriter has agreed that it will not offer or sell any securities, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of

## **Table of Contents**

Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

### **Singapore**

This prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"), (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 by a relevant person which is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor, shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for 6 months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the notes under Section 275 except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or (3) by operation of law.



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**Table of Contents**

**VALIDITY OF NOTES**

The validity of the notes offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, Professional Corporation, Palo Alto, California. Certain legal matters in connection with the notes will be passed upon for the underwriters by Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, Menlo Park, California.

**EXPERTS**

Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, has audited our consolidated financial statements and schedule included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, as set forth in their reports, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement. Our financial statements and schedule are incorporated by reference in reliance on Ernst & Young LLP's report given on their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference into this prospectus supplement certain information we file with it, which means that we can disclose important information by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this prospectus supplement, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below that we have previously filed with the SEC, and all filings pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, subsequently filed with the SEC prior to the termination of the offering under this prospectus supplement (excluding, in each case, any portions of any Form 8-K that are not deemed filed pursuant to the General Instructions of Form 8-K):

our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, filed on February 26, 2014;

portions of our Proxy Statement filed on April 9, 2013, as amended, for our 2013 annual meeting of stockholders entitled Corporate Governance Principals and Board Matters Board Independence, Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters, Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Executive Compensation Summary Compensation Table, Executive Compensation Grants of Plan-Based Awards for Fiscal 2012, Executive Compensation Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal 2012 Year-End and Executive Compensation Option Exercises and Stock Vested For Fiscal 2012; and

our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on May 24, 2013, July 23, 2013, July 25, 2013, November 13, 2013, December 10, 2013, December 31, 2013, January 24, 2014 and February 21, 2014.

Any statements contained in a previously filed document incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement is deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus supplement to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus supplement, or in a subsequently filed document also incorporated by reference herein, modifies or supersedes that statement.

This prospectus supplement may contain information that updates, modifies or is contrary to information in one or more of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date of this prospectus supplement or the date of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

We will provide to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus supplement is delivered, upon written or oral request, at no cost to the requester, a copy of any and all of the information that is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

**Table of Contents**

Requests for such documents should be directed to:

Juniper Networks, Inc.

Attn: Investor Relations

1194 North Mathilda Avenue

Sunnyvale, California 94089

(408) 745-2000

You may also access the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement through our website at [www.juniper.net](http://www.juniper.net). Except for the specific incorporated documents listed above, no information available on or accessible through our website shall be deemed to be incorporated in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the registration statement of which it forms a part.

S-57

**Table of Contents**

PROSPECTUS

**Juniper Networks, Inc.**

**By this prospectus, we may offer, from time to time:**

**Common stock**

**Preferred stock**

**Depository Shares**

**Warrants**

**Debt securities**

**Purchase Contracts**

**Purchase Units**

We may offer and sell from time to time, in one or more series or issuances and on terms that we will determine at the time of the offering, any combination of the securities described in this prospectus.

We will provide specific terms of any offering in a supplement to this prospectus. Any prospectus supplement may also add, update, or change information contained in this prospectus. You should carefully read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement as well as the documents incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus before you purchase any of the securities offered hereby.

These securities may be offered and sold in the same offering or in separate offerings; to or through underwriters, dealers, and agents; or directly to purchasers. The names of any underwriters, dealers, or agents involved in the sale of our securities, their compensation and any over-allotment options held by them will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. See Plan of Distribution.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol JNPR. We will provide information in any applicable prospectus supplement regarding any listing of securities other than shares of our common stock on any securities exchange.

**INVESTING IN OUR SECURITIES INVOLVES SIGNIFICANT RISKS. SEE RISK FACTORS BEGINNING ON PAGE 5 OF THIS PROSPECTUS AND IN THE APPLICABLE PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT BEFORE INVESTING IN ANY SECURITIES.**

*NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.*

The date of this prospectus is August 8, 2013

**Table of Contents**

**Table of Contents**

	<b>Page</b>
<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	2
<u>Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges</u>	4
<u>Risk Factors</u>	5
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	5
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	6
<u>Description of Capital Stock</u>	7
<u>Description of the Depositary Shares</u>	11
<u>Description of the Warrants</u>	14
<u>Description of the Debt Securities</u>	16
<u>Description of the Purchase Contracts and the Purchase Units</u>	26
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	27
<u>Legal Matters</u>	30
<u>Experts</u>	30
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	30
<u>Information Incorporated by Reference</u>	31

**Table of Contents**

**ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS**

This prospectus is part of an automatic shelf registration statement on Form S-3 that we filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, as a well-known seasoned issuer as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. Under this shelf process, we may, from time to time, sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add to, update or change information contained in the prospectus and, accordingly, to the extent inconsistent, information in this prospectus is superseded by the information in the prospectus supplement.

The prospectus supplement to be attached to the front of this prospectus may describe, as applicable: the terms of the securities offered; the initial public offering price; the price paid for the securities; net proceeds; and the other specific terms related to the offering of the securities.

You should only rely on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement or issuer free writing prospectus relating to a particular offering. No person has been authorized to give any information or make any representations in connection with this offering other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement and any related issuer free writing prospectus in connection with the offering described herein and therein, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by us. Neither this prospectus nor any prospectus supplement nor any related issuer free writing prospectus shall constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy offered securities in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offering or solicitation. This prospectus does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. For a more complete understanding of the offering of the securities, you should refer to the registration statement, including its exhibits.

You should read the entire prospectus and any prospectus supplement and any related issuer free writing prospectus, as well as the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus or any prospectus supplement or any related issuer free writing prospectus, before making an investment decision. Neither the delivery of this prospectus or any prospectus supplement or any issuer free writing prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances imply that the information contained or incorporated by reference herein or in any prospectus supplement or issuer free writing prospectus is correct as of any date subsequent to the date hereof or of such prospectus supplement or issuer free writing prospectus, as applicable. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement or any document incorporated by reference is accurate only as of the date of the applicable documents, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of securities. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

## **Table of Contents**

### **PROSPECTUS SUMMARY**

*This summary description about us and our business highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated in this prospectus by reference. This summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before buying securities in this offering. You should carefully read this entire prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement, including each of the documents incorporated herein or therein by reference, before making an investment decision. As used in this prospectus, we, us, Juniper and our refer to Juniper Networks, Inc., a Delaware corporation.*

#### **Juniper Networks, Inc.**

#### **Overview**

At Juniper Networks, we focus on all aspects of the network across routing, switching and security. We design, develop, sell products and services that enable high-performance networks, which combine scale and performance with agility and efficiency, so customers can build the best networks for their businesses. We serve the high-performance networking requirements of global service providers, enterprises, governments, and research and public sector organizations that view the network as critical to their success. Our silicon, systems and software represent innovations that transform the economics and experience of networking, helping customers achieve superior performance, greater choice, and flexibility, while reducing overall total cost of ownership.

We do business in three geographic regions: Americas, Europe, Middle East, and Africa ( EMEA ), and Asia Pacific ( APAC ). Our organizational structure is focused on two business segments: Platform Systems Division ( PSD ) and Software Solutions Division ( SSD ). Our PSD segment primarily offers scalable routing and switching products that are used in service provider, enterprise, and public sector networks to control and direct network traffic between data centers, core, edge, aggregation, campus, Wide Area Networks ( WANs ), and consumer and business devices. Our SSD segment offers software solutions focused on network security and network services applications for both service providers and enterprise customers. Both segments offer worldwide services, including technical support and professional services, as well as educational and training programs to our customers.

#### **Corporate Information**

We were incorporated in California in 1996 and reincorporated in Delaware in 1998. Our corporate headquarters are located at 1194 North Mathilda Avenue, Sunnyvale, California 94089 and our telephone number at that address is (408) 745-2000. Our website address is [www.juniper.net](http://www.juniper.net). Our website, and the information contained therein, is not a part of this prospectus.

#### **The Securities We May Offer**

We may offer common stock, preferred stock, depositary shares, warrants, debt securities, purchase contracts and purchase units in one or more offerings and in any combination. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. A prospectus supplement, which we will provide each time we offer securities, will describe the specific amounts, prices and terms of these securities.

#### *Common Stock*

Each holder of our common stock is entitled to one vote for each share on all matters to be voted upon by the stockholders, and there are no cumulative rights. Subject to any preferential rights of any outstanding preferred stock, holders of our common stock are entitled to receive ratably the dividends, if any, as may be declared from

## **Table of Contents**

time to time by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor. If there is a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our company, holders of our common stock would be entitled to share in our assets remaining after the payment of liabilities and any preferential rights of any outstanding preferred stock.

### *Preferred Stock and Depository Shares*

Under the terms of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our board of directors is authorized to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series without stockholder approval. Our board of directors has the discretion to determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges and liquidation preferences, of each series of preferred stock.

We may also issue fractional shares of preferred stock that will be represented by depository shares and depository receipts.

Each series of preferred stock, depository shares or depository receipts, if issued, will be more fully described in the particular prospectus supplement that will accompany this prospectus, including redemption provisions, rights in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, voting rights and rights to convert into common stock. We have no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock, depository shares or depository receipts nor are any shares of our preferred stock, depository shares or depository receipts presently outstanding.

### *Warrants*

We may issue warrants for the purchase of common stock, preferred stock or debt securities. We may issue warrants independently or together with other securities.

### *Debt Securities*

We may offer secured or unsecured obligations in the form of one or more series of senior or subordinated debt. The senior debt securities and the subordinated debt securities are together referred to in this prospectus as the debt securities. The subordinated debt securities generally will be entitled to payment only after payment of our senior debt. Senior debt generally includes all debt for money borrowed by us, except debt that is stated in the instrument governing the terms of that debt to be not senior to, or to have the same rank in right of payment as, or to be expressly junior to, the subordinated debt securities. We may issue debt securities that are convertible into shares of our common stock.

The senior and subordinated debt securities will be issued under separate indentures between us and a trustee. We have summarized the general features of the debt securities to be governed by the indentures. These indentures have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. We encourage you to read these indentures. Instructions on how you can get copies of these documents are provided under the heading *Where You Can Find More Information*.

### *Purchase Contracts and Purchase Units*

We may issue purchase contracts and purchase units comprised of one or more of the other classes of securities issued by us as described in this prospectus in any combination.



**Table of Contents****RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges on a historical basis for each of the periods indicated. You should read these ratios in connection with our consolidated financial statements, including the notes to those statements, incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

	<b>Six Months Ended</b>					
	<b>June 30,</b>		<b>Fiscal Year Ended December 31,</b>			
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	6.4x	4.6x	9.2x	46.8x	19.7x	33.0x

The ratio of earnings to fixed charges has been computed on a consolidated basis. Earnings consists of consolidated net income before income taxes plus fixed charges, net of capitalized interest, plus amortization of capitalized interest, reduced by the non-controlling interest in pre-tax income of subsidiaries that have not incurred fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense, capitalized interest, amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness as well as a portion of rental expense estimated to represent interest.

As of the date of this prospectus, we have not previously paid dividends on any shares of preferred stock, and consequently, our ratio of earnings to preferred share dividends and ratio of earnings to fixed charges would be identical.

**Table of Contents**

**RISK FACTORS**

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. The prospectus supplement applicable to each offering of our securities will contain a discussion of the risks applicable to an investment in our securities. Prior to making a decision about investing in our securities, you should carefully consider the specific factors discussed under the heading **Risk Factors** in the applicable prospectus supplement, together with all of the other information contained or incorporated by reference in the prospectus supplement or appearing or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. You should also consider the risks, uncertainties and assumptions discussed under Item 1A, **Risk Factors**, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2013 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2013, all of which are incorporated herein by reference, and may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time by other reports we file with the SEC in the future and any prospectus supplement related to a particular offering. The risks and uncertainties we have described are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our operations.

**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This prospectus, each prospectus supplement and the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus and each prospectus supplement contain certain statements that constitute **forward-looking statements** within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The words **anticipate, expect, target, seek, would, could, believe, goal, plan, estimate, may, will,** and similar expressions and variations thereof are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. Those statements appear in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement and the documents incorporated herein and therein by reference, particularly in the sections entitled **Prospectus Summary, Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business,** and include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of the Company and management that are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions.

This prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement also contain statements that are based on the current expectations of our Company and management. You are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors.

Because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified, you should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States and the rules and regulations of the SEC, we do not plan to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained herein after we distribute this prospectus, whether as a result of any new information, future events or otherwise.

**Table of Contents**

**USE OF PROCEEDS**

Unless otherwise indicated in the prospectus supplement, we will use the net proceeds from the sale of securities offered by this prospectus for general corporate purposes, which may include working capital, capital expenditures, other corporate expenses and acquisitions of complementary products, technologies or businesses. The timing and amount of our actual expenditures will be based on many factors, including cash flows from operations and the anticipated growth of our business. As a result, unless otherwise indicated in the prospectus supplement, our management will have broad discretion to allocate the net proceeds of the offerings. Pending their ultimate use, we intend to invest the net proceeds in investment-grade, interest-bearing instruments.

## **Table of Contents**

### **DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK**

The following information describes our common stock and preferred stock, as well as certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws. This description is only a summary. You should also refer to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws, which have been filed with the SEC as exhibits to our registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part.

#### **General**

Our authorized capital stock consists of 1,000,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.00001 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.00001 per share, all of which shares of preferred stock are undesignated. Our board of directors may establish the rights and preferences of the preferred stock from time to time. As of August 2, 2013, there were 506,838,542 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, held of record by 920 stockholders, although we believe that there may be a significantly larger number of beneficial owners of our common stock. We derived the number of stockholders by reviewing the listing of outstanding common stock recorded by our transfer agent as of August 2, 2013.

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the common stock and preferred stock provided for in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws. For additional detail about our capital stock, please refer to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, each as amended.

#### **Common Stock**

Each holder of our common stock is entitled to one vote for each share on all matters to be voted upon by the stockholders and there are no cumulative rights. Subject to any preferential rights of any outstanding preferred stock, holders of our common stock are entitled to receive ratably the dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the board of directors out of funds legally available therefor. If there is a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our company, holders of our common stock would be entitled to share in our assets remaining after the payment of liabilities and any preferential rights of any outstanding preferred stock.

Holders of our common stock have no preemptive or conversion rights or other subscription rights, and there are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock. The outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non-assessable. The rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of our common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock that we may designate and issue in the future.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol JNPR. The transfer agent and registrar for the common stock is Wells Fargo Bank N.A., Shareowner Services. Its address is 1110 Centre Pointe Curve, Suite 101, Mendota Heights, Minnesota, 55120, and its telephone number is (800) 468-9716.

#### **Preferred stock**

The following description of preferred stock and the description of the terms of any particular series of preferred stock that we choose to issue hereunder and that will be set forth in the related prospectus supplement are not complete. These descriptions are qualified in their entirety by reference to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the certificate of designation relating to any series. The rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of the preferred stock of each series will be fixed by the certificate of designation relating to that series. The prospectus supplement also will contain a description of certain United States federal income tax consequences relating to the purchase and ownership of the series of preferred stock that is described in the prospectus supplement.

Under the terms of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our board of directors is authorized to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series without stockholder approval. Our board of directors has the

**Table of Contents**

discretion to determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges and liquidation preferences, of each series of preferred stock. There are no restrictions presently on the repurchase or redemption of any shares of our preferred stock.

The prospectus supplement for a series of preferred stock will specify:

the maximum number of shares;

the designation of the shares;

the annual dividend rate, if any, whether the dividend rate is fixed or variable, the date or dates on which dividends will accrue, the dividend payment dates, and whether dividends will be cumulative;

the price and the terms and conditions for redemption, if any, including redemption at our option or at the option of the holders, including the time period for redemption, and any accumulated dividends or premiums;

the liquidation preference, if any, and any accumulated dividends upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs;

any sinking fund or similar provision, and, if so, the terms and provisions relating to the purpose and operation of the fund;

the terms and conditions, if any, for conversion or exchange of shares of any other class or classes of our capital stock or any series of any other class or classes, or of any other series of the same class, or any other securities or assets, including the price or the rate of conversion or exchange and the method, if any, of adjustment;

the voting rights; and

any or all other preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, privileges or qualifications, limitations or restrictions.

The issuance of preferred stock will affect, and may adversely affect, the rights of holders of common stock. It is not possible to state the actual effect of the issuance of any shares of preferred stock on the rights of holders of common stock until the board of directors determines the specific rights attached to that preferred stock. The effects of issuing preferred stock could include one or more of the following:

restricting dividends on the common stock;

diluting the voting power of the common stock;

impairing the liquidation rights of the common stock; or

delaying or preventing changes in control or management of our company.

We have no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock nor are any shares of our preferred stock presently outstanding. Preferred stock will be fully paid and nonassessable upon issuance.

**Effect of Certain Provisions of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws and the Delaware Anti-Takeover Statute**

Some provisions of Delaware law and our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could make the following transactions more difficult:

acquisition of us by means of a tender offer;

acquisition of us by means of a proxy contest or otherwise; or

removal of our incumbent officers and directors.

## **Table of Contents**

Those provisions, summarized below, are expected to discourage coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to promote stability in our management. These provisions are also designed to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to first negotiate with our board of directors.

### ***Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws***

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our bylaws provide for the following:

*Undesignated Preferred Stock.* The ability to authorize undesignated preferred stock makes it possible for our board of directors to issue one or more series of preferred stock with voting or other rights or preferences that could impede the success of any attempt to change control of our company. These and other provisions may have the effect of deferring hostile takeovers or delaying changes in control or management of our company.

*Stockholder Meetings.* Our charter documents provide that a special meeting of stockholders may be called only by resolution adopted by the board of directors, the chairman of the board, the president or the chief executive officer.

*Requirements for Advance Notification of Stockholder Nominations and Proposals.* Our bylaws establish advance notice procedures with respect to stockholder proposals and the nomination of candidates for election as directors, other than nominations made by or at the direction of the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors.

*Limits on Ability of Stockholders to Act by Written Consent.* We have provided in our certificate of incorporation that our stockholders may not act by written consent. This limit on the ability of our stockholders to act by written consent may lengthen the amount of time required to take stockholder actions. As a result, a holder controlling a majority of our capital stock would not be able to amend our bylaws or remove directors without holding a meeting of our stockholders called in accordance with our bylaws.

*Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws.* The amendment of the provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws related to the annual meeting of stockholders and special meetings of stockholders requires approval by holders of at least two-thirds of our outstanding capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors.

### ***Delaware Anti-Takeover Statute***

We are subject to Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, which prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years after the date that such stockholder became an interested stockholder, with the following exceptions:

before such date, the board of directors of the corporation approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;

upon completion of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction began, excluding for purposes of determining the voting stock outstanding (but not the outstanding voting stock owned by the interested stockholder) those shares owned (i) by persons who are directors and also officers and (ii) employee stock plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether shares held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer; or

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on or after such date, the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of the stockholders, and not by written consent, by the affirmative vote of at least 66<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.



**Table of Contents**

In general, Section 203 defines business combination to include the following:

any merger or consolidation involving the corporation and the interested stockholder;

any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, transfer, pledge or other disposition of 10% or more of either the assets or outstanding stock of the corporation involving the interested stockholder;

subject to certain exceptions, any transaction that results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation of any stock of the corporation to the interested stockholder;

any transaction involving the corporation that has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation beneficially owned by the interested stockholder; or

the receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits by or through the corporation.

In general, Section 203 defines interested stockholder as an entity or person who, together with affiliates and associates, beneficially owns, or within three years prior to the determination of interested stockholder status did own, 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

**Table of Contents**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSITARY SHARES**

**General**

At our option, we may elect to offer fractional shares of preferred stock, rather than full shares of preferred stock. If we do elect to offer fractional shares of preferred stock, we will issue receipts for depositary shares and each of these depositary shares will represent a fraction of a share of a particular series of preferred stock, as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Each owner of a depositary share will be entitled, in proportion to the applicable fractional interest in shares of preferred stock underlying that depositary share, to all rights and preferences of the preferred stock underlying that depositary share. These rights may include dividend, voting, redemption and liquidation rights.

The shares of preferred stock underlying the depositary shares will be deposited with a bank or trust company selected by us to act as depositary, under a deposit agreement by and among us, the depositary and the holders of the depositary receipts. The depositary will be the transfer agent, registrar and dividend disbursing agent for the depositary shares.

The depositary shares will be evidenced by depositary receipts issued pursuant to the depositary agreement. Holders of depositary receipts agree to be bound by the deposit agreement, which requires holders to take certain actions such as filing proof of residence and paying certain charges.

The summary of terms of the depositary shares contained in this prospectus is not complete, and is subject to modification in any prospectus supplement for any issuance of depositary shares. You should refer to the forms of the deposit agreement, our certificate of incorporation and the certificate of designation that are, or will be, filed with the SEC for the applicable series of preferred stock.

**Dividends**

The depositary will distribute cash dividends or other cash distributions, if any, received in respect of the series of preferred stock underlying the depositary shares to the record holders of depositary receipts in proportion to the number of depositary shares owned by those holders on the relevant record date. The relevant record date for depositary shares will be the same date as the record date for the preferred stock.

In the event of a distribution other than in cash, the depositary will distribute property received by it to the record holders of depositary receipts that are entitled to receive the distribution, unless the depositary determines that it is not feasible to make the distribution. If this occurs, the depositary, with our approval, may adopt another method for the distribution, including selling the property and distributing the net proceeds to the holders.

**Liquidation preference**

If a series of preferred stock underlying the depositary shares has a liquidation preference, in the event of our voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, holders of depositary shares will be entitled to receive the fraction of the liquidation preference accorded each share of the applicable series of preferred stock, as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

**Redemption**

If a series of preferred stock underlying the depositary shares is subject to redemption, the depositary shares will be redeemed from the proceeds received by the depositary resulting from the redemption, in whole or in part, of the preferred stock held by the depositary. Whenever we redeem any preferred stock held by the depositary, the depositary will redeem, as of the same redemption date, the number of depositary shares representing the preferred stock so redeemed. The depositary will mail the notice of redemption to the record holders of the depositary receipts

## **Table of Contents**

promptly upon receiving the notice from us and not fewer than 20 or more than 60 days, unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, prior to the date fixed for redemption of the preferred stock.

### **Voting**

Upon receipt of notice of any meeting at which the holders of preferred stock are entitled to vote, the depositary will mail the information contained in the notice of meeting to the record holders of the depositary receipts underlying the preferred stock. Each record holder of those depositary receipts on the record date will be entitled to instruct the depositary as to the exercise of the voting rights pertaining to the amount of preferred stock underlying that holder's depositary shares. The record date for the depositary will be the same date as the record date for the preferred stock. The depositary will, to the extent practicable, vote the preferred stock underlying the depositary shares in accordance with these instructions. We will agree to take all action that may be deemed necessary by the depositary in order to enable the depositary to vote the preferred stock in accordance with these instructions. The depositary will not vote the preferred stock to the extent that it does not receive specific instructions from the holders of depositary receipts.

### **Withdrawal of preferred stock**

Owners of depositary shares will be entitled to receive upon surrender of depositary receipts at the principal office of the depositary and payment of any unpaid amount due to the depositary, the number of whole shares of preferred stock underlying their depositary shares.

Partial shares of preferred stock will not be issued. Holders of preferred stock will not be entitled to deposit the shares under the deposit agreement or to receive depositary receipts evidencing depositary shares for the preferred stock.

### **Amendment and termination of the deposit agreement**

The form of depositary receipt evidencing the depositary shares and any provision of the deposit agreement may be amended by agreement between the depositary and us. However, any amendment which materially and adversely alters the rights of the holders of depositary shares, other than fee changes, will not be effective unless the amendment has been approved by at least a majority of the outstanding depositary shares. The deposit agreement may be terminated by the depositary or us only if:

all outstanding depositary shares have been redeemed; or

there has been a final distribution of the preferred stock in connection with our dissolution and such distribution has been made to all the holders of depositary shares.

### **Charges of depositary**

We will pay all transfer and other taxes and governmental charges arising solely from the existence of the depositary arrangement. We will also pay charges of the depositary in connection with:

the initial deposit of the preferred stock;

the initial issuance of the depositary shares;

any redemption of the preferred stock; and

all withdrawals of preferred stock by owners of depositary shares.



## **Table of Contents**

Holders of depositary receipts will pay transfer, income and other taxes and governmental charges and other specified charges as provided in the deposit agreement for their accounts. If these charges have not been paid, the depositary may:

refuse to transfer depositary shares;

withhold dividends and distributions; and

sell the depositary shares evidenced by the depositary receipt.

### **Miscellaneous**

The depositary will forward to the holders of depositary receipts all reports and communications we deliver to the depositary that we are required to furnish to the holders of the preferred stock. In addition, the depositary will make available for inspection by holders of depositary receipts at the principal office of the depositary, and at such other places as it may from time to time deem advisable, any reports and communications we deliver to the depositary as the holder of preferred stock.

Neither the depositary nor we will be liable if either the depositary or we are prevented or delayed by law or any circumstance beyond the control of either the depositary or us in performing our respective obligations under the deposit agreement. Our obligations and the depositary's obligations will be limited to the performance in good faith of our or the depositary's respective duties under the deposit agreement. Neither the depositary nor we will be obligated to prosecute or defend any legal proceeding in respect of any depositary shares or preferred stock unless satisfactory indemnity is furnished. The depositary and we may rely on:

written advice of counsel or accountants;

information provided by holders of depositary receipts or other persons believed in good faith to be competent to give such information; and

documents believed to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper party or parties.

### **Resignation and removal of depositary**

The depositary may resign at any time by delivering a notice to us. We may remove the depositary at any time. Any such resignation or removal will take effect upon the appointment of a successor depositary and its acceptance of such appointment. The successor depositary must be appointed within 60 days after delivery of the notice for resignation or removal. The successor depositary must be a bank and trust company having its principal office in the United States of America and having a combined capital and surplus of at least \$50,000,000.

### **Federal income tax consequences**

Owners of the depositary shares will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as if they were owners of the preferred stock underlying the depositary shares. As a result, owners will be entitled to take into account for U.S. federal income tax purposes and deductions to which they would be entitled if they were holders of such preferred stock. No gain or loss will be recognized for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the withdrawal of preferred stock in exchange for depositary shares. The tax basis of each share of preferred stock to an exchanging owner of depositary shares will, upon such exchange, be the same as the aggregate tax basis of the depositary shares exchanged. The holding period for preferred stock in the hands of an exchanging owner of depositary shares will include the period during which such person owned such depositary shares.



**Table of Contents**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE WARRANTS**

**General**

We may issue warrants for the purchase of our debt securities, preferred stock or common stock, or any combination thereof. Warrants may be issued independently or together with our debt securities, preferred stock or common stock and may be attached to or separate from any offered securities. Each series of warrants will be issued under a separate warrant agreement to be entered into between us and a bank or trust company, as warrant agent. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the warrants. The warrant agent will not have any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any holders or beneficial owners of warrants. This summary of certain provisions of the warrants is not complete. For the terms of a particular series of warrants, you should refer to the prospectus supplement for that series of warrants and the warrant agreement for that particular series.

**Debt warrants**

The prospectus supplement relating to a particular issue of warrants to purchase debt securities will describe the terms of the debt warrants, including the following:

the title of the debt warrants;

the offering price for the debt warrants, if any;

the aggregate number of the debt warrants;

the designation and terms of the debt securities, including any conversion rights, purchasable upon exercise of the debt warrants;

if applicable, the date from and after which the debt warrants and any debt securities issued with them will be separately transferable;

the principal amount of debt securities that may be purchased upon exercise of a debt warrant and the exercise price for the warrants, which may be payable in cash, securities or other property;

the dates on which the right to exercise the debt warrants will commence and expire;

if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of the debt warrants that may be exercised at any one time;

whether the debt warrants represented by the debt warrant certificates or debt securities that may be issued upon exercise of the debt warrants will be issued in registered or bearer form;

information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any; the currency or currency units in which the offering price, if any, and the exercise price are payable;

if applicable, a discussion of material U.S. federal income tax considerations;

the antidilution provisions of the debt warrants, if any;

the redemption or call provisions, if any, applicable to the debt warrants;

any provisions with respect to the holder's right to require us to repurchase the warrants upon a change in control or similar event; and

any additional terms of the debt warrants, including procedures, and limitations relating to the exchange, exercise and settlement of the debt warrants.

Debt warrant certificates will be exchangeable for new debt warrant certificates of different denominations. Debt warrants may be exercised at the corporate trust office of the warrant agent or any other office indicated in the prospectus supplement. Prior to the exercise of their debt warrants, holders of debt warrants will not have any



**Table of Contents**

of the rights of holders of the debt securities purchasable upon exercise and will not be entitled to payment of principal or any premium, if any, or interest on the debt securities purchasable upon exercise.

**Equity warrants**

The prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of warrants to purchase our common stock or preferred stock will describe the terms of the warrants, including the following:

the title of the warrants;

the offering price for the warrants, if any;

the aggregate number of warrants;

the designation and terms of the common stock or preferred stock that may be purchased upon exercise of the warrants;

if applicable, the designation and terms of the securities with which the warrants are issued and the number of warrants issued with each security;

if applicable, the date from and after which the warrants and any securities issued with the warrants will be separately transferable;

the number of shares of common stock or preferred stock that may be purchased upon exercise of a warrant and the exercise price for the warrants;

the dates on which the right to exercise the warrants shall commence and expire;

if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of the warrants that may be exercised at any one time;

the currency or currency units in which the offering price, if any, and the exercise price are payable;

if applicable, a discussion of material U.S. federal income tax considerations;

the antidilution provisions of the warrants, if any;

the redemption or call provisions, if any, applicable to the warrants;

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any provisions with respect to the holder's right to require us to repurchase the warrants upon a change in control or similar event; and

any additional terms of the warrants, including procedures, and limitations relating to the exchange, exercise and settlement of the warrants.

Holders of equity warrants will not be entitled:

to vote, consent or receive dividends;

receive notice as stockholders with respect to any meeting of stockholders for the election of our directors or any other matter; or

exercise any rights as stockholders of us.

**Table of Contents**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES**

The debt securities may be either secured or unsecured and will either be our senior debt securities or our subordinated debt securities. The debt securities will be issued under one or more separate indentures between us and a trustee to be specified in an accompanying prospectus supplement. Senior debt securities will be issued under an Indenture, dated as of March 3, 2011, between us and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, referred to as the senior indenture. Subordinated debt securities will be issued under a subordinated indenture. Together, the senior indenture and the subordinated indenture are called indentures in this description. This prospectus, together with the applicable prospectus supplement, will describe the terms of a particular series of debt securities.

The following is a summary of selected provisions and definitions of the indentures and debt securities to which any prospectus supplement may relate. The summary of selected provisions of the indentures and the debt securities appearing below is not complete and is subject to, and qualified entirely by reference to, all of the provisions of the applicable indenture and certificates evidencing the applicable debt securities. For additional information, you should look at the applicable indenture and the certificate evidencing the applicable debt security that is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement that includes the prospectus. In this description of the debt securities, the words we, us, or our refer only to Juniper Networks, Inc. and not to any of our subsidiaries, unless we expressly state or the context otherwise requires.

The following description sets forth selected general terms and provisions of the applicable indenture and debt securities to which any prospectus supplement may relate. Other specific terms of the applicable indenture and debt securities will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. If any particular terms of the indenture or debt securities described in a prospectus supplement differ from any of the terms described below, then the terms described below will be deemed to have been superseded by that prospectus supplement.

**General**

Debt securities may be issued in separate series without limitation as to aggregate principal amount. We may specify a maximum aggregate principal amount for the debt securities of any series.

We are not limited as to the amount of debt securities we may issue under the indentures. Unless otherwise provided in a prospectus supplement, a series of debt securities may be reopened to issue additional debt securities of such series.

The prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of debt securities will set forth:

whether the debt securities are senior or subordinated;

the offering price;

the title;

any limit on the aggregate principal amount;

the person who shall be entitled to receive interest, if other than the record holder on the record date;

the date or dates the principal will be payable;

the interest rate or rates, which may be fixed or variable, if any, the date from which interest will accrue, the interest payment dates and the regular record dates, or the method for calculating the dates and rates;

the place where payments may be made;

any mandatory or optional redemption provisions or sinking fund provisions and any applicable redemption or purchase prices associated with these provisions;

-16-

**Table of Contents**

if issued other than in denominations of U.S. \$1,000 or any multiple of U.S. \$1,000, the denominations in which the debt securities shall be issuable;

if applicable, the method for determining how the principal, premium, if any, or interest will be calculated by reference to an index or formula;

if other than U.S. currency, the currency or currency units in which principal, premium, if any, or interest will be payable and whether we or a holder may elect payment to be made in a different currency;

the portion of the principal amount that will be payable upon acceleration of maturity, if other than the entire principal amount;

if the principal amount payable at stated maturity will not be determinable as of any date prior to stated maturity, the amount or method for determining the amount which will be deemed to be the principal amount;

if applicable, whether the debt securities shall be subject to the defeasance provisions described below under Satisfaction and discharge; defeasance or such other defeasance provisions specified in the applicable prospectus supplement for the debt securities;

any conversion or exchange provisions;

whether the debt securities will be issuable in the form of a global security;

any subordination provisions applicable to the subordinated debt securities if different from those described below under Subordinated debt securities;

any paying agents, authenticating agents, security registrars or other agents for the debt securities, if other than the trustee;

any provisions relating to any security provided for the debt securities, including any provisions regarding the circumstances under which collateral may be released or substituted;

any deletions of, or changes or additions to, the events of default, acceleration provisions or covenants;

any provisions relating to guaranties for the securities and any circumstances under which there may be additional obligors; and

any other specific terms of such debt securities.

Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, the debt securities will be registered debt securities. Debt securities may be sold at a substantial discount below their stated principal amount, bearing no interest or interest at a rate which at time of issuance is below market rates. The U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to debt securities sold at a discount will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

**Exchange and transfer**

Debt securities may be transferred or exchanged at the office of the security registrar or at the office of any transfer agent designated by us.

We will not impose a service charge for any transfer or exchange, but we may require holders to pay any tax or other governmental charges associated with any transfer or exchange.

In the event of any partial redemption of debt securities of any series, we will not be required to:

issue, register the transfer of, or exchange, any debt security of that series during a period beginning at the opening of business 15 days before the day of mailing of a notice of redemption and ending at the close of business on the day of the mailing; or

## **Table of Contents**

register the transfer of or exchange any debt security of that series selected for redemption, in whole or in part, except the unredeemed portion being redeemed in part.

We will appoint the trustee as the initial security registrar. Any transfer agent, in addition to the security registrar initially designated by us, will be named in the prospectus supplement. We may designate additional transfer agents or change transfer agents or change the office of the transfer agent. However, we will be required to maintain a transfer agent in each place of payment for the debt securities of each series.

### **Global securities**

The debt securities of any series may be represented, in whole or in part, by one or more global securities. Each global security will:

be registered in the name of a depositary, or its nominee, that we will identify in a prospectus supplement;

be deposited with the depositary or nominee or custodian; and

bear any required legends.

No global security may be exchanged in whole or in part for debt securities registered in the name of any person other than the depositary or any nominee unless:

the depositary has notified us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary or has ceased to be qualified to act as depositary;

an event of default is continuing with respect to the debt securities of the applicable series; or

any other circumstance described in a prospectus supplement has occurred permitting or requiring the issuance of any such security. As long as the depositary, or its nominee, is the registered owner of a global security, the depositary or nominee will be considered the sole owner and holder of the debt securities represented by the global security for all purposes under the indentures. Except in the above limited circumstances, owners of beneficial interests in a global security will not be:

entitled to have the debt securities registered in their names;

entitled to physical delivery of certificated debt securities; or

considered to be holders of those debt securities under the indenture.

Payments on a global security will be made to the depositary or its nominee as the holder of the global security. Some jurisdictions have laws that require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. These laws may impair the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a global security.

Institutions that have accounts with the depositary or its nominee are referred to as participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be limited to participants and to persons that may hold beneficial interests through participants. The depositary will credit, on its book-entry registration and transfer system, the respective principal amounts of debt securities represented by the global security to the accounts of its participants.

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Ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be shown on and effected through records maintained by the depositary, with respect to participants' interests, or any participant, with respect to interests of persons held by participants on their behalf.

Payments, transfers and exchanges relating to beneficial interests in a global security will be subject to policies and procedures of the depositary. The depositary policies and procedures may change from time to time. Neither any trustee nor we will have any responsibility or liability for the depositary's or any participant's records with respect to beneficial interests in a global security.

-18-



## **Table of Contents**

### **Payment and paying agents**

Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement, the provisions described in this paragraph will apply to the debt securities. Payment of interest on a debt security on any interest payment date will be made to the person in whose name the debt security is registered at the close of business on the regular record date. Payment on debt securities of a particular series will be payable at the office of a paying agent or paying agents designated by us. However, at our option, we may pay interest by mailing a check to the record holder. The trustee will be designated as our initial paying agent.

We may also name any other paying agents in a prospectus supplement. We may designate additional paying agents, change paying agents or change the office of any paying agent. However, we will be required to maintain a paying agent in each place of payment for the debt securities of a particular series.

All moneys paid by us to a paying agent for payment on any debt security that remain unclaimed for a period ending the earlier of:

10 business days prior to the date the money would be turned over to the applicable state; or

at the end of two years after such payment was due,  
will be repaid to us thereafter. The holder may look only to us for such payment.

### **No protection in the event of a change of control**

Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement with respect to a particular series of debt securities, the debt securities will not contain any provisions that may afford holders of the debt securities protection in the event we have a change in control or in the event of a highly leveraged transaction, whether or not such transaction results in a change in control.

### **Covenants**

Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement with respect to a particular series of debt securities, the debt securities will not contain any financial or restrictive covenants.

### **Consolidation, merger and sale of assets**

Unless we indicate otherwise in a prospectus supplement with respect to a particular series of debt securities, we may not consolidate with or merge into any other person (other than a subsidiary of us), in a transaction in which we are not the surviving corporation, or convey, transfer or lease our properties and assets substantially as an entirety to, any person (other than a subsidiary of us), unless:

the successor entity, if any, is a U.S. corporation, limited liability company, partnership, trust or other business entity;

the successor entity assumes our obligations on the debt securities and under the indentures;

immediately after giving effect to the transaction, no default or event of default shall have occurred and be continuing; and

certain other conditions specified in the indenture are met.

### **Events of default**

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Unless we indicate otherwise in a prospectus supplement, the following will be events of default for any series of debt securities under the indentures:

- (1) we fail to pay principal of or any premium on any debt security of that series when due;
- (2) we fail to pay any interest on any debt security of that series for 30 days after it becomes due;

-19-

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**Table of Contents**

- (3) we fail to deposit any sinking fund payment when due;
  
- (4) we fail to perform any other covenant in the indenture and such failure continues for 90 days after we are given the notice required in the indentures; and
  
- (5) certain events involving our bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization.

Additional or different events of default applicable to a series of debt securities may be described in a prospectus supplement. An event of default of one series of debt securities is not necessarily an event of default for any other series of debt securities.

The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of any default, except defaults in the payment of principal, premium, if any, interest, any sinking fund installment on, or with respect to any conversion right of, the debt securities of such series. However, the trustee must consider it to be in the interest of the holders of the debt securities of such series to withhold this notice.

Unless we indicate otherwise in a prospectus supplement, if an event of default, other than an event of default described in clause (5) above, shall occur and be continuing with respect to any series of debt securities, either the trustee or the holders of at least 25 percent in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding securities of that series may declare the principal amount and premium, if any, of the debt securities of that series, or if any debt securities of that series are original issue discount securities, such other amount as may be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, in each case together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon, to be due and payable immediately.

Unless we indicate otherwise in a prospectus supplement, if an event of default described in clause (5) above shall occur, the principal amount and premium, if any, of all the debt securities of that series, or if any debt securities of that series are original issue discount securities, such other amount as may be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, in each case together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon, will automatically become immediately due and payable. Any payment by us on the subordinated debt securities following any such acceleration will be subject to the subordination provisions described below under Subordinated debt securities.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, each indenture will provide that we may, at our option, elect that the sole remedy for an event of default relating to our failure to comply with our obligations described under the section entitled Reports below or our failure to comply with the requirements of Section 314(a)(1) of the Trust Indenture Act will for the first 180 days after the occurrence of such an event of default consist exclusively of the right to receive additional interest on the relevant series of debt securities at an annual rate equal to (i) 0.25% of the principal amount of such series of debt securities for the first 90 days after the occurrence of such event of default and (ii) 0.50% of the principal amount of such series of debt securities from the 91<sup>st</sup> day to, and including, the 180<sup>th</sup> day after the occurrence of such event of default, which we call additional interest. If we so elect, the additional interest will accrue on all outstanding debt securities from and including the date on which such event of default first occurs until such violation is cured or waived and shall be payable on each relevant interest payment date to holders of record on the regular record date immediately preceding the interest payment date. On the 181<sup>st</sup> day after such event of default (if such violation is not cured or waived prior to such 181<sup>st</sup> day), the debt securities will be subject to acceleration as provided above. In the event we do not elect to pay additional interest upon any such event of default in accordance with this paragraph, the debt securities will be subject to acceleration as provided above.

In order to elect to pay the additional interest as the sole remedy during the first 180 days after the occurrence of any event of default relating to the failure to comply with the reporting obligations in accordance with the preceding paragraph, we must notify all holders of debt securities and the trustee and paying agent of such election prior to the close of business on the first business day following the date on which such event of default occurs. Upon our failure to timely give such notice or pay the additional interest, the debt securities will be immediately subject to acceleration as provided above.

## **Table of Contents**

After acceleration, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding securities of that series may, under certain circumstances, rescind and annul such acceleration if all events of default, other than the non-payment of accelerated principal, or other specified amounts or interest, have been cured or waived.

Other than the duty to act with the required care during an event of default, the trustee will not be obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers at the request of the holders unless the holders shall have offered to the trustee indemnity satisfactory to the trustee. Generally, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee.

A holder of debt securities of any series will not have any right to institute any proceeding under the indentures, or for the appointment of a receiver or a trustee, or for any other remedy under the indentures, unless:

- (1) the holder has previously given to the trustee written notice of a continuing event of default with respect to the debt securities of that series;
- (2) the holders of at least 25 percent in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series have made a written request and have offered reasonable indemnity to the trustee to institute the proceeding; and
- (3) the trustee has failed to institute the proceeding and has not received direction inconsistent with the original request from the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series within 60 days after the original request.

Holders may, however, sue to enforce the payment of principal, premium or interest on any debt security on or after the due date or to enforce the right, if any, to convert any debt security (if the debt security is convertible) without following the procedures listed in (1) through (3) above.

We will furnish the trustee an annual statement from our officers as to whether or not we are in default in the performance of the conditions and covenants under the indenture and, if so, specifying all known defaults.

### **Modification and waiver**

Unless we indicate otherwise in a prospectus supplement, the applicable trustee and we may make modifications and amendments to an indenture with the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding securities of each series affected by the modification or amendment.

We may also make modifications and amendments to the indentures for the benefit of holders without their consent, for certain purposes including, but not limited to:

providing for our successor to assume the covenants under the indenture;

adding covenants or events of default;

making certain changes to facilitate the issuance of the securities;

securing the securities;

providing for a successor trustee or additional trustees;

conforming the indenture to the description of the debt securities set forth in this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus;

curing any ambiguities or inconsistencies;

providing for guaranties of, or additional obligors on, the securities;

permitting or facilitating the defeasance and discharge of the securities; and

other changes specified in the indenture.

**Table of Contents**

However, neither the trustee nor we may make any modification or amendment without the consent of the holder of each outstanding security of that series affected by the modification or amendment if such modification or amendment would:

change the stated maturity of any debt security;

reduce the principal, premium, if any, or interest on any debt security or any amount payable upon redemption or repurchase, whether at our option or the option of any holder, or reduce the amount of any sinking fund payments;

reduce the principal of an original issue discount security or any other debt security payable on acceleration of maturity;

change the place of payment or the currency in which any debt security is payable;

impair the right to enforce any payment after the stated maturity or redemption date;

if subordinated debt securities, modify the subordination provisions in a materially adverse manner to the holders;

adversely affect the right to convert any debt security if the debt security is a convertible debt security; or

change the provisions in the indenture that relate to modifying or amending the indenture.

**Satisfaction and discharge; defeasance**

We may be discharged from our obligations on the debt securities, subject to limited exceptions, of any series that have matured or will mature or be redeemed within one year if we deposit enough money with the trustee to pay all the principal, interest and any premium due to the stated maturity date or redemption date of the debt securities.

Each indenture contains a provision that permits us to elect either or both of the following:

we may elect to be discharged from all of our obligations, subject to limited exceptions, with respect to any series of debt securities then outstanding. If we make this election, the holders of the debt securities of the series will not be entitled to the benefits of the indenture, except for the rights of holders to receive payments on debt securities or the registration of transfer and exchange of debt securities and replacement of lost, stolen or mutilated debt securities.

we may elect to be released from our obligations under some or all of any financial or restrictive covenants applicable to the series of debt securities to which the election relates and from the consequences of an event of default resulting from a breach of those covenants.

To make either of the above elections, we must irrevocably deposit in trust with the trustee enough money to pay in full the principal, interest and premium on the debt securities. This amount may be made in cash and/or U.S. government obligations or, in the case of debt securities denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars, cash in the currency in which such series of securities is denominated and/or foreign government obligations. As a condition to either of the above elections, for debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars we must deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel that the holders of the debt securities will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the action.

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With respect to debt securities of any series that are denominated in a currency other than United States dollars, foreign government obligations means:

direct obligations of the government that issued or caused to be issued the currency in which such securities are denominated and for the payment of which obligations its full faith and credit is pledged, or, with respect to debt securities of any series which are denominated in Euros, direct obligations of certain members of the European Union for the payment of which obligations the full faith and credit of such members is pledged, which in each case are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof; or

-22-

**Table of Contents**

obligations of a person controlled or supervised by or acting as an agency or instrumentality of a government described in the bullet above the timely payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by such government, which are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof.

**Reports**

The indentures provide that any reports or documents that we file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act will be filed with the trustee within 15 days after the same is filed with the SEC. Documents filed by us with the SEC via the EDGAR system will be deemed filed with the trustee as of the time such documents are filed with the SEC.

**Notices**

Notices to holders will be given by mail to the addresses of the holders in the security register.

**Governing law**

The indentures and the debt securities will be governed by, and construed under, the laws of the State of New York.

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Settlement and curtailment cost (credit)

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Net periodic (credit) benefit cost

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## Settlement of employee benefit plan

Effective October 1, 2014, the Company transferred the defined benefit obligations and pension plan assets in one of its foreign defined benefit plans to a multi-employer plan. As a result of the transfer, a pre-tax charge of \$18 million was recorded in the three months ended December 31, 2014 as reflected in Settlement costs in the table above. The pre-tax charge consists of \$27 million released from Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income (“AOCI”) and \$2 million of employer contributions at the time of the settlement, partially offset by an \$11 million release of the pension liability. The settlement charge has been recorded primarily in Cost of sales in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

## D. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Cabot had goodwill balances of \$153 million and \$154 million at December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, respectively. The carrying amount of goodwill attributable to each reportable segment with goodwill balances and the changes in those balances during the three month period ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Reinforced Materials	Performance Chemicals	Purification Solutions	Total
	(Dollars in millions)			
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$55	\$ 9	\$ 90	\$154
Foreign currency impact	(1 )	—	—	(1 )
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$54	\$ 9	\$ 90	\$153

The following table provides information regarding the Company’s intangible assets:

	December 31, 2015			September 30, 2015		
	Gross	Accumulated	Net	Gross	Accumulated	Net
	Carrying	Value	Intangible	Carrying	Value	Intangible
	Amount	Amortization	Assets	Amount	Amortization	Assets
	(Dollars in millions)					
<b>Intangible assets with finite lives</b>						
Developed technologies	\$48	\$ (2 )	\$ 46	\$48	\$ (1 )	\$ 47
Trademarks	15	—	15	16	—	16
Customer relationships	95	(7 )	88	96	(6 )	90
Total intangible assets	\$158	\$ (9 )	\$ 149	\$160	\$ (7 )	\$ 153

Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives, which range from fourteen to twenty-five years, with a weighted average amortization period of approximately nineteen years. Amortization expense for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$2 million and \$4 million, respectively, and is included in Cost of sales and Selling and

12

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administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Total amortization expense is estimated to be approximately \$9 million each year for the next five fiscal years.

#### E. Stockholders' Equity

In fiscal 2007, the Board of Directors authorized Cabot to repurchase up to ten million shares of Cabot's common stock in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. This authorization did not have a set expiration date. During the first quarter of fiscal 2015, Cabot repurchased 925,700 shares of its common stock under this authorization.

In January 2015, the Board of Directors authorized Cabot to repurchase up to five million shares of its common stock in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions and cancelled the previous authorization. Cabot has repurchased 1,594,300 shares of its common stock under this authorization. As of December 31, 2015, 3,405,700 shares remain available for repurchase under the current authorization. The Company retired the repurchased shares and recorded the excess of the purchase price over par value to additional paid-in capital until such amount was reduced to zero and then charged the remainder against retained earnings.

During the first three months of both fiscal 2016 and 2015, Cabot paid cash dividends of \$0.22 per share of common stock for a total of \$14 million.

#### Noncontrolling interest

The following table illustrates the noncontrolling interest activity for the periods presented:

	2015	2014
	(Dollars in millions)	
Balance at September 30	\$104	\$122
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	4	4
Noncontrolling interest foreign currency translation adjustment	(3 )	(2 )
Noncontrolling interest dividends	(9 )	—
Balance at December 31	\$96	\$124

The dividends declared during the three months ended December 31, 2015 were not paid during the period.

#### F. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive income combines net (loss) income and other comprehensive income items, which are reported as components of stockholders' equity in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Changes in each component of AOCI, net of tax, are as follows:

	Currency	Unrealized	Pension and Other	
	Translation	Gains on	Postretirement	
	Adjustment	Investments	Benefit Liability	Total
	(Dollars in millions)		Adjustments	
<b>Balance at September 30, 2015, attributable to Cabot Corporation</b>				
Corporation	\$ (239)	\$ 2	\$ (62)	) \$ (299)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(47 )	—	—	(47 )
<b>Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income</b>				
comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	(1 )	(1 )
Net other comprehensive items	(286)	2	(63)	(347)
Less: Noncontrolling interest	(3 )	—	—	(3 )
<b>Balance at December 31, 2015, attributable to Cabot Corporation</b>				
Corporation	\$ (283)	\$ 2	\$ (63)	) \$ (344)

The amounts reclassified out of AOCI and into the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations	Three Months Ended	
		December 31, 2015	2014
Pension and other postretirement benefit liability adjustment	Net Periodic Benefit Cost - see Note C for details	\$ 1	\$ 1
Amortization of actuarial losses	Net Periodic Benefit Cost - see Note C for details	(1 )	(1 )
Amortization of prior service cost	Net Periodic Benefit Cost - see Note C for details	(1 )	27
Settlement and curtailment (credit) cost	Benefit for income taxes	(1 )	27
<b>Total before tax</b>		<b>(1 )</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Tax impact</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>(6 )</b>
<b>Total after tax</b>		<b>\$ (1 )</b>	<b>\$ 21</b>

## G. Commitments and Contingencies

### Purchase Commitments

Cabot has entered into long-term purchase agreements primarily for the purchase of raw materials. Under certain of these agreements the quantity of material being purchased is fixed, but the price paid changes as market prices change. For those commitments, the amounts included in the table below are based on market prices at December 31, 2015.

	Payments Due by Fiscal Year					Total
	Remainder of Fiscal <del>2016</del>	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	
Reinforcement Materials	\$ 144	\$ 136	\$ 135	\$ 132	\$ 96	\$ 1,702
Performance Chemicals	44	50	37	32	29	155
						347

Purification Solutions	10	7	1	—	—	—	18
Total	\$198	\$193	\$173	\$164	\$125	\$1,857	\$2,710

### Guarantee Agreements

Cabot has provided certain indemnities pursuant to which it may be required to make payments to an indemnified party in connection with certain transactions and agreements. In connection with certain acquisitions and divestitures, Cabot has provided routine indemnities with respect to such matters as environmental, tax, insurance, product and employee liabilities. In connection with various other agreements, including service and supply agreements with customers, Cabot has provided indemnities for certain contingencies and routine warranties. Cabot is unable to estimate the maximum potential liability for these types of indemnities as a maximum obligation is not explicitly stated in most cases and the amounts, if any, are dependent upon the outcome of future contingent events, the nature and likelihood of which cannot be reasonably estimated. The duration of the indemnities vary, and in many cases are indefinite. Cabot has not recorded any liability for these indemnities in the consolidated financial statements, except as otherwise disclosed.

### Contingencies

Cabot is a defendant, or potentially responsible party, in various lawsuits and environmental proceedings wherein substantial amounts are claimed or at issue.



## Environmental Matters

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, Cabot had \$15 million and \$16 million, respectively, reserved for environmental matters. These environmental matters mainly relate to closed sites. These reserves represent Cabot's best estimates of the probable costs to be incurred at those sites where costs are reasonably estimable based on the Company's analysis of the extent of clean up required, alternative clean-up methods available, abilities of other responsible parties to contribute and its interpretation of laws and regulations applicable to each site. Cash payments related to these environmental matters were less than \$1 million in the first three months of fiscal 2016 and 2015, respectively. Cabot reviews the adequacy of the reserves as circumstances change at individual sites and adjusts the reserves as appropriate. Almost all of Cabot's environmental issues relate to sites that are mature and have been investigated and studied and, in many cases, are subject to agreed upon remediation plans. However, depending on the results of future testing, changes in risk assessment practices, remediation techniques and regulatory requirements, newly discovered conditions, and other factors, it is reasonably possible that the Company could incur additional costs in excess of environmental reserves currently recorded. Management estimates, based on the latest available information, that any such future environmental remediation costs that are reasonably possible to be in excess of amounts already recorded would be immaterial to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## Other Matters

### Respirator Liabilities

Cabot has exposure in connection with a safety respiratory products business that a subsidiary acquired from American Optical Corporation ("AO") in an April 1990 asset purchase transaction. The subsidiary manufactured respirators under the AO brand and disposed of that business in July 1995. In connection with its acquisition of the business, the subsidiary agreed, in certain circumstances, to assume a portion of AO's liabilities, including costs of legal fees together with amounts paid in settlements and judgments, allocable to AO respiratory products used prior to the 1990 purchase by the Cabot subsidiary. In exchange for the subsidiary's assumption of certain of AO's respirator liabilities, AO agreed to provide to the subsidiary the benefits of: (i) AO's insurance coverage for the period prior to the 1990 acquisition and (ii) a former owner's indemnity of AO holding it harmless from any liability allocable to AO respiratory products used prior to May 1982. As more fully described in the 2015 10-K, the respirator liabilities generally involve claims for personal injury, including asbestosis, silicosis and coal worker's pneumoconiosis, allegedly resulting from the use of respirators that are alleged to have been negligently designed and/or labeled. Neither Cabot, nor its past or present subsidiaries, at any time manufactured asbestos or asbestos-containing products. At no time did this respiratory product line represent a significant portion of the respirator market.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, there were approximately 37,000 and 38,000 claimants, respectively, in pending cases asserting claims against AO in connection with respiratory products. Cabot has a reserve to cover its expected share of liability for existing and future respirator liability claims. At December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, the reserve was \$10 million and \$11 million, respectively. Cash payments related to this liability were \$1 million in the first three months of both fiscal 2016 and 2015.

## Other

The Company has various other lawsuits, claims and contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary course of its business and with respect to the Company's divested businesses. In the opinion of the Company, although final disposition of some or all of these other suits and claims may impact the Company's consolidated financial statements in a particular period, they are not expected, in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## H. Income Tax

## Effective Tax Rate

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015    2014 (Dollars in millions)	
(Benefit) Provision for income taxes	\$ (5 )	\$ 3
Effective tax rate	74 %	5 %

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During the first quarter of fiscal 2016, the Company recorded a tax benefit of \$5 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 74%. This amount included net discrete tax benefits of \$6 million, primarily comprised of the net tax benefit from certain foreign exchange gains and losses, the renewal of the U.S. Research and Experimentation credit and releases of reserves for uncertain tax positions. During the first quarter of fiscal 2015, the Company recorded a tax provision of \$3 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 5%. This amount included net discrete tax benefits of \$13 million, primarily comprised of the tax benefit from the change in accounting for uncertain tax positions, the renewal of the U.S. Research and Experimentation credit, and releases of reserves for uncertain tax positions.

#### Uncertainties

Cabot files U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. income tax returns in jurisdictions with varying statutes of limitations. The 2012 through 2015 tax years remain subject to examination by the United States Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and various tax years from 2005 through 2015 remain subject to examination by the respective state tax authorities. In significant non-U.S. jurisdictions, various tax years from 2004 through 2015 remain subject to examination by their respective tax authorities. Cabot’s significant non-U.S. jurisdictions include China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands.

Certain Cabot subsidiaries are under audit in jurisdictions outside of the U.S. In addition, certain statutes of limitations are scheduled to expire in the near future. It is reasonably possible that a change in the unrecognized tax benefits may also occur within the next twelve months related to the settlement of one or more of these audits, however, an estimated range of the impact on the unrecognized tax benefits cannot be quantified at this time.

During the three months ended December 31, 2015, Cabot released uncertain tax positions of \$2 million due to the expirations of statutes of limitations in various jurisdictions.

## I. Earnings Per Share

The following tables summarize the components of the basic and diluted earnings per common share computations:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars and shares in millions, except per share amounts)	
<b>Basic EPS:</b>		
Net (loss) income attributable to Cabot Corporation	\$ (7 )	\$ 45
Less: Dividends and dividend equivalents to		
participating securities	—	—
Less: Undistributed earnings allocated to		
participating securities <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
(Loss) earnings allocated to common		
shareholders (numerator)	\$ (7 )	\$ 45
Weighted average common shares and		
participating securities outstanding	62.9	64.6
Less: Participating securities <sup>(1)</sup>	0.4	0.5
Adjusted weighted average common shares		
(denominator)	62.5	64.1
<b>Amounts per share - basic:</b>		
Net (loss) income attributable to Cabot Corporation	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.70
<b>Diluted EPS<sup>(2)</sup> :</b>		
(Loss) earnings allocated to common shareholders	\$ (7 )	\$ 45
Plus: (Loss) earnings allocated to participating securities	—	—
Less: Adjusted earnings allocated to participating		
securities <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—
(Loss) earnings allocated to common		
shareholders (numerator)	\$ (7 )	\$ 45
Adjusted weighted average common shares		
outstanding	62.5	64.1
Effect of dilutive securities:		

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Common shares issuable <sup>(4)</sup>	—	0.5
Adjusted weighted average common shares		
(denominator)	62.5	64.6
Amounts per share - diluted:		
Net (loss) income attributable to Cabot Corporation	\$(0.11)	\$0.69

<sup>(1)</sup>Participating securities consist of shares of unvested time-based restricted stock units.

17

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Undistributed earnings are the earnings which remain after dividends declared during the period are assumed to be distributed to the common and participating shareholders. Undistributed earnings are allocated to common and participating shareholders on the same basis as dividend distributions. The calculation of undistributed earnings is as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Calculation of undistributed earnings:		
Net (loss) income attributable to Cabot Corporation	\$ (7 )	\$ 45
Less: Dividends declared on common stock	14	14
Less: Dividends declared on participating securities	—	—
Undistributed (loss) earnings	\$ (21 )	\$ 31
Allocation of undistributed (loss) earnings:		
Undistributed (loss) earnings allocated to common shareholders	\$ (21 )	\$ 31
Undistributed (loss) earnings allocated to participating shareholders	—	—
Undistributed (loss) earnings	\$ (21 )	\$ 31

- (2) Due to the Company's net loss position, dividends on participating securities were not added back to the loss available to common shares for the three months ended December 31, 2015 when calculating diluted EPS.
- (3) Undistributed earnings are adjusted for the assumed distribution of dividends to the dilutive securities, which are described in (4) below, and then reallocated to participating securities.
- (4) Represents incremental shares of common stock from the (i) assumed exercise of stock options issued under Cabot's equity incentive plans; (ii) assumed issuance of shares to employees pursuant to the Company's Deferred Compensation and Supplemental Retirement Plan; and (iii) assumed issuance of shares under outstanding performance-based restricted stock unit awards issued under Cabot's equity incentive plans. The weighted average common shares outstanding for the three months ending December 31, 2015 excludes 1,083,358 shares as those shares would be antidilutive due to the Company's net loss position. For the three months ended December 31, 2014, 325,500 incremental shares of common stock were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the inclusion of these shares would have been antidilutive.

## J. Restructuring

Cabot's restructuring activities were recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Cost of sales	\$ 37	\$ 2
Selling and administrative expenses	6	5
Research and technical expenses	5	—
Total	\$ 48	\$ 7

Details of all restructuring activities and the related reserves during the three months ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Severance and Employee Benefits	Environmental Remediation	Asset Sales	Asset Impairment and Accelerated Depreciation	Other	Total
Reserve at September 30, 2015	\$5	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 9
Charges (credit)	25	—	(2 )	23	2	48
Costs charged against assets / liabilities	—	—	(5 )	(23 )	—	(28 )
Cash (paid) received	(11)	—	7	—	(3 )	(7 )
Reserve at December 31, 2015	\$19	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 22

#### 2016 Plan

On October 20, 2015, in response to challenging macroeconomic conditions, the Company announced its intention to restructure its operations subject to local consultation requirements and processes in certain locations. Cabot's plan has resulted in a reduction of approximately 300 positions across the Company's global locations. These actions are intended to result in a more competitive cost structure.

The Company has recorded pre-tax charges of approximately \$24 million in the first three months of fiscal 2016, and expects to record an additional \$4 million through the rest of fiscal 2016 related to these actions. The charges recorded and anticipated are comprised of severance, employee benefits and other transition costs.

Cumulative net cash outlays related to these actions are expected to be approximately \$28 million, comprised of severance, employee benefits and other transition costs. Through December 31, 2015, the Company has made \$11 million in cash payments related to this plan and expects to make \$15 million in cash payments through the remainder of fiscal 2016 and \$2 million thereafter.

As of December 31, 2015, Cabot has \$14 million of accrued severance costs in the Consolidated Balance Sheet related to this plan.

Additionally, on November 11, 2015, Cabot announced that it had committed to closing its carbon black manufacturing facility in Merak, Indonesia. The decision to close this plant and to consolidate production in Asia using the Company's Cilegon, Indonesia and other Asian and global carbon black production sites to meet regional demand was driven by the financial performance at the Merak facility in the past several years. Manufacturing operations ceased at the end of January 2016 and approximately 50 employees were affected.

The Company has recorded pre-tax charges of approximately \$24 million in the first three months of fiscal 2016 related to this closure, comprised of \$22 million of asset impairments and accelerated depreciation and \$2 million of



severance and employee benefits. The asset impairment charges reflect the write-down of the long-lived assets group that is no longer in use to its fair value.

Future anticipated site closure costs for the Merak facility, anticipated to be recorded through the remainder of fiscal 2016, are \$6 million for site remediation and other miscellaneous costs.

Net cash outlays related to this closure are expected to be approximately \$8 million, substantially all of which is expected to be paid through the remainder of fiscal 2016.

As of December 31, 2015, Cabot has \$2 million of accrued severance costs in the Consolidated Balance Sheet related to the Merak facility closure.

Details of the 2016 restructuring activities, including the Merak facility closure, during the three months ended December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Asset			Total
	Impairment	Severance	and Accelerated Employee Benefits	
	Depreciation	Other		
	(Dollars in millions)			
Reserve at September 30, 2015	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Charges	25	22	1	48
Costs charged against assets / liabilities	1	(22)	—	(21)
Cash paid	(10)	—	(1)	(11)
Reserve at December 31, 2015	\$ 16	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16

#### Business Service Center Transition

In January 2014, the Company announced its intention to open a new Europe, Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”) business service center in Riga, Latvia, and to close its Leuven, Belgium site, subject to the Belgian information and consultation process, which was successfully completed in June 2014. These actions were developed following an extensive evaluation of the Company’s business service capabilities in the EMEA region and a determination that the future EMEA business service center will enable the Company to provide the highest quality of service at the most competitive cost.

The actions related to the transition of the business service center have been completed and have resulted in total charges of approximately \$24 million, comprised of \$16 million of severance charges and \$8 million of other transition costs including training costs and redundant salaries. There were no charges related to this plan recorded in the first fiscal quarter of 2016 and \$4 million was recorded related to this plan in the first fiscal quarter of 2015.

Through December 31, 2015, the Company has made \$20 million in cash payments related to this plan, comprised of \$13 million of severance payments and \$7 million of other transition related costs, and expects to make cash payments of approximately \$1 million, comprised mainly of severance, in the remainder of fiscal 2016. The difference between the initial accrual and subsequent cash payments was due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

As of December 31, 2015, Cabot has \$1 million of accrued restructuring costs in the Consolidated Balance Sheet related to this closure, which is mainly comprised of accrued severance charges.

#### Closure of Port Dickson, Malaysia Manufacturing Facility

On April 26, 2013, the Company announced that the Board of its carbon black joint venture, Cabot Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (“CMSB”), decided to cease production at its Port Dickson, Malaysia facility. The facility ceased production in June 2013. The Company holds a 50.1 percent equity share in CMSB. The decision, which affected approximately 90

carbon black employees, was driven by the facility's manufacturing inefficiencies and raw materials costs.

Through December 31, 2015, the Company recorded cumulative net pre-tax restructuring charges related to this plan of \$19 million, comprised mainly of accelerated depreciation and asset write-offs of \$16 million, severance charges of \$2 million, site demolition, clearing and environmental remediation charges of \$2 million, and other closure related charges of \$1 million, partially offset by the gain from the sale of land of \$2 million in fiscal 2016. CMSB's net income or loss is attributable to Cabot Corporation and to the noncontrolling interest in the joint venture.

The Company has recorded a net pre-tax gain of \$1 million, and a net pre-tax charge of less than \$1 million in the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The portion of the charges that are allocable to the noncontrolling interest in CMSB (49.9%) are recorded within Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The majority of actions related to closure of the plant were completed in fiscal 2014.

Cumulative net cash received related to this plan is \$3 million, comprised of \$7 million received from the sale of land, partially offset by approximately \$2 million for severance, \$1 million for site demolition, clearing and environmental remediation, and \$1 million for other closure related charges.

CMSB expects to make cash payments of less than \$1 million during the remainder of fiscal 2016 mainly for site demolition, clearing and environmental remediation costs.

As of December 31, 2015, Cabot has less than \$1 million of accrued restructuring costs in the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to this closure, which is mainly for accrued environmental and other charges.

#### Other Activities

The Company has recorded other pre-tax restructuring charges of approximately \$1 million during each of the first quarters of fiscal 2016 and 2015. Fiscal 2016 charges are comprised mainly of accelerated depreciation and severance costs whereas fiscal 2015 charges are comprised of severance costs. Future charges related to these actions are anticipated to be less than \$1 million in the remainder of fiscal 2016 and thereafter.

As of December 31, 2015, Cabot has \$3 million of accrued severance and other closure related costs in the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to these activities which is expected to be paid through early fiscal 2017.

#### Previous Actions and Sites Pending Sale

Beginning in fiscal 2009, the Company entered into several different restructuring plans which have been substantially completed, pending the sale of former manufacturing sites in Thane, India and Hong Kong. The Company has incurred total cumulative pre-tax charges of approximately \$165 million related to these plans through December 31, 2015, comprised of \$67 million for severance charges, \$66 million for accelerated depreciation and asset impairments, \$10 million for environmental, demolition and site clearing costs, and \$23 million of other closure related charges, partially offset by gains on asset sales of \$1 million. The Company anticipates that it will record a gain on the sale of land rights in Hong Kong of \$8 million during fiscal 2016.

Pre-tax restructuring expenses related to these plans were less than \$1 million and \$2 million during the first three months of fiscal 2016 and 2015, respectively. Since fiscal 2009, Cabot has made net cash payments of \$87 million related to these plans and expects to receive approximately \$9 million from the sale of land rights in Hong Kong during fiscal 2016, partially offset by payments of approximately \$2 million for environmental and other closure related costs.

As of December 31, 2015, Cabot has \$2 million of accrued environmental and other closure related costs in the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to these activities.

#### K. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

The FASB authoritative guidance on fair value measurements defines fair value, provides a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and requires certain disclosures about fair value measurements. The disclosures focus on the inputs used to measure fair value. The guidance establishes the following hierarchy for categorizing these inputs:

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

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

Level 3 —Significant unobservable inputs

There were no transfers of financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3, during the first three months of either fiscal 2016 or 2015.

21

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At December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, the fair value of Guaranteed investment contracts, included in Other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, was \$11 million and \$12 million, respectively. Guaranteed investment contracts were classified as Level 2 instruments within the fair value hierarchy as the fair value determination was based on other observable inputs.

At December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and notes payable and variable rate debt approximated their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying value and fair value of the long-term fixed rate debt were \$0.96 billion and \$1.01 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2015 and \$0.96 billion and \$1.02 billion, respectively, as of September 30, 2015. The fair values of Cabot's fixed rate long-term debt and capital lease obligations are estimated based on comparable quoted market prices at the respective period ends. The carrying amounts of Cabot's floating rate long-term debt and capital lease obligations approximate their fair values. All such measurements are based on observable inputs and are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. The valuation technique used is the discounted cash flow model.

## L. Derivatives

### Interest Rate Risk Management

Cabot's objective is to maintain a certain fixed-to-variable interest rate mix on the Company's debt obligations. Cabot may enter into interest rate swaps as a hedge of the underlying debt instruments to effectively change the characteristics of the interest rate without changing the debt instrument. As of both December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, there were no derivatives held to manage interest rate risk.

### Foreign Currency Risk Management

Cabot's international operations are subject to certain risks, including currency exchange rate fluctuations and government actions. Cabot endeavors to match the currency in which its debt is issued to the currency of the Company's major, stable cash receipts. In some situations Cabot has issued debt denominated in U.S. dollars and then entered into cross currency swaps that exchange the dollar principal and interest payments into a currency where the Company expects long-term, stable cash receipts.

Additionally, the Company has foreign currency exposure arising from its net investments in foreign operations. Cabot, from time to time, enters into cross-currency swaps to mitigate the impact of currency rate changes on the Company's net investments.

The Company also has foreign currency exposure arising from the denomination of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies other than the functional currency of a given subsidiary as well as the risk that currency fluctuations could affect the dollar value of future cash flows generated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, Cabot uses short-term forward contracts to minimize the exposure to foreign currency risk. In certain situations where the Company has forecasted purchases under a long-term commitment or forecasted sales denominated in a foreign currency, Cabot may enter into appropriate financial instruments in accordance with the Company's risk management policy to hedge future cash flow exposures.

The following table provides details of the derivatives held as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015 to manage foreign currency risk.

Description	Borrowing	Notional Amount, net		Hedge Designation
		December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015	
Forward Foreign Currency Contracts <sup>(1)</sup>	N/A	USD 7 million	USD 2 million	No designation

<sup>(1)</sup>Cabot's forward foreign exchange contracts are denominated primarily in the British pound sterling, Czech koruna, and Indonesian rupiah.

#### Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company determines the fair value of financial instruments using quoted market prices whenever available. When quoted market prices are not available for various types of financial instruments (such as forwards, options and swaps), the Company uses standard models with market-based inputs, which take into account the present value of estimated future cash flows and the ability of the financial counterparty to perform. For interest rate and cross-currency swaps, the significant inputs to these models are

interest rate curves for discounting future cash flows. For forward foreign currency contracts, the significant inputs are interest rate curves for discounting future cash flows, and exchange rate curves of the foreign currency for translating future cash flows.

#### Fair Value Hedge

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the derivative as well as the offsetting gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in current period earnings.

#### Cash Flow Hedge

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income and reclassified to earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current period earnings.

#### Other Derivative Instruments

From time to time, the Company may enter into certain derivative instruments that may not be designated as hedges for accounting purposes, which include cross currency swaps, foreign currency forward contracts and commodity derivatives. For cross currency swaps and foreign currency forward contracts not designated as hedges, the Company uses standard models with market-based inputs. The significant inputs to these models are interest rate curves for discounting future cash flows, and exchange rate curves of the foreign currency for translating future cash flows. In determining the fair value of the commodity derivatives, the significant inputs to valuation models are quoted market prices of similar instruments in active markets. Although these derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting, Cabot believes that such instruments are closely correlated with the underlying exposure, thus managing the associated risk. The gains or losses from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that are not accounted for as hedges are recognized in current period earnings.

As of both December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, the fair value of derivative instruments were immaterial and were presented in Prepaid expenses and other current assets and Accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The net after-tax amounts to be reclassified from AOCI to earnings within the next 12 months are expected to be immaterial.

#### M. Venezuela

Cabot owns 49% of an operating carbon black affiliate in Venezuela, which is accounted for as an equity affiliate, through wholly-owned subsidiaries that carry the investment and receive its dividends. As of December 31, 2015, these subsidiaries carried the operating affiliate investment of \$13 million and held 17 million bolivars (less than \$1 million) in cash.



During each of the three month periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company received dividends in the amounts of \$2 million which were paid in U.S. dollars.

A significant portion of the Company's operating affiliate's sales are exports denominated in U.S. dollars. The Venezuelan government mandates that a certain percentage of the dollars collected from these sales be converted into bolivars. The operating affiliate and the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries used an exchange rate that was available to Cabot when converting these dollars into bolivars to remeasure their bolivar denominated monetary accounts. The exchange rate made available to us on December 31, 2015 was 52 bolivars to the U.S. dollar.

The operating entity has generally been profitable. The Company continues to closely monitor developments in Venezuela and their potential impact on the recoverability of its equity affiliate investment.

Any future change in the exchange rate made available to the Company or opening of additional parallel markets could cause the Company to change the exchange rate it uses and result in gains or losses on the bolivar denominated assets held by its operating affiliate and wholly-owned subsidiaries.

## N. Financial Information by Segment

The Company identifies a business as an operating segment if: i) it engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses; ii) its operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and iii) it has available discrete financial information. The Company has determined that all of its businesses are operating segments. The CODM reviews financial information at the operating segment level to allocate resources and to assess the operating results and financial performance for each operating segment. Operating segments are aggregated into a reportable segment if the operating segments are determined to have similar economic characteristics and if the operating segments are similar in the following areas: i) nature of products and services; ii) nature of production processes; iii) type or class of customer for their products and services; iv) methods used to distribute the products or provide services; and v) if applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment.

The Company has four reportable segments: Reinforcement Materials, Performance Chemicals, Purification Solutions and Specialty Fluids.

The Reinforcement Materials segment represents the rubber blacks and elastomer composites product lines.

Performance Chemicals is comprised of two businesses: (i) our Specialty Carbons and Formulations business, which manufactures and sells specialty grades of carbon black, specialty compounds and inkjet colorants, and (ii) our Metal Oxides business, which manufactures and sells fumed silica, fumed alumina and dispersions thereof and aerogel. The net sales from each of these businesses for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Specialty Carbons and Formulations	\$ 140	\$ 157
Metal Oxides	67	72
Total Performance Chemicals	\$ 207	\$ 229

The Purification Solutions segment represents the Company’s activated carbon business and the Specialty Fluids segment includes cesium formate oil and gas drilling fluids and high-purity fine cesium chemicals product lines.

Reportable segment operating profit (loss) before interest and taxes (“Segment EBIT”) is presented for each reportable segment in the financial information by reportable segment table below on the line entitled Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes. Segment EBIT excludes certain items, meaning items management does not consider representative of segment results. In addition, Segment EBIT includes Equity in earnings (loss) of affiliated companies, net of tax, the full operating results of a contractual joint venture in Purification Solutions, royalties, Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax, and discounting charges for certain Notes receivable, but excludes Interest expense, foreign currency transaction gains and losses, interest income, dividend income, unearned revenue, the effects of LIFO accounting for inventory, general unallocated expense and unallocated corporate costs.



Financial information by reportable segment is as follows:

	Reinforced Materials (Dollars in millions)	Performance Chemicals	Purification Solutions	Specialty Fluids	Segment Total	Unallocated and Other <sup>(1)</sup>	Consolidated Total
Three Months Ended December 31, 2015							
Revenues from external customers <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 288	\$ 207	\$ 66	\$ 7	\$ 568	\$ 35	\$ 603
Income (loss) from continuing operations							
before taxes <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 26	\$ 50	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ 71	\$ (79)	\$ (8)
Three Months Ended December 31, 2014							
Revenues from external customers <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 460	\$ 229	\$ 76	\$ 16	\$ 781	\$ 31	\$ 812
Income (loss) from continuing operations							
before taxes <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 53	\$ 39	\$ (1)	\$ 6	\$ 97	\$ (46)	\$ 51

<sup>(1)</sup>Unallocated and Other includes certain items and eliminations necessary to reflect management's reporting of operating segment results. These items are reflective of the segment reporting presented to the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

<sup>(2)</sup>"Unallocated and Other revenues from external customers" reflects royalties, other operating revenues, external shipping and handling costs, the impact of unearned revenue, the removal of 100% of the sales of an equity method affiliate and discounting charges for certain Notes receivable. Details are provided in the table below:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Royalties, other operating revenues, the impact of unearned revenue, the removal of 100% of the sales of an equity method affiliate and discounting charges for certain Notes receivable.	\$ 9	\$ 4
Shipping and handling fees	26	27
Total	\$ 35	\$ 31

(3) Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes that are categorized as Unallocated and Other includes:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Interest expense	\$ (13 )	\$ (13 )
Total certain items, pre-tax <sup>(a)</sup>	(58 )	(26 )
Equity in (earnings) loss of affiliated companies, net of tax <sup>(b)</sup>	—	(1 )
Unallocated corporate costs <sup>(c)</sup>	(13 )	(12 )
General unallocated income <sup>(d)</sup>	5	6
Total	\$ (79 )	\$ (46 )

<sup>(a)</sup> Certain items are items that management does not consider to be representative of operating segment results and they are, therefore, excluded from Segment EBIT. Certain items, pre-tax, for the three months ended December 31, 2015 include \$48 million related to global restructuring activities, \$8 million related to foreign currency loss on the devaluation of the Argentine peso, and \$2 million related to legal and environmental matters and reserves. Certain items, pre-tax, for the three months ended December 31, 2014 include \$7 million related to global restructuring activities, \$1 million for acquisition and integration-related charges and \$18 million related to an employee benefit plan settlement charge.

<sup>(b)</sup> Equity in (earnings) loss of affiliated companies, net of tax, is included in Segment EBIT and is removed from Unallocated and other to reconcile to income (loss) from operations before taxes.

- (c) Unallocated corporate costs are not controlled by the segments and primarily benefit corporate interests.
- (d) General unallocated income consists of gains (losses) arising from foreign currency transactions, net of other foreign currency risk management activities, the impact of accounting for certain inventory on a LIFO basis, the profit or loss related to the corporate adjustment for unearned revenue, and the impact of including the full operating results of an equity affiliate in Purification Solutions Segment EBIT.

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

## Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We consider an accounting estimate to be critical to the financial statements if (i) the estimate is complex in nature or requires a high degree of judgment and (ii) different estimates and assumptions were used, the results could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and the application of our policies. We base our estimates on historical experience, current conditions and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The policies that we believe are critical to the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements are presented below.

## Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable

We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. We generally are able to ensure that products meet customer specifications prior to shipment. If we are unable to determine that the product has met the specified objective criteria prior to shipment or if title has not transferred because of sales terms, the revenue is considered "unearned" and is deferred until the revenue recognition criteria are met.

Shipping and handling charges related to sales transactions are recorded as sales revenue when billed to customers or included in the sales price. Taxes collected on sales to customers are excluded from revenues.

The following table shows the relative size of the revenue recognized in each of the Company's reportable segments.

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015		2014	
Reinforcement Materials	51 %		59 %	
Performance Chemicals	36 %		29 %	
Purification Solutions	12 %		10 %	
Specialty Fluids	1 %		2 %	

We derive the substantial majority of revenues from the sale of products in Reinforcement Materials and Performance Chemicals. Revenue from these products is typically recognized when the product is shipped and title and risk of loss have passed to the customer. We offer certain customers cash discounts and volume rebates as sales incentives. The discounts and volume rebates are recorded as a reduction in sales at the time revenue is recognized and are estimated based on historical experience and contractual obligations. We periodically review the assumptions underlying estimates of discounts and volume rebates and adjust revenues accordingly.

Revenue in Purification Solutions is typically recognized when the product is shipped and title and risk of loss have passed to the customer. For major activated carbon injection systems projects, revenue is recognized using the

percentage-of-completion method.

A significant portion of the revenue in Specialty Fluids arises from the rental of cesium formate. This revenue is recognized throughout the rental period based on the contracted rental terms. Customers are also billed and revenue is recognized, typically at the end of the job, for cesium formate product that is not returned. We also generate revenues from cesium formate sold outside of a rental process and revenue is recognized upon delivery of the fluid.

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts based on an assessment of the collectability of specific customer accounts, the aging of accounts receivable and other economic information on both a historical and prospective basis. Customer account balances are charged against the allowance when it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. There is no material off-balance sheet credit exposure related to customer receivable balances.

27

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## Intangible Assets and Goodwill Impairment

We record tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations under the acquisition method of accounting. Amounts paid for an acquisition are allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is comprised of the purchase price of business acquisitions in excess of the fair value assigned to the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired.

Goodwill is not amortized, but is reviewed for impairment annually as of May 31, or when events or changes in the business environment indicate that the carrying value of the reporting unit may exceed its fair value. A reporting unit, for the purpose of the impairment test, is at or below the operating segment level, and constitutes a business for which discrete financial information is available and regularly reviewed by segment management. The separate businesses included within Performance Chemicals are considered separate reporting units. The goodwill balance relative to this segment is recorded in the Metal Oxides reporting unit.

For the purpose of the goodwill impairment test, we first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If an initial qualitative assessment identifies that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, an additional quantitative evaluation is performed under the two-step impairment test. Alternatively, we may elect to proceed directly to the quantitative goodwill impairment test. If based on the quantitative evaluation the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, we perform an analysis of the fair value of all assets and liabilities of the reporting unit. If the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is determined to be less than its carrying amount, an impairment is recognized for the difference. The fair value of a reporting unit is based on discounted estimated future cash flows. The fair value is also benchmarked against a market approach using the guideline public companies method. The assumptions used to estimate fair value include management's best estimates of future growth rates, operating cash flows, capital expenditures and discount rates over an estimate of the remaining operating period at the reporting unit level. Should the fair value of any of our reporting units decline below its carrying amount because of reduced operating performance, market declines, changes in the discount rate, or other conditions, charges for impairment may be necessary. Based on our most recent annual goodwill impairment test performed as of May 31, 2015, the fair values of the Reinforcement Materials and Metal Oxides reporting units were substantially in excess of their carrying values. The fair value of the Purification Solutions reporting unit was less than its carrying amount and an impairment was recorded in the third fiscal quarter of 2015. Due to the impairment recorded on June 30, 2015, the fair value of the Purification Solutions reporting unit was insignificantly higher than its carrying value as of the last impairment date. No events occurred subsequent to the last impairment evaluation that would suggest that it is more likely than not that the carrying values of any of our reporting units exceeded its fair value.

Nonetheless, the future growth in the Purification Solutions segment is highly dependent on achieving the expected volumes and margins in the activated carbon based mercury removal business. These volumes and margins are highly dependent on demand for mercury removal products and the Company's successful realization of its anticipated share of volumes in this business. The expected demand for mercury removal products significantly depends on: (1) the implementation and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, particularly those that would require U.S. based coal-fired electric utilities to reduce the quantity of air pollutants they release, including mercury, to comply with the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards ("MATS") issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and (2) other factors such as the anticipated usage of activated carbon in the coal-fired energy units. The MATS regulation has been subject to legal challenge and, in June 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the EPA unreasonably failed to consider costs in determining whether it is necessary and appropriate to regulate hazardous air pollutants, including mercury, emitted by coal-fired utilities, and remanded the case back to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit Court for further proceedings. On December 15, 2015, the D.C. Circuit Court ruled to keep the MATS regulation in place while the EPA works to address the cost analysis required by the U.S. Supreme Court's decision. EPA has indicated that it will complete this work by April 2016.

We use assumptions and estimates in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. The determination of the fair value of intangible assets requires the use of significant judgment with regard to assumptions used in the valuation model. We estimate the fair value of identifiable acquisition-related intangible assets principally based on projections of cash flows that will arise from these assets. The projected cash flows are discounted to determine the fair value of the assets at the dates of acquisition.

Definite-lived intangible assets, which are comprised of trademarks, customer relationships and developed technologies, are amortized over their estimated useful lives and are reviewed for impairment when indication of potential impairment exists, such as a significant reduction in cash flows associated with the assets. We recognized an impairment on intangible assets associated with the Purification Solutions business in the third fiscal quarter of 2015 and no events have been subsequently identified that would require an additional impairment evaluation.

## Long-lived Assets Impairment

Our long-lived assets primarily include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, long-term investments and assets held for rent. The carrying values of long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

To test for impairment of assets we generally use a probability-weighted estimate of the future undiscounted net cash flows of the assets over their remaining lives to determine if the value of the asset is recoverable. Long-lived assets are grouped with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which independent identifiable cash flows are determinable.

An asset impairment is recognized when the carrying value of the asset is not recoverable based on the analysis described above, in which case the asset is written down to its fair value. If the asset does not have a readily determinable market value, a discounted cash flow model may be used to determine the fair value of the asset. In circumstances when an asset does not have separate identifiable cash flows, an impairment charge is recorded when we no longer intend to use the asset.

## Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. The depreciable lives for buildings, machinery and equipment, and other fixed assets are twenty to twenty-five years, ten to twenty-five years, and three to twenty-five years, respectively. The cost and accumulated depreciation for property, plant and equipment sold, retired, or otherwise disposed of are removed from the Consolidated Balance Sheets and resulting gains or losses are included in earnings in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expenses as incurred. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments, which significantly extend the useful lives of existing plant and equipment, are capitalized and depreciated.

## Litigation and Contingencies

We are involved in litigation in the ordinary course of business, including personal injury and environmental litigation. After consultation with counsel, as appropriate, we accrue a liability for litigation when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The estimated reserves are recorded based on our best estimate of the liability associated with such matters or the low end of the estimated range of liability if we are unable to identify a better estimate within that range. Our best estimate is determined through the evaluation of various information, including claims, settlement offers, demands by government agencies, estimates performed by independent third parties, identification of other responsible parties and an assessment of their ability to contribute, and our prior experience. Litigation is highly uncertain and there is always the possibility of an unusual result in any particular case that may reduce our earnings and cash flows.

The most significant reserves that we have established are for environmental remediation and respirator litigation claims. The amount accrued for environmental matters reflects our assumptions about remediation requirements at the contaminated sites, the nature of the remedies, the outcome of discussions with regulatory agencies and other potentially responsible parties at multi-party sites, and the number and financial viability of other potentially responsible parties. These liabilities can be affected by the availability of new information, changes in the assumptions on which the accruals are based, unanticipated government enforcement action or changes in applicable government laws and regulations, which could result in higher or lower costs.

Our current estimate of the cost of our share of existing and future respirator liability claims is based on facts and circumstances existing at this time. Developments that could affect our estimate include, but are not limited to, (i) significant changes in the number of future claims, (ii) changes in the rate of dismissals without payment of pending silica and non-malignant asbestos claims, (iii) significant changes in the average cost of resolving claims, (iv) significant changes in the legal costs of defending these claims, (v) changes in the nature of claims received, (vi) changes in the law and procedure applicable to these claims, (vii) the financial viability of other parties which contribute to the settlement of respirator claims, (viii) a change in the availability of insurance coverage maintained by certain of the other parties which contribute to the settlement of respirator claims, or the indemnity provided by a former owner of the business, (ix) changes in the allocation of costs among the various parties paying legal and settlement costs and (x) a determination that the assumptions that were used to estimate our share of liability are no longer reasonable. We cannot determine the impact of these potential developments on our current estimate of our share of liability for these existing and future claims. Accordingly, the actual amount of these liabilities for existing and future claims could be different than the reserved amount.

## Income Taxes

Our business operations are global in nature, and we are subject to taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Tax laws and tax rates vary substantially in these jurisdictions and are subject to change based on the political and economic climate in those countries. We file our tax returns in accordance with our interpretations of each jurisdiction's tax laws.

Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes and recording the related tax assets and liabilities. In the ordinary course of our business, there are operational decisions, transactions, facts and circumstances, and calculations which make the ultimate tax determination uncertain. Furthermore, our tax positions are periodically subject to challenge by taxing authorities throughout the world. We have recorded reserves for taxes and associated interest and penalties that may become payable in future years as a result of audits by tax authorities. Any significant impact as a result of changes in underlying facts, law, tax rates, tax audit, or review could lead to adjustments to our income tax expense, our effective tax rate, and/or our cash flow.

We record our tax provision or benefit on an interim basis using an estimated annual effective tax rate. This rate is applied to the current period ordinary income or loss to determine the income tax provision or benefit allocated to the interim period. Losses from jurisdictions for which no benefit can be recognized and the income tax effects of unusual or infrequent items are excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate and are recognized in the impacted interim period. The estimated annual effective tax rate may be significantly impacted by nondeductible expenses and our projected earnings mix by tax jurisdiction. Adjustments to the estimated annual effective income tax rate are recognized in the period when such estimates are revised.

We record benefits for uncertain tax positions based on an assessment of whether the position is more likely than not to be sustained by the taxing authorities. If this threshold is not met, no tax benefit of the uncertain tax position is recognized. If the threshold is met, the tax benefit that is recognized is the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. This analysis presumes the taxing authorities' full knowledge of the positions taken and all relevant facts, but does not consider the time value of money. We also accrue for interest and penalties on these uncertain tax positions and include such charges in the income tax provision in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Additionally, we have established valuation allowances against a variety of deferred tax assets, including net operating loss carry forwards, foreign tax credits, and other income tax credits. Valuation allowances take into consideration our ability to use these deferred tax assets and reduce the value of such items to the amount that is deemed more likely than not to be recoverable. Our ability to utilize these deferred tax assets is dependent on achieving our forecast of future taxable operating income over an extended period of time. We review our forecast in relation to actual results and expected trends on a quarterly basis. Failure to achieve our operating income targets may change our assessment regarding the recoverability of our net deferred tax assets and such change could result in a valuation allowance being recorded against some or all of our net deferred tax assets. An increase in a valuation allowance would result in additional income tax expense, while a release of valuation allowances in periods when these tax attributes become realizable would reduce our income tax expense.

## Inventory Valuation

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. The cost of all carbon black inventories in the U.S. is determined using the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method. Had we used the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method instead of the LIFO method for such inventories, the value of those inventories would have been \$28 million and \$30 million higher as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, respectively. The cost of Specialty Fluids inventories, which are classified as assets held for rent, is determined using the average cost method. The cost of other U.S. and non-U.S. inventories is determined using the FIFO method. In periods of rapidly rising or declining raw material costs, the

inventory method we employ can have a significant impact on our profitability. Under our current LIFO method, when raw material costs are rising, our most recent higher priced purchases are the first to be charged to Cost of sales. If, however, we were using a FIFO method, our purchases from earlier periods, which were at lower prices, would instead be the first charged to Cost of sales. The opposite result could occur during a period of rapid decline in raw material costs.

We review inventory for both potential obsolescence and potential declines in anticipated selling prices periodically. In this review, we make assumptions about the future demand for and market value of our inventory and based on these assumptions estimate the amount of any obsolete, unmarketable, slow moving inventory or overvalued inventory. We write down the value of our inventories by an amount equal to the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated market value. Historically, such write-downs have not been material. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by

management at the time of the assessment, however, additional inventory write-downs may be required, which could reduce our gross profit and our earnings.

## Results of Operations

### Definition of Terms and Non-GAAP Financial Measures

When discussing our results of operations, we use several terms as described below.

The term “product mix” refers to the mix of types and grades of products sold or the mix of geographic regions where products are sold, and the positive or negative impact this has on the revenue or profitability of the business and/or segment.

The term “LIFO” includes two factors: (i) the impact of current inventory costs being recognized immediately in Cost of sales under a last-in first-out method, compared to the older costs that would have been included in Cost of sales under a first-in first-out method (“Cost of sales impact”); and (ii) the impact of reductions in inventory quantities, causing historical inventory costs to flow through Cost of sales (“liquidation impact”).

The discussion under the heading “Provision for Income Taxes and Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate to Operating Tax Rate” includes a discussion of our “effective tax rate” and our “operating tax rate” and includes a reconciliation of the two rates. Our operating tax rate is a non-GAAP financial measure and should not be considered as an alternative to our effective tax rate, the most comparable GAAP financial measure. In calculating our operating tax rate, we exclude discrete tax items, which include: i) unusual or infrequent items such as a significant release of a valuation allowance, ii) items related to uncertain tax positions such as the tax impact of audit settlements, interest on tax reserves, and the release of tax reserves from the expiration of statutes of limitations, and iii) other discrete tax items, such as the tax impact of legislative changes and, on a quarterly basis, the timing of losses in certain jurisdictions and the cumulative rate adjustment, if applicable. We also exclude the tax impact of certain items, as defined below in the discussion of Total segment EBIT, on both operating income and the tax provision. Our definition of the operating tax rate may not be comparable to the definition used by other companies. Management believes that the non-GAAP financial measure is useful supplemental information because it helps our investors compare our tax rate year to year on a consistent basis and understand what our tax rate on current operations would be without the impact of these items which we do not believe are reflective of the underlying business results.

Total segment EBIT is a non-GAAP performance measure, and should not be considered an alternative for Income from continuing operations before taxes, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure. In calculating Total segment EBIT, we make certain adjustments such as excluding certain items, meaning items that management does not consider representative of our fundamental segment results, as well as items that are not allocated to our business segments, such as interest expense and other corporate costs. Our Chief Operating Decision Maker uses segment EBIT to evaluate the operating results of each segment and to allocate resources to the segments. We believe Total segment EBIT provides useful supplemental information for our investors as it is an important indicator of the Company’s operational strength and performance. Investors should consider the limitations associated with this non-GAAP measure, including the potential lack of comparability of this measure from one company to another. A reconciliation of Total segment EBIT to Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings (loss) of affiliated companies is provided in Note N of our consolidated financial statements.

Cabot is organized into four reportable business segments: Reinforcement Materials, Performance Chemicals, Purification Solutions and Specialty Fluids. Cabot is also organized for operational purposes into three geographic regions: the Americas; Europe, Middle East and Africa; and Asia Pacific. Discussions of all periods reflect these structures.

Our analysis of our financial condition and operating results should be read with our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Certain reclassifications within the cost of sales presentation for business reporting for the Purification Solutions segment have occurred to be consistent with the presentation of financial information of the other segments, and thus prior period results have been recast to reflect this alignment.

#### Overview

During the first quarter of fiscal 2016, (Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of affiliated companies decreased compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2015 primarily due to charges associated with restructuring plans, including the planned closure of our carbon black manufacturing plant in Merak, Indonesia. The plans resulted in charges of



\$48 million during the first three months of fiscal 2016. In addition, results declined due to margin pressure in Reinforcement Materials, lower project activity in Specialty Fluids, and lower volumes in Purification Solutions, partially offset by improved results in Performance Chemicals.

#### First Quarter of Fiscal 2016 versus First Quarter of Fiscal 2015—Consolidated

##### Net Sales and other operating revenues and Gross Profit

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Net sales and other operating revenues	\$ 603	\$ 812
Gross profit	\$ 99	\$ 157

The \$209 million decrease in net sales in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2015 was due to a less favorable price and product mix (combined \$151 million), an unfavorable impact from foreign currency translation (\$39 million), and lower volumes (\$20 million). The less favorable price and product mix was primarily due to lower selling prices from price adjustments to customers for decreases in raw material costs. The lower volumes were driven by lower demand in the Reinforcement Materials, Purification Solutions, and Specialty Fluids segments.

Gross profit decreased by \$58 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2015 primarily due to charges associated with restructuring plans and lower unit margins in the Reinforcement Materials segment.

##### Selling and Administrative Expenses

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Selling and administrative expenses	\$ 71	\$ 78

Selling and administrative expenses decreased by \$7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2015 primarily from reduced spending across the Company as a result of cost savings initiatives.

##### Research and Technical Expenses

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Research and technical expenses	\$ 16	\$ 15

Research and technical expenses increased by \$1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2015 due to charges associated with the restructuring of research and technical activities.

Interest and Dividend Income, Interest Expense and Other Expense

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Interest and dividend income	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest expense	\$ (13 )	\$ (13 )
Other expense	\$ (8 )	\$ (1 )

Interest and dividend income and interest expense were consistent in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 as compared to the same period in fiscal 2015.

Other expense in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 increased by \$7 million compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2015 due to an unfavorable comparison of foreign currency movements, most notably the devaluation of the Argentine peso by \$8 million.

#### Provision for Income Taxes and Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate to Operating Tax Rate

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
(Benefit) Provision for income taxes	\$ (5 )	\$ 3
Effective tax rate	74 %	5 %
Impact of discrete tax items:		
(1) Unusual or infrequent items	(14 )%	10 %
(2) Items related to uncertain tax positions	(20 )%	16 %
(3) Other discrete tax items	(5 )%	(1 )%
Impact of certain items	(9 )%	(2 )%
Operating tax rate	26 %	28 %

During the first quarter of fiscal 2016, we recorded a tax benefit of \$5 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 74%. This amount included net discrete tax benefits of \$3 million, primarily comprised of the net tax benefit from certain foreign exchange gains and losses, the renewal of the U.S. Research and Experimentation credit and releases of reserves for uncertain tax positions. The operating tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 was 26%. During the first quarter of fiscal 2015, we recorded a tax provision of \$3 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 5%. This amount included net discrete tax benefits of \$13 million, primarily comprised of the tax benefit from the change in accounting for uncertain tax positions, the renewal of the U.S. Research and Experimentation credit, and releases of reserves for uncertain tax positions. The operating tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2015 was 28%.

We are currently under audit in a number of jurisdictions outside of the U.S. It is possible that some of these audits will be resolved in fiscal 2016, which may impact our tax expense and effective tax rate going forward. We expect our operating tax rate for fiscal 2016 to be between 26% and 28%.

#### Equity in Earnings (Loss) of Affiliated Companies and Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Three Months  
Ended  
December 31,  
2015 2014

	(Dollars in millions)	
Equity in earnings (loss) of affiliated companies, net of tax	\$ —	\$ 1
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax	\$ 4	\$ 4

Equity in earnings (loss) of affiliated companies, net of tax, decreased \$1 million in the first quarter fiscal 2016 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2015 due to lower earnings from our Venezuelan equity affiliate.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax, was consistent in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 as compared to the same period in fiscal 2015.

#### Net Income Attributable to Cabot Corporation

In the first quarter of fiscal 2016, we reported net (loss) attributable to Cabot Corporation of (\$7) million ((\$0.11) per diluted common share). This is compared to net income attributable to Cabot Corporation of \$45 million (\$0.69 per diluted common share) in the first quarter of fiscal 2015.

## First Quarter of Fiscal 2016 versus First Quarter of Fiscal 2015—By Business Segment

Total segment EBIT, certain items, other unallocated items and Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings (loss) of affiliated companies for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are set forth in the table below. The details of certain items and other unallocated items are shown below and in Note N of our consolidated financial statements.

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Total segment EBIT	\$ 71	\$ 97
Certain items	(58 )	(26 )
Other unallocated items	(21 )	(20 )
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes		
and equity in earnings (loss) of affiliated companies	\$ (8 )	\$ 51

In the first quarter of fiscal 2016, total segment EBIT decreased by \$26 million when compared to the same period of fiscal 2015. The decrease was driven by lower unit margins (\$22 million) and lower volumes (\$14 million) partially offset by lower fixed costs (\$11 million).

## Certain Items

Details of the certain items for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Global restructuring activities	\$ (48 )	\$ (7 )
Acquisition and integration-related charges	—	(1 )
Employee benefit plan settlement	—	(18 )
Foreign currency loss on devaluation	(8 )	—
Legal and environmental matters and reserves	(2 )	—
Total certain items, pre-tax	(58 )	(26 )
Tax-related certain items		
Tax impact of certain items	15	6
Discrete tax items	3	13
Total tax-related certain items	18	19

Total certain items after tax	\$ (40 )	\$ (7 )
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Certain items for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 include charges primarily related to restructuring activities, a foreign currency loss from the devaluation of the Argentine peso, and tax-related certain items. Details of restructuring activities are included in Note J of the consolidated financial statements. Tax-related certain items include discrete tax items, which are unusual and infrequent, and the tax impact of certain foreign exchange losses.

34

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## Other Unallocated Items

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Interest expense	\$ (13 )	\$ (13 )
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	—	(1 )
Unallocated corporate costs	(13 )	(12 )
General unallocated income	5	6
Total other unallocated items	\$ (21 )	\$ (20 )

Costs from Total other unallocated items increased by \$1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 as compared to the same period in fiscal 2015. General unallocated income decreased \$1 million primarily driven by a decrease in the benefit from the cost of sales impact of LIFO accounting (\$3 million).

## Reinforcement Materials

Sales and EBIT for Reinforcement Materials for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Reinforcement Materials Sales	\$ 288	\$ 460
Reinforcement Materials EBIT	\$ 26	\$ 53

In the first quarter of fiscal 2016, sales in Reinforcement Materials decreased by \$172 million when compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2015. The decrease was principally driven by a less favorable price and product mix (combined \$138 million), unfavorable comparison from foreign currency translation (\$23 million), and lower volumes (\$9 million). The less favorable price and product mix impact was primarily due to lower selling prices in the quarter from price adjustments to customers for decreases in raw material costs and lower contract pricing. Lower volumes were driven by a reduction in contractual volumes in North America and softer demand in China.

EBIT in Reinforcement Materials decreased by \$27 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 when compared to the same period of fiscal 2015. The decrease was principally driven by lower unit margins (\$30 million) and lower volumes (\$3 million) partially offset by lower fixed costs (\$6 million). Lower unit margins were driven by lower calendar year 2015 contract pricing and increased competition in Asia, unfavorable feedstock-related effects, and lower benefits generated from our energy efficiency investments as a result of lower energy prices. Lower fixed costs

were driven primarily by reduced maintenance costs.

#### Performance Chemicals

Sales and EBIT for Performance Chemicals for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Specialty Carbons and Formulations Sales	\$ 140	\$ 157
Metal Oxides Sales	67	72
Performance Chemicals Sales	\$ 207	\$ 229
Performance Chemicals EBIT	\$ 50	\$ 39

In the first quarter of fiscal 2016, sales in Performance Chemicals decreased by \$22 million when compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2015. The decrease was due to a less favorable price and product mix (combined \$15 million) and the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$12 million), partially offset by a benefit from higher volumes (\$4 million). The change in price and



product mix was mainly driven by price adjustments to customers for decreases in raw material costs. Volumes increased 7% in Specialty Carbons and Formulations, particularly from stronger demand in Europe.

EBIT in Performance Chemicals increased by \$11 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 when compared to the same quarter of fiscal 2015 principally due to favorable unit margins (\$8 million), higher volumes (\$1 million) and lower fixed costs (\$6 million) partially offset by the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$3 million). Unit margins improved primarily due to lower raw material costs. Lower fixed costs were primarily due to reduced operating expenses.

#### Purification Solutions

Sales and EBIT for Purification Solutions for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Purification Solutions Sales	\$ 66	\$ 76
Purification Solutions EBIT	\$ (5 )	\$ (1 )

Sales in Purification Solutions decreased by \$10 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 when compared to the same period of fiscal 2015 due to lower volumes (\$7 million) and the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation (\$4 million), partly offset by improved pricing (\$2 million). Lower volumes were driven by lower demand for activated carbon used in air and gas and water applications.

EBIT in Purification Solutions decreased by \$4 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 when compared to the same quarter of fiscal 2015 due to an unfavorable impact from reducing inventory levels (\$7 million) and lower volumes (\$4 million). These unfavorable impacts were partially offset by lower fixed costs (\$6 million) and improved pricing (\$2 million).

#### Specialty Fluids

Sales and EBIT for Specialty Fluids for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2015 2014 (Dollars in millions)	
Specialty Fluids Sales	\$ 7	\$ 16
Specialty Fluid EBIT	\$ —	\$ 6

Sales in Specialty Fluids decreased by \$9 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 when compared to the same period of fiscal 2015, primarily due to lower volumes (\$8 million).

EBIT in Specialty Fluids decreased by \$6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 when compared to the same period of fiscal 2015 due to lower volumes (\$7 million). The decline in volumes was driven by a lower level of both sales and rental volumes as a result of a lower level of project activity, which was caused by the downturn in the oil and gas industry.

#### Outlook

We are focused on actions that will deliver improved financial performance and we expect our operating results will improve starting in the second quarter of fiscal 2016. The improvement is expected to come from cost savings related to restructuring actions that have been implemented, improved product mix included in our calendar year 2016 contracts in the Reinforcement Materials segment, continued volume and margin strength in our Performance Chemicals segment, volume growth in the Purification Solutions segment related to the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards regulation, and an increase in project activity in the second half of the year in our Specialty Fluids segment. The restructuring plans that have been implemented are expected to reduce costs by \$55 million in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015.

## Cash Flows and Liquidity

### Overview

Our liquidity position, as measured by cash and cash equivalents plus borrowing availability, increased by \$269 million during the first three months of fiscal 2016. The increase was largely attributable to increasing the size of our credit facility. At December 31, 2015, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$84 million, and current availability under our revolving credit agreement of \$1 billion. We had no outstanding balance of commercial paper as of December 31, 2015.

Borrowings under the revolving credit agreement may be used for working capital, letters of credit and other general corporate purposes. The revolving credit agreement contains affirmative and negative covenants, a single financial covenant (debt-to-EBITDA) and events of default customary for financings of this type. At December 31, 2015, we were in compliance with this financial covenant.

We generally manage our cash and debt on a global basis to provide for working capital requirements as needed by region or site. Cash and debt are generally denominated in the local currency of the subsidiary holding the assets or liabilities, except where there are operational cash flow reasons to hold non-functional currency or debt. The vast majority of our cash and cash equivalent holdings tend to be held outside the U.S., as excess cash balances in the U.S. are generally used to repay commercial paper.

We anticipate sufficient liquidity from (i) cash on hand; (ii) cash flows from operating activities; and (iii) cash available from our revolving credit agreement and our commercial paper program to meet our operational and capital investment needs and financial obligations for the foreseeable future. Our liquidity derived from cash flows from operations is, to a large degree, predicated on our ability to collect our receivables in a timely manner, the cost of our raw materials, and our ability to manage inventory levels.

We issued \$300 million of 5% fixed rate debt in fiscal 2009 that matures in early fiscal 2017 (October 1, 2016). Our intention is to refinance these securities prior to maturity during fiscal 2016.

The following discussion of the changes in our cash balance refers to the various sections of our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

### Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities, which consists of net income adjusted for the various non-cash items included in income, changes in working capital and changes in certain other balance sheet accounts, totaled \$83 million in the first three months of fiscal 2016 compared to \$56 million during the same period of fiscal 2015.

Cash provided by operating activities in the first three months of fiscal 2016 was driven primarily by net income excluding the non-cash impact of certain long-lived asset write-offs (\$23 million) and depreciation and amortization (\$41 million). In addition, there was a decrease in accounts receivable and inventories, largely driven by lower raw material costs and associated price reductions as well as overall lower volumes. Partially offsetting these cash inflows were lower accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Cash provided from operating activities in the first three months of fiscal 2015 was driven primarily by net income of \$49 million plus \$45 million of depreciation and amortization. These sources of cash were partially offset by a net

increase in working capital. Our working capital increase during the first three months of fiscal 2015 was driven primarily by lower accounts payable and accruals due to the timing and payout of certain corporate accruals.

#### Cash Flows from Investing Activities

In the three months ended December 31, 2015, investing activities consumed \$18 million of cash which was primarily driven by capital expenditures of \$24 million, offset by \$7 million of proceeds from the sale of land in Port Dickson, Malaysia. In the three months ended December 31, 2014, investing activities consumed \$44 million of cash which was primarily driven by capital expenditures of \$41 million. In the first three months of fiscal 2016, capital expenditures were primarily attributed to sustaining and compliance capital projects at our operating facilities.

Capital expenditures for fiscal 2016 are expected to be approximately \$125 million. Our planned capital spending program for fiscal 2016 is primarily for sustaining and compliance capital projects at our operating facilities.

#### Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Financing activities consumed \$41 million of cash in the first three months of fiscal 2016 compared to providing \$24 million of cash in the first three months of fiscal 2015. In the first three months of fiscal 2016, we used our cash for share repurchases, dividend distributions and to repay debt.

In the first three months of fiscal 2015, our overall debt balance increased by \$83 million primarily to fund capital expenditures and share repurchases.

#### Venezuela

We own 49% of an operating carbon black affiliate in Venezuela, which is accounted for as an equity affiliate, through wholly-owned subsidiaries that carry the investment and receive its dividends. As of December 31, 2015, these subsidiaries carried the operating affiliate investment of \$13 million and held 17 million bolivars (less than \$1 million) in cash.

During each of the periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we received dividends in the amount of \$2 million, which were paid in U.S. dollars.

A significant portion of our operating affiliate's sales are exports denominated in U.S. dollars. The Venezuelan government mandates that a certain percentage of the dollars collected from these sales be converted into bolivars. The operating affiliate and our wholly-owned subsidiaries used an exchange rate that was available to us when converting these dollars into bolivars to remeasure their bolivar denominated monetary accounts. The exchange rate made available to us on December 31, 2015 was 52 bolivars to the U.S. dollar.

The operating entity has generally been profitable. We continue to closely monitor developments in Venezuela and their potential impact on the recoverability of our equity affiliate investment.

Any future change in the exchange rate made available to us or opening of additional parallel markets could cause us to change the exchange rate we use and result in gains or losses on the bolivar denominated assets held by our operating affiliate and wholly-owned subsidiaries.

#### Purchase Commitments

We have entered into long-term purchase agreements primarily for the purchase of raw materials. Under certain of these agreements the quantity of material being purchased is fixed, but the price paid changes as market prices change. For those commitments, the amounts included in the table below are based on market prices at December 31, 2015.

	Payments Due by Fiscal Year						
	Remainder of						
	Fiscal						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
	(Dollars in millions)						
Reinforcement Materials	\$ 144	\$ 136	\$ 135	\$ 132	\$ 96	\$ 1,702	\$ 2,345

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Performance Chemicals	44	50	37	32	29	155	347
Purification Solutions	10	7	1	—	—	—	18
Total	\$198	\$193	\$173	\$164	\$125	\$1,857	\$2,710

Off-balance sheet arrangements

We have no material transactions that meet the definition of an off-balance sheet arrangement.

38

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## Forward-Looking Information

This report on Form 10-Q contains “forward-looking statements” under the Federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements address expectations or projections about the future, including our expectations for future financial performance; the benefits we expect to achieve from our restructuring plans; demand for our products; the amount and timing of the charge to earnings we will record and the cash outlays we will make in connection with the closing of certain manufacturing facilities and restructuring initiatives; our estimated future amortization expenses for our intangible assets; the sufficiency of our cash on hand, cash provided from operations and cash available under our credit facilities to fund our cash requirements; uses of available cash including anticipated capital spending and future cash outlays associated with long-term contractual obligations; our expected tax rate for fiscal 2016; and the possible outcome of legal and environmental proceedings. From time to time, we also provide forward-looking statements in other materials we release to the public and in oral statements made by authorized officers.

Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about Cabot’s businesses and strategies, market trends and conditions, economic conditions and other factors. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties, potentially inaccurate assumptions, and other factors, some of which are beyond our control or difficult to predict. If known or unknown risks materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, our actual results could differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements.

In addition to factors described elsewhere in this report, the following are some of the factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements: changes in raw material costs; lower than expected demand for our products; the loss of one or more of our important customers; our inability to complete capacity expansions or other development projects, including at our cesium mine in Manitoba, as planned; the timing of implementation of environmental regulations; the availability of raw materials; our failure to develop new products or to keep pace with technological developments; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; patent rights of others; stock and credit market conditions; the timely commercialization of products under development (which may be disrupted or delayed by technical difficulties, market acceptance, competitors’ new products, as well as difficulties in moving from the experimental stage to the production stage); demand for our customers’ products; competitors’ reactions to market conditions; delays in the successful integration of structural changes, including acquisitions or joint ventures; severe weather events that cause business interruptions, including plant and power outages or disruptions in supplier or customer operations; the accuracy of the assumptions we used in establishing reserves for environmental matters and for our share of liability for respirator claims; and the outcome of pending litigation. Other factors and risks are discussed in our 2015 10-K.

## Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued a new standard related to the “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” which amends the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. The standard requires entities to recognize revenue when they transfer promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. This standard is applicable for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and for interim periods within those years and early adoption is permitted for the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. We expect to adopt this standard on October 1, 2018. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard may have on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued a new standard simplifying the presentation of debt issuance costs by requiring debt issuance costs to be presented as a reduction of the corresponding debt liability. This will make the presentation of debt issuance costs consistent with the presentation of debt discounts or premiums. This standard is applicable for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 and for interim periods within those years and early adoption is

permitted. We expect to adopt this standard on October 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued a new standard that amends the existing accounting standard for Income Taxes and simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes. This will require that deferred income tax assets and liabilities be classified as noncurrent on the balance sheet. This standard is applicable for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and for interim periods within those years and early adoption is allowed. We are evaluating this standard and the timing of its adoption. The adoption of this standard is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial statements.



### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Information about market risks for the period ended December 31, 2015 does not differ materially from that discussed under Item 7A of our 2015 10-K.

### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2015, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Based upon that evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of that date.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## Part II. Other Information

### Item I. Legal Proceedings

#### Respirator Liabilities

We have exposure in connection with a safety respiratory products business that a subsidiary acquired from American Optical Corporation (“AO”) in an April 1990 asset purchase transaction. The subsidiary manufactured respirators under the AO brand and disposed of that business in July 1995. In connection with its acquisition of the business, the subsidiary agreed, in certain circumstances, to assume a portion of AO’s liabilities, including costs of legal fees together with amounts paid in settlements and judgments, allocable to AO respiratory products used prior to the 1990 purchase by the Cabot subsidiary. In exchange for the subsidiary’s assumption of certain of AO’s respirator liabilities, AO agreed to provide to the subsidiary the benefits of: (i) AO’s insurance coverage for the period prior to the 1990 acquisition and (ii) a former owner’s indemnity of AO holding it harmless from any liability allocable to AO respiratory products used prior to May 1982. As more fully described in our 2015 10-K, the respirator liabilities generally involve claims for personal injury, including asbestosis, silicosis and coal worker’s pneumoconiosis, allegedly resulting from the use of respirators that are alleged to have been negligently designed and/or labeled.

As of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, there were approximately 37,000 and 38,000 claimants, respectively, in pending cases asserting claims against AO in connection with respiratory products. We have a reserve to cover our expected share of liability for existing and future respirator liability claims. At December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, the reserve was \$10 million and \$11 million, respectively. Cash payments related to this liability were \$1 million in the first three months of both fiscal 2016 and 2015.

#### Other Matters

We are subject to various other lawsuits, claims and contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary course of our business and with respect to our divested businesses. In our opinion, although final disposition of some or all of these other suits and claims may impact our consolidated financial statements in a particular period, they are not expected, in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on our financial position.



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

The table below sets forth information regarding Cabot's purchases of its equity securities during the quarter ended December 31, 2015:

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased <sup>(1)</sup>	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs <sup>(1)</sup>	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs <sup>(1)</sup>
October 1, 2015 – October 31, 2015	—	\$ —	—	3,665,700
November 1, 2015 - November 30, 2015	160,000	\$ 41.40	160,000	3,505,700
December 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015	100,000	\$ 43.46	100,000	3,405,700
Total	260,000		260,000	

<sup>(1)</sup>On January 13, 2015, Company announced that the Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to five million shares of our common stock on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. This authorization does not have a set expiration date.

## Item 6. Exhibits

The following Exhibits are filed herewith:

Exhibit No.	Description
Exhibit 3.1*	By-laws of Cabot Corporation as amended January 8, 2016
Exhibit 31.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
Exhibit 31.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
Exhibit 32**	Certifications of the Principal Executive Officer and the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
Exhibit 101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document.

Exhibit 101.SCH\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.

Exhibit 101.CAL\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.

Exhibit 101.DEF\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.

Exhibit 101.LAB\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.

Exhibit 101.PRE\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

\*Filed herewith.

\*\*Furnished herewith.

Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following documents formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014; (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014; (iii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015; (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended December 31, 2015 and 2014; and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, December 31, 2015.

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.

Cabot Corporation

Date: February 5, 2016 By: /s/ Eduardo E. Cordeiro  
Eduardo E. Cordeiro  
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(Duly Authorized Officer)

Date: February 5, 2016 By: /s/ James P. Kelly  
James P. Kelly  
Vice President and Controller  
  
(Chief Accounting Officer)

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