

BRUNSWICK CORP
Form 10-Q
August 05, 2015

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended July 4, 2015

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-01043

Brunswick Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

36-0848180

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1 N. Field Court, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045-4811

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(847) 735-4700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes

☐ No ☒

The number of shares of Common Stock (\$0.75 par value) of the registrant outstanding as of August 3, 2015 was 91,947,474.

BRUNSWICK CORPORATION
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July 4, 2015

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

BRUNSWICK CORPORATION

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(unaudited)

(in millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Net sales	\$1,142.0	\$1,073.1	\$2,127.7	\$1,968.0
Cost of sales	817.6	768.8	1,544.5	1,420.4
Selling, general and administrative expense	138.4	134.9	278.4	267.9
Research and development expense	31.8	28.0	61.9	56.4
Restructuring, exit and impairment charges	—	3.1	—	3.1
Operating earnings	154.2	138.3	242.9	220.2
Equity earnings (loss)	1.0	0.0	2.0	(0.2)
Other income, net	1.5	1.2	3.2	2.3
Earnings before interest and income taxes	156.7	139.5	248.1	222.3
Interest expense	(7.0)	(7.9)	(14.0)	(15.8)
Interest income	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5
Earnings before income taxes	150.2	131.9	235.1	207.0
Income tax provision	42.6	44.8	70.9	70.8
Net earnings from continuing operations	107.6	87.1	164.2	136.2
Discontinued operations:				
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.2	1.5	0.6	9.4
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	10.0	—	10.0	—
Net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	10.2	1.5	10.6	9.4
Net earnings	\$117.8	\$88.6	\$174.8	\$145.6
Earnings per common share:				
Basic				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$1.15	\$0.93	\$1.76	\$1.46
Earnings from discontinued operations	0.11	0.02	0.11	0.10
Net earnings	\$1.26	\$0.95	\$1.87	\$1.56
Diluted				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$1.14	\$0.92	\$1.73	\$1.43
Earnings from discontinued operations	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.10
Net earnings	\$1.25	\$0.93	\$1.84	\$1.53
Weighted average shares used for computation of:				
Basic earnings per common share	93.3	93.5	93.6	93.4
Diluted earnings per common share	94.6	95.1	94.8	95.0
Comprehensive income	\$111.7	\$92.0	\$157.4	\$150.5
Cash dividends declared per share	\$0.125	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.20

The Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

BRUNSWICK CORPORATION
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(unaudited)

(in millions)	July 4, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 28, 2014
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents, at cost, which approximates fair value	\$582.9	\$ 552.7	\$334.2
Short-term investments in marketable securities	25.8	83.2	0.8
Total cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments in marketable securities	608.7	635.9	335.0
Restricted cash	15.6	15.6	18.6
Accounts and notes receivable, less allowances of \$16.3, \$16.3 and \$17.3	446.8	386.5	451.4
Inventories			
Finished goods	427.3	434.9	417.0
Work-in-process	96.7	82.1	80.7
Raw materials	146.0	135.3	148.4
Net inventories	670.0	652.3	646.1
Deferred income taxes	206.3	208.0	138.0
Prepaid expenses and other	31.6	39.5	30.2
Current assets held for sale	—	30.0	40.0
Current assets	1,979.0	1,967.8	1,659.3
Property			
Land	23.6	23.6	24.5
Buildings and improvements	338.7	335.6	329.0
Equipment	864.0	847.2	852.1
Total land, buildings and improvements and equipment	1,226.3	1,206.4	1,205.6
Accumulated depreciation	(847.8)	(844.1)	(861.5)
Net land, buildings and improvements and equipment	378.5	362.3	344.1
Unamortized product tooling costs	98.4	98.0	94.7
Net property	476.9	460.3	438.8
Other assets			
Goodwill	296.3	296.9	297.4
Other intangibles, net	45.1	45.5	47.0
Equity investments	25.9	19.0	42.2
Non-current deferred tax asset	235.3	290.9	312.2
Other long-term assets	41.8	37.5	35.1
Long-term assets held for sale	—	12.6	198.8
Other assets	644.4	702.4	932.7
Total assets	\$3,100.3	\$ 3,130.5	\$3,030.8

The Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

BRUNSWICK CORPORATION
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(unaudited)

(in millions)	July 4, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 28, 2014
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Short-term debt, including current maturities of long-term debt	\$4.5	\$ 5.5	\$ 5.0
Accounts payable	338.2	317.4	345.7
Accrued expenses	520.5	561.5	489.8
Current liabilities held for sale	—	15.7	43.3
Current liabilities	863.2	900.1	883.8
Long-term liabilities			
Debt	445.6	446.3	448.9
Deferred income taxes	3.6	3.2	—
Postretirement benefits	327.8	398.2	317.9
Other	196.6	203.0	184.4
Long-term liabilities held for sale	—	8.2	9.1
Long-term liabilities	973.6	1,058.9	960.3
Shareholders' equity			
Common stock; authorized: 200,000,000 shares, \$0.75 par value; issued: 102,538,000 shares; outstanding: 91,934,000, 92,694,000 and 92,749,000 shares	76.9	76.9	76.9
Additional paid-in capital	398.1	395.0	396.7
Retained earnings	1,619.0	1,467.3	1,390.3
Treasury stock, at cost: 10,604,000, 9,844,000 and 9,789,000 shares	(332.6)	(287.2)	(280.6)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(497.9)	(480.5)	(396.6)
Shareholders' equity	1,263.5	1,171.5	1,186.7
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$3,100.3	\$ 3,130.5	\$3,030.8

The Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

BRUNSWICK CORPORATION

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(unaudited)

(in millions)	Six Months Ended	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net earnings	\$ 174.8	\$ 145.6
Less: net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	10.6	9.4
Net earnings from continuing operations	164.2	136.2
Depreciation and amortization	43.8	37.5
Pension funding, net of expense	(65.9)	(11.5)
Deferred income taxes	45.7	53.8
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	(6.2)	(3.9)
Equity in (earnings) losses of unconsolidated affiliates, net of dividends	(2.0)	0.2
Changes in certain current assets and current liabilities, excluding acquisitions	(87.2)	(162.2)
Income taxes	17.2	6.4
Other, net	(0.8)	7.1
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	108.8	63.6
Net cash (used for) provided by operating activities of discontinued operations	(8.8)	13.0
Net cash provided by operating activities	100.0	76.6
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(64.7)	(50.4)
Purchases of marketable securities	(24.9)	—
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	82.3	11.9
Transfers to restricted cash	—	(12.1)
Investments	(5.1)	(2.7)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(8.8)	(29.1)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	1.0	3.1
Net cash used for investing activities of continuing operations	(20.2)	(79.3)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities of discontinued operations	40.0	(2.4)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	19.8	(81.7)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from issuances of long-term debt	0.1	—
Payments of long-term debt including current maturities	(0.2)	(0.6)
Common stock repurchases	(60.0)	—
Cash dividends paid	(23.1)	(18.6)
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	6.2	3.9
Proceeds from share-based compensation activity	3.8	4.5
Tax withholding associated with shares issued for share-based compensation	(8.0)	(4.6)
Other, net	—	(2.2)
Net cash used for financing activities of continuing operations	(81.2)	(17.6)
Net cash used for financing activities of discontinued operations	—	—
Net cash used for financing activities	(81.2)	(17.6)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(8.4)	0.4
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	30.2	(22.3)

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	552.7	356.5
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$582.9	\$334.2

The Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies

Interim Financial Statements. The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Brunswick Corporation (Brunswick or the Company) have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Therefore, certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements and related notes prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) have been condensed or omitted. Certain previously reported amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation, including reclassifying certain prior year work-in-process inventory balances to raw materials. Additionally, certain prior year LIFO reserves have been reclassified from finished goods to work-in-process and raw materials to reflect a proportional allocation between inventory categories to conform to the current period presentation. The Company has also reclassified the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents from Other, net in operating activities in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows to conform to the current period presentation. As indicated in Note 2 – Discontinued Operations, Brunswick's results as discussed in the financial statements reflect continuing operations only, unless otherwise noted.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with, and have been prepared in conformity with, the accounting principles reflected in the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Brunswick's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 (the 2014 Form 10-K). These results include, in the opinion of management, all normal and recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position of Brunswick as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014, and June 28, 2014, the results of operations for the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014, and the cash flows for the six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014. Due to the seasonality of Brunswick's businesses, the interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the remainder of the year.

The Company maintains its financial records on the basis of a fiscal year ending on December 31, with the fiscal quarters spanning thirteen weeks, with the first and second quarters ending on the Saturday closest to the end of the first and second thirteen-week periods, respectively. The first two quarters of fiscal year 2015 ended on April 4, 2015 and July 4, 2015, and the first two quarters of fiscal year 2014 ended on March 29, 2014 and June 28, 2014.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. The Company evaluates the pronouncements of various authoritative accounting organizations, primarily the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the SEC, and the Emerging Issues Task Force, to determine the impact of new pronouncements on GAAP and the impact on the Company. The following are recent accounting pronouncements that have been adopted during the six months ended July 4, 2015, or will be adopted in future periods.

Measurement of Inventory: In July 2015, the FASB issued final guidance to simplify the subsequent measurement of inventories by replacing the lower of cost or market test with a lower of cost and net realizable value test. The guidance applies to inventories for which cost is determined by methods other than LIFO and the retail inventory method. The amendment is to be applied prospectively and is effective for fiscal years, and the interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASC amendment, but does not expect it will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value Disclosure: In May 2015, the FASB amended the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) to update the presentation of certain investments measured at net asset value within the fair value hierarchy. The amendment requires these investments to be removed from the fair value hierarchy categorization and presented as a single

reconciling line item between the fair value of investments reported on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and the amounts reported in the fair value hierarchy table. The amendment is to be applied retrospectively and is effective for fiscal years, and the interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASC amendment, but does not expect it will have a material impact.

Cloud Computing Costs: In April 2015, the FASB amended the ASC to clarify guidance regarding cloud computing arrangements and if they would be accounted for as a license of internal-use software. If the arrangement does not contain a software license, it must be accounted for as a service contract. The amendment may be applied either retrospectively or prospectively and is effective for fiscal years, and the interim periods thereafter, beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASC amendment, but does not expect it will have a material impact.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
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Debt Issuance Costs: In April 2015, the FASB amended the ASC to change the presentation of debt issuance costs. The amendment requires debt issuance costs be presented on the balance sheet as a direct reduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability rather than as an asset. The amendment is to be applied retrospectively and is effective for fiscal years, and the interim periods thereafter, beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted.

The Company early adopted this ASC amendment during the second quarter of 2015 which caused the Company to change its method of presentation for debt issuance costs in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for all periods presented. Debt issuance costs of \$3.6 million, \$3.9 million and \$4.1 million as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, respectively, were reclassified to be presented as a reduction from Long-term debt rather than as a component of Other long-term assets.

Consolidation: In February 2015, the FASB amended the ASC to update certain requirements for determining whether a variable interest entity must be consolidated. The amendment is effective for fiscal years, and the interim periods thereafter, beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASC amendment, but does not expect it will have a material impact.

Going Concern: In August 2014, the FASB amended the ASC to provide guidance on determining when and how an entity must disclose going concern uncertainties in its financial statements. The amendment requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date of issuance of an entity's financial statements. If there is substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, an entity must provide certain footnote disclosures. The amendment is effective for fiscal years, and the interim periods thereafter, beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASC amendment, but does not expect it will have a material impact.

Revenue Recognition: In May 2014, the FASB and International Accounting Standards Board jointly issued a final standard on revenue recognition which outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. This standard will supersede most current revenue recognition guidance. Under the new standard, entities are required to identify the contract with a customer; identify the separate performance obligations in the contract; determine the transaction price; allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations in the contract; and recognize the appropriate amount of revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies each performance obligation. In July 2015, the FASB delayed the effective date to fiscal years, and the interim periods within those years, beginning on or after January 1, 2018, from the original effective date of January 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted no earlier than January 1, 2017. Entities have the option of using either retrospective transition or a modified approach in applying the new standard. The Company is currently evaluating the approach it will use to apply the new standard and the impact that the adoption of the new standard will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Discontinued Operations: In April 2014, the FASB amended the ASC to raise the threshold for a disposal to qualify as a discontinued operation. Under the new guidance, a discontinued operation represents a strategic shift that has or will have a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. The guidance also expands the disclosures for discontinued operations, including new disclosures related to individually material disposals that do not meet the definition of a discontinued operation. The amendment is effective for fiscal years, and the interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014, with early adoption permitted only for disposals that have not been reported in financial statements previously issued. The Company adopted this amendment in 2015 and it did not have a material impact.

Note 2 – Discontinued Operations

On July 17, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its retail bowling business to AMF Bowling Centers, Inc. In connection with its decision to sell its bowling centers, the Company also announced its intention to divest its bowling products business. As a result of these actions, these businesses, which were previously recorded in the Company's Bowling & Billiards segment were reported as discontinued operations in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for all periods presented. The Company does not have any significant continuing involvement or continuing cash flows associated with these businesses. The assets and liabilities of these businesses met the accounting criteria to be classified as held for sale and were aggregated and reported on separate lines of the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for all periods presented.

On September 18, 2014, the Company completed the sale of its retail bowling business to AMF Bowling Centers, Inc. as well as, in separate transactions, completed the sale of two retail bowling centers in California. The sales resulted in net cash proceeds of \$264.3 million, subject to a working capital adjustment, and an after-tax gain of \$52.6 million. In connection with the sale of its retail bowling business, the Company entered into a trademark licensing agreement allowing AMF Bowling Centers, Inc. to use the Company's bowling retail related trademarks and trade names over a five year period from the date of acquisition. As a

BRUNSWICK CORPORATION

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

result, the Company recorded deferred income of \$20.7 million related to this agreement, which will be recognized as Other income in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income over five years. In connection with the sale of its retail bowling business, the Company has retained certain liabilities and provided guarantees on the leases of certain bowling centers.

On May 22, 2015, the Company completed the sale of its bowling products business which resulted in net cash proceeds of \$42.8 million, subject to a working capital adjustment, and an after-tax gain of \$10.0 million. In connection with the sale of its bowling products business, the Company has retained certain liabilities.

The following table discloses the results of operations of the bowling products business reported as discontinued operations for the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015 and for the retail bowling and bowling products businesses for the three months and six months ended June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Net sales	\$ 12.3	\$ 66.7	\$ 37.5	\$ 141.0
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ (0.2	) \$ 2.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 14.7
Income tax provision (benefit)	(0.4	) 0.9	(0.2	) 5.3
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.2	1.5	0.6	9.4
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax ^(A)	10.0	—	10.0	—
Net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 10.2	\$ 1.5	\$ 10.6	\$ 9.4

(A) The Gain on disposal of discontinued operations for both the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015 includes a pre-tax gain of \$8.4 million and a net tax benefit of \$1.6 million.

There were no assets and liabilities held for sale as of July 4, 2015. The following table reflects the summary of assets and liabilities held for sale for the bowling products business as of December 31, 2014 and for the retail bowling and bowling products businesses as of June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	December 31, June 28,	
	2014	2014
Accounts and notes receivable, net	\$ 14.0	\$ 16.4
Net inventory	15.3	20.4
Prepaid expenses and other	0.7	3.2
Current assets held for sale	30.0	40.0
Net property	8.8	192.6
Other long-term assets	3.8	6.2
Long-term assets held for sale	12.6	198.8
Assets held for sale	\$ 42.6	\$ 238.8
Accounts payable	\$ 4.5	\$ 13.3
Accrued expenses	11.2	30.0
Current liabilities held for sale	15.7	43.3

Other liabilities	8.2	9.1
Long-term liabilities held for sale	8.2	9.1
Liabilities held for sale	\$ 23.9	\$52.4

BRUNSWICK CORPORATION

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

Note 3 – Acquisitions

On April 27, 2015, the Company acquired 100 percent of privately held BLA, which is based in Brisbane, Australia. BLA is Australia's largest provider of marine products and has an extensive dealer network throughout Australia and New Zealand. The Company believes this acquisition will strengthen Brunswick's marine parts and accessories presence in this region. BLA will be managed within the Marine Engine segment.

The net cash consideration paid by the Company to acquire BLA was \$8.8 million. The preliminary recording of the fair value of the assets acquired resulted in \$0.8 million of identifiable intangible assets for trade names and \$0.6 million of customer relationships, neither of which are deductible for tax purposes. The amounts assigned to BLA's customer relationships will be amortized over the estimated useful life of 7 years. Due to the recent timing of the acquisition, these amounts are estimates and are subject to change within the measurement period as the Company's fair value assessments are finalized.

On July 31, 2014, the Company acquired 100 percent of privately held Bell Industries Recreational Products Group, Inc. (Bell), which is based in Eagan, Minnesota. Bell is a distributor of parts and accessories to the marine, recreational vehicle and powersports markets, serving primarily the Upper Midwest of the U.S. The Company believes this acquisition will allow the Company to solidify its footprint in the Upper Midwest with locations in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, enhance its growth of its parts and accessories businesses, expand the depth and breadth of its product portfolio and enable entry into attractive adjacent markets. Bell is managed within the Marine Engine segment.

The net cash consideration paid by the Company to acquire Bell was \$11.9 million. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Bell acquisition have been measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, resulting in \$2.0 million of identifiable intangible assets for customer relationships and \$0.9 million of goodwill, which are both deductible for tax purposes. The amounts assigned to Bell's customer relationships will be amortized over the estimated useful life of 8 years.

On June 16, 2014, the Company acquired 100 percent of privately held Whale, which is based in Bangor, Northern Ireland, and is a manufacturer of water movement and heating systems for the marine, recreational vehicle, industrial and other markets. The Company believes this acquisition will allow the Company to more fully compete across a number of parts and accessories product categories, enable entry into attractive adjacent markets and expand the global presence of the marine service, parts and accessories businesses. Whale is managed within the Marine Engine segment.

The net cash consideration paid by the Company to acquire Whale was \$29.6 million, which included payments at close of \$10.0 million to retire acquiree debt. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Whale acquisition have been measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, resulting in \$11.9 million of identifiable intangible assets, including customer relationships, trade names and patents and proprietary technology for \$6.1 million, \$3.7 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, along with \$7.9 million of goodwill, all of which are not deductible for tax purposes. The amounts assigned to Whale's customer relationships and patent and proprietary technology will be amortized over the estimated useful lives of 14 years and 5 years, respectively.

The Company considers its trade names to be indefinite-lived intangible assets.

These acquisitions were not and would not have been material to the Company's net sales, results of operations or total assets during any period presented. Accordingly, the Company's consolidated results from operations do not differ materially from historical performance as a result of these acquisitions, and therefore, pro forma results are not presented.

Note 4 – Financial Instruments

The Company operates globally with manufacturing and sales facilities in various locations around the world. Due to the Company's global operations, the Company engages in activities involving both financial and market risks. The Company utilizes normal operating and financing activities, along with derivative financial instruments, to minimize these risks.

Derivative Financial Instruments. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its risks associated with movements in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. Derivative instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes. For certain derivative contracts, on the date a derivative contract is entered into, the Company designates the derivative as a hedge of a forecasted transaction (cash flow hedge). The Company formally documents its hedge relationships, including identification of the hedging instruments and the hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking the hedge transaction. This process includes linking derivatives that are designated as hedges to specific forecasted transactions. The Company also assesses, both at the hedge's inception and monthly thereafter, whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting the changes in the anticipated cash flows of the hedged item. If the hedging

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relationship ceases to be highly effective, or it becomes probable that a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively. There were no material adjustments as a result of ineffectiveness to the results of operations for the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined through market-based valuations and may not be representative of the actual gains or losses that will be recorded when these instruments mature due to future fluctuations in the markets in which they are traded. The effects of derivative financial instruments are not expected to be material to the Company's financial position or results of operations when considered together with the underlying exposure being hedged. Use of derivative financial instruments exposes the Company to credit risk with its counterparties when the fair value of a derivative contract is an asset. The Company mitigates this risk by entering into derivative contracts with highly rated counterparties. The maximum amount of loss due to counterparty credit risk is limited to the asset value of derivative financial instruments.

Cash Flow Hedges. The Company enters into certain derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges. The Company executes both forward and option contracts, based on forecasted transactions, to manage foreign exchange exposure mainly related to inventory purchase and sales transactions. The Company also enters into commodity swap agreements based on anticipated purchases of copper and natural gas to manage risk related to price changes. From time-to-time, the Company enters into forward starting interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk associated with the anticipated issuance of debt.

A cash flow hedge requires that as changes in the fair value of derivatives occur, the portion of the change deemed to be effective is recorded temporarily in Accumulated other comprehensive loss, an equity account, and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. As of July 4, 2015, the term of derivative instruments hedging forecasted transactions ranged from one to 18 months.

Fair Value Hedges. From time-to-time, the Company enters into fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps to convert a portion of the Company's long-term debt from fixed to floating rate debt. An interest rate swap is entered into with the expectation that the change in the fair value of the interest rate swap will offset the change in the fair value of the debt instrument attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate. Each period, the change in the fair value of the interest rate swap asset or liability is recorded in debt.

Other Hedging Activity. The Company has entered into certain foreign currency forward contracts that have not been designated as a hedge for accounting purposes. These contracts are used to manage foreign currency exposure related to changes in the value of assets or liabilities caused by changes in foreign exchange rates. The change in the fair value of the foreign currency derivative contract and the corresponding change in the fair value of the asset or liability of the Company are both recorded through earnings, each period as incurred. In addition, other hedging activity includes commodity swap agreements that are used to hedge purchases of aluminum and were formerly designated as cash flow hedges. These hedges do not qualify for hedge accounting as they were deemed to no longer be highly effective for accounting purposes. The commodity swap agreements are based on anticipated purchases of aluminum and are used to manage risk related to price changes. The change in the fair value of the aluminum derivative contract is recorded through earnings, each period as incurred.

Foreign Currency. The Company enters into forward and option contracts to manage foreign exchange exposure related to forecasted transactions and assets and liabilities that are subject to risk from foreign currency rate changes. These exposures include: product costs; revenues and expenses; associated receivables and payables; intercompany obligations and receivables; and other related cash flows.

Forward exchange contracts outstanding at July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014 had notional contract values of \$242.7 million, \$153.5 million and \$173.1 million, respectively. Option contracts outstanding at July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014 had notional contract values of \$65.1 million, \$87.0 million and \$64.6 million, respectively. The forward and options contracts outstanding at July 4, 2015 mature during 2015 and 2016 and mainly relate to the Euro, Canadian dollar, Brazilian real, Australian dollar, Japanese yen, Hungarian forint, Swedish krona, Mexican peso, British pound, Norwegian krone and New Zealand dollar. As of July 4, 2015, the Company estimates that during the next 12 months, it will reclassify approximately \$3.8 million of net gains (based on current rates) from Accumulated other comprehensive loss to Cost of sales.

Interest Rate. In the second quarter of 2014, the Company entered into fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps to convert a portion of the Company's long-term debt from fixed to floating rate debt. As of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, the outstanding swaps had notional contract values of \$200.0 million, of which \$150.0 million correspond to the Company's 4.625 percent Senior notes due 2021 and \$50.0 million correspond to the Company's 7.375 percent Debentures due 2023. These instruments have been designated as fair value hedges, with the fair value recorded in long-term debt.

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The Company also enters into forward starting interest rate swaps from time-to-time to hedge the interest rate risk associated with anticipated debt issuances. There were no forward starting interest rate swaps outstanding at July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 or June 28, 2014.

As of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, the Company had \$5.2 million, \$5.2 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, of net deferred losses associated with all forward starting interest rate swaps, which were included in Accumulated other comprehensive loss. These amounts include gains deferred on forward starting interest rate swaps terminated in July 2006, net of losses deferred on forward starting swaps terminated in August 2008 and forward starting swaps terminated in May 2013. As of July 4, 2015, the Company estimates that during the next 12 months, it will reclassify approximately \$0.1 million of net losses resulting from settled forward starting interest rate swaps from Accumulated other comprehensive loss to Interest expense.

Commodity Price. The Company uses commodity swaps to hedge anticipated purchases of aluminum, copper and natural gas. Commodity swap contracts outstanding at July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014 had notional contract values of \$29.9 million, \$22.9 million and \$25.1 million, respectively. The contracts outstanding mature through 2016. The amount of gain or loss associated with the change in fair value of these instruments is either recorded through earnings each period as incurred or, if designated as cash flow hedges, deferred in Accumulated other comprehensive loss and recognized in Cost of sales in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. As of July 4, 2015, the Company estimates that during the next 12 months it will reclassify approximately \$0.1 million in net losses (based on current prices) from Accumulated other comprehensive loss to Cost of sales.

As of July 4, 2015, the fair values of the Company's derivative instruments were:
(in millions)

Instrument	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges				
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	\$3.3	Accrued expenses	\$1.2
Commodity contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	—	Accrued expenses	0.4
Total		\$3.3		\$1.6
Derivatives Designated as Fair Value Hedges				
Interest rate contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	\$2.2	Accrued expenses	\$1.4
Interest rate contracts	Other long-term assets	1.2	Other long-term liabilities	0.0
Total		\$3.4		\$1.4
Other Hedging Activity				
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	\$1.0	Accrued expenses	\$0.8
Commodity contracts		—	Accrued expenses	3.1

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	Prepaid expenses and other		
Total		\$1.0	\$3.9

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As of December 31, 2014, the fair values of the Company's derivative instruments were:
(in millions)

Instrument	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges				
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	\$5.9	Accrued expenses	\$1.5
Commodity contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	0.3	Accrued expenses	0.7
Total		\$6.2		\$2.2
Derivatives Designated as Fair Value Hedges				
Interest rate contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	\$3.9	Accrued expenses	\$1.3
Total		\$3.9		\$1.3
Other Hedging Activity				
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	\$1.0	Accrued expenses	\$0.1
Total		\$1.0		\$0.1

As of June 28, 2014, the fair values of the Company's derivative instruments were:
(in millions)

Instrument	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges				
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	\$0.9	Accrued expenses	\$1.4
Commodity contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	1.0	Accrued expenses	0.2
Total		\$1.9		\$1.6
Derivatives Designated as Fair Value Hedges				
Interest rate contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	\$0.9	Accrued expenses	\$2.3
Total		\$0.9		\$2.3
Other Hedging Activity				
Foreign exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	\$0.0	Accrued expenses	\$1.1

Total	\$0.0	\$1.1
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The effect of derivative instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended July 4, 2015 was:

(in millions)

Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Instruments	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Earnings (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Earnings (Effective Portion)
Interest rate contracts	\$—	Interest expense	\$(0.0)
Foreign exchange contracts	(1.2)	) Cost of sales	4.5
Commodity contracts	(0.0)	) Cost of sales	0.4
Total	\$(1.2)	)	\$4.9

Derivatives Designated as Fair Value Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings
Interest rate contracts	Interest expense	\$1.1
Total		\$1.1

Other Hedging Activity	Location of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings
Foreign exchange contracts	Cost of sales	\$(2.3)
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income, net	(1.2)
Commodity contracts	Cost of sales	(1.9)
Total		\$(5.4)

The effect of derivative instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the six months ended July 4, 2015 was:

(in millions)

Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Instruments	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Earnings (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Earnings (Effective Portion)
Interest rate contracts	\$—	Interest expense	\$(0.0)
Foreign exchange contracts	5.5	Cost of sales	7.1
Commodity contracts	(0.4)	) Cost of sales	1.0
Total	\$5.1		\$8.1

Derivatives Designated as Fair Value Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives
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		Recognized in Earnings
Interest rate contracts	Interest expense	\$2.2
Total		\$2.2

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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Other Hedging Activity	Location of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings
Foreign exchange contracts	Cost of sales	\$ 3.9
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income, net	(0.5)
Commodity contracts	Cost of sales	(4.2)
Total		\$(0.8)

The effect of derivative instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended June 28, 2014 was:
(in millions)

Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Instruments	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Earnings (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Earnings (Effective Portion)
Foreign exchange contracts	\$(0.9)	Cost of sales	\$(0.1)
Commodity contracts	1.7	Cost of sales	0.5
Total	\$0.8		\$0.4

Derivatives Designated as Fair Value Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings
Interest rate contracts	Interest expense	\$0.3
Total		\$0.3

Other Hedging Activity	Location of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings
Foreign exchange contracts	Cost of sales	\$(1.9)
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income, net	(0.6)
Total		\$(2.5)

The effect of derivative instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the six months ended June 28, 2014 was:
(in millions)

Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Instruments	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Earnings (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Earnings (Effective Portion)
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Foreign exchange contracts	\$(0.9)	Cost of sales	\$(0.5)
Commodity contracts	0.6		Cost of sales	(1.7)
Total	\$(0.3	)		\$(2.2)

Derivatives Designated as Fair Value Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings
Interest rate contracts	Interest expense	\$0.3
Total		\$0.3

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Other Hedging Activity	Location of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings	Amount of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Earnings
Foreign exchange contracts	Cost of sales	\$(2.4)
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income, net	(0.7)
Total		\$(3.1)

Fair Value of Other Financial Instruments. The carrying values of the Company's short-term financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable and short-term debt, including current maturities of long-term debt, approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments. At July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, the fair value of the Company's long-term debt was approximately \$462.6 million, \$456.3 million and \$465.8 million, respectively, and was determined using Level 1 and Level 2 inputs described in Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements, including quoted market prices or discounted cash flows based on quoted market rates for similar types of debt. The carrying value of long-term debt, including current maturities, was \$450.1 million, \$451.8 million and \$453.9 million as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, respectively.

Note 5 – Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a fair value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable.

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. These are typically obtained from real-time quotes for transactions in active exchange markets involving identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These are typically obtained from readily available pricing sources for comparable instruments.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs, where there is little or no market activity for the asset or liability. These inputs reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions of the data that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, based on the best information available in the circumstances.

The following table summarizes Brunswick's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of July 4, 2015:

(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$126.1	\$68.5	\$—	\$194.6
Short-term investments in marketable securities	0.8	25.0	—	25.8
Restricted cash	15.6	—	—	15.6
Derivatives	—	7.7	—	7.7
Total assets	\$142.5	\$101.2	\$—	\$243.7

Liabilities:				
Derivatives	\$—	\$6.9	\$—	\$6.9
Other	6.9	47.0	—	53.9
Total liabilities	\$6.9	\$53.9	\$—	\$60.8

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The following table summarizes Brunswick's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2014:

(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 130.7	\$ 126.8	\$—	\$257.5
Short-term investments in marketable securities	9.7	73.5	—	83.2
Restricted cash	15.6	—	—	15.6
Derivatives	—	11.1	—	11.1
Total assets	\$ 156.0	\$211.4	\$—	\$367.4
Liabilities:				
Derivatives	\$—	\$3.6	\$—	\$3.6
Other	4.0	48.8	—	52.8
Total liabilities	\$4.0	\$52.4	\$—	\$56.4

The following table summarizes Brunswick's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 140.6	\$ 1.0	\$—	\$141.6
Short-term investments in marketable securities	0.8	—	—	0.8
Restricted cash	18.6	—	—	18.6
Derivatives	—	2.8	—	2.8
Total assets	\$ 160.0	\$3.8	\$—	\$163.8
Liabilities:				
Derivatives	\$—	\$5.0	\$—	\$5.0
Other	4.5	45.8	—	50.3
Total liabilities	\$4.5	\$50.8	\$—	\$55.3

Refer to Note 4 – Financial Instruments for additional information related to the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities by class. Other liabilities shown in the tables above include certain deferred compensation plans of the Company. In addition to the items shown in the tables above, refer to Note 17 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2014 Form 10-K for further discussion regarding the fair value measurements associated with the Company's postretirement benefit plans.

Note 6 – Share-Based Compensation

Under the Brunswick Corporation 2014 Stock Incentive Plan (Plan), the Company may grant stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs), non-vested stock awards and performance awards to executives, other employees and non-employee directors from treasury shares and from authorized, but unissued, shares of common stock, in addition to any shares reacquired by the Company through the forfeiture of past awards, or settlement of such awards in cash. As of July 4, 2015, 5.3 million shares remained available for grant.

Stock options and SARs

Through 2004, the Company issued stock options, and between 2005 and 2012, the Company issued stock-settled SARs. The Company has not issued SARs since 2012. In the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015, there was \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, of total expense after adjusting for forfeitures, due to amortization of SARs previously granted. In the three months and six months ended June 28, 2014, there was \$0.5 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, of total expense after adjusting for forfeitures, due to amortization of SARs previously granted.

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Non-vested stock awards

The Company grants awards of both stock-settled and cash-settled non-vested stock units to key employees as determined by the Human Resources and Compensation Committee. The Company granted 0.0 million and 0.2 million, respectively, of stock awards during the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015. The Company granted 0.0 million and 0.3 million, respectively, of stock awards during the three months and six months ended June 28, 2014. The Company recognizes the cost of non-vested stock awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Additionally, cash-settled non-vested stock units are recorded as a liability in the balance sheet and adjusted to fair value each reporting period through stock compensation expense. During the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015, \$3.4 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, was charged to compensation expense for non-vested stock awards. During the three months and six months ended June 28, 2014, \$2.7 million and \$4.9 million, respectively, was charged to compensation expense for non-vested stock awards.

As of July 4, 2015, the Company had \$12.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements. The Company expects this cost to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.2 years.

Performance awards

In the first six months of 2015 and 2014, the Company granted 0.1 million performance shares to certain senior executives. The 2015 share awards are based on three performance measures--a cash flow return on investment (CFROI) measure, an operating margin (OM) measure and a total shareholder return (TSR) modifier. The 2014 share awards were based on a CFROI measure and a TSR modifier. Performance shares are earned based on a three-year performance period and a one-year performance period, commencing at the beginning of the calendar year of each grant, for the 2015 and 2014 share grants, respectively. The performance shares are then subject to a TSR modifier based on stock returns measured against stock returns of a predefined comparator group over a three-year performance period which starts at the beginning of the calendar year of each grant. Additionally, in February 2015 and 2014, the Company granted 22,990 and 24,600 performance shares, respectively, to certain officers and certain senior managers based on the respective measures and performance periods described above but excluding a TSR modifier.

Based on projections of probable attainment of the CFROI and OM measures and the projected TSR modifier used to determine the performance awards, \$2.0 million and \$3.2 million was charged to compensation expense for the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015, respectively. In the three months and six months ended June 28, 2014, \$2.2 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, was charged to compensation expense based on projections of probable attainment of the CFROI measure and the projected TSR modifier used to determine the performance awards.

The fair values of the senior executives' performance share award grants with a TSR modifier at the grant date in 2015 and 2014 were \$56.17 and \$41.38, respectively, which were estimated using the Monte Carlo valuation model, and incorporated the following assumptions:

	2015		2014	
Risk-free interest rate	1.0	%	0.6	%
Dividend yield	0.9	%	1.0	%
Volatility factor	39.2	%	43.7	%
Expected life of award	2.9 years		2.9 years	

The fair value of the certain officers and certain senior managers' performance awards granted that were not subject to a TSR modifier was \$52.39 and \$40.44, which was based on the stock price on the date of grant in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

As of July 4, 2015, the Company had \$2.0 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to performance awards. The Company expects this cost to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.0 year.

Director Awards

The Company issues stock awards to non-employee directors in accordance with the terms and conditions determined by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors. A portion of each director's annual fee is paid in Brunswick common stock, the receipt of which may be deferred until a director retires from the Board of Directors. Each director may elect to have the remaining portion paid in cash, in Brunswick common stock distributed at the time of the award, or in deferred Brunswick common stock with a 20 percent premium.

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Note 7 – Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is calculated by dividing Net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated similarly, except that the calculation includes the dilutive effect of stock-settled SARs and stock options (collectively “options”), non-vested stock awards and performance awards.

Basic and diluted earnings per common share for the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014, were calculated as follows:

(in millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$107.6	\$87.1	\$164.2	\$136.2
Net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	10.2	1.5	10.6	9.4
Net earnings	\$117.8	\$88.6	\$174.8	\$145.6
Weighted average outstanding shares – basic	93.3	93.5	93.6	93.4
Dilutive effect of common stock equivalents	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.6
Weighted average outstanding shares – diluted	94.6	95.1	94.8	95.0
Basic earnings per common share:				
Continuing operations	\$1.15	\$0.93	\$1.76	\$1.46
Discontinued operations	0.11	0.02	0.11	0.10
Net earnings	\$1.26	\$0.95	\$1.87	\$1.56
Diluted earnings per common share:				
Continuing operations	\$1.14	\$0.92	\$1.73	\$1.43
Discontinued operations	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.10
Net earnings	\$1.25	\$0.93	\$1.84	\$1.53

As of July 4, 2015, the Company had 2.3 million options outstanding, of which 2.2 million were exercisable. This compares with 3.4 million options outstanding, of which 2.9 million were exercisable, as of June 28, 2014. During both the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015, there were no options outstanding for which the exercise price was greater than the average market price of the Company’s shares for the period then ended. Therefore, there were no anti-dilutive options to exclude from the computation of diluted earnings per common share. This compares to 0.3 million anti-dilutive shares of options outstanding that were excluded from both the three months and six months ended June 28, 2014. Changes in average outstanding basic shares from June 28, 2014 to July 4, 2015, reflect the impact of options exercised and the vesting of stock and performance awards since the beginning of 2014, net of the impact of common stock repurchases during the fourth quarter of 2014 and first half of 2015.

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Note 8 – Commitments and Contingencies

Financial Commitments

The Company has entered into guarantees of indebtedness of third parties, primarily in connection with customer financing programs. Under these arrangements, the Company has guaranteed customer obligations to the financial institutions in the event of customer default, generally subject to a maximum amount that is less than total obligations outstanding. The Company has also extended guarantees to third parties that have purchased customer receivables from Brunswick and, in certain instances, has guaranteed secured term financing of its customers. Potential payments in connection with these customer financing arrangements generally extend over several years. The potential cash obligations associated with these customer financing arrangements as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014 were:

(in millions)	Single Year Obligation			Maximum Obligation		
	July 4, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 28, 2014
Total	\$28.9	\$30.9	\$33.1	\$34.2	\$35.8	\$36.6

In most instances, upon repurchase of the receivable or note, the Company receives rights to the collateral securing the financing. The Company's risk under these arrangements is partially mitigated by the value of the collateral that secures the financing. The Company had \$1.1 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.7 million accrued for potential losses related to recourse exposure at July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, respectively.

The Company has also entered into arrangements with third-party lenders where it has agreed, in the event of a default by the customer, to repurchase from the third-party lender those Brunswick products repossessed from the customer. These arrangements are typically subject to a maximum repurchase amount. The potential cash payments the Company could be required to make to repurchase collateral as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014 were:

(in millions)	Single Year Obligation			Maximum Obligation		
	July 4, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 28, 2014
Total	\$58.3	\$56.8	\$60.4	\$58.3	\$56.8	\$60.4

The Company's risk under these repurchase arrangements is partially mitigated by the value of the products repurchased as part of the transaction. The Company had \$1.0 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.5 million accrued for potential losses related to repurchase exposure at July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, respectively. The Company's repurchase accrual represents the expected losses that could result from obligations to repurchase products, after giving effect to proceeds anticipated to be received from the resale of those products to alternative dealers.

The Company has recorded its estimated net liability associated with losses from these guarantee and repurchase obligations on its Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets based on historical experience and current facts and circumstances. Historical cash requirements and losses associated with these obligations have not been significant, but could increase if dealer defaults exceed current expectations.

The Company has accounts receivable sale arrangements with third parties which are included in the guarantee arrangements discussed above. The Company treats the sale of receivables in which the Company retains an interest

as a secured obligation as the transfers of the receivables under these arrangements do not meet the requirements of a “true sale.” Accordingly, the current portion of receivables underlying these arrangements of \$21.1 million, \$23.7 million and \$25.3 million was recorded in Accounts and notes receivable and Accrued expenses as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, respectively. Further, the long-term portion of these arrangements of \$21.0 million, \$19.6 million and \$18.2 million as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, was recorded in Other long-term assets and Other long-term liabilities.

Financial institutions have issued standby letters of credit and surety bonds conditionally guaranteeing obligations on behalf of the Company totaling \$8.2 million and \$14.0 million, respectively, as of July 4, 2015. A large portion of these standby letters of credit and surety bonds are related to the Company’s self-insured workers’ compensation program as required by its insurance companies and various state agencies. The Company has recorded reserves to cover the anticipated liabilities associated with these programs. Under certain circumstances, such as an event of default under the Company’s revolving credit facility, or, in the case of surety bonds, a ratings downgrade, the Company could be required to post collateral to support the outstanding letters of

BRUNSWICK CORPORATION

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

credit and surety bonds. The Company was not required to post letters of credit as collateral against surety bonds as of July 4, 2015.

The Company has a collateral trust arrangement with insurance carriers and a trustee bank. The trust is owned by the Company, but the assets are pledged as collateral against workers' compensation related obligations in lieu of other forms of collateral, including letters of credit. In connection with this arrangement, the Company had \$15.6 million, \$15.6 million and \$18.6 million of cash in the trust as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, respectively, which was classified as Restricted cash in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. In 2014, the Company made net transfers to the trust related to a net increase in annual collateral requirements for the policy years covered by the trust.

Product Warranties

The Company records a liability for product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. The liability is estimated using historical warranty experience, projected claim rates and expected costs per claim. The Company adjusts its liability for specific warranty matters when they become known and the exposure can be estimated. The Company's warranty liabilities are affected by product failure rates as well as material usage and labor costs incurred in correcting a product failure. If actual costs differ from estimated costs, the Company must make a revision to the warranty liability. Changes in the Company's warranty liabilities due to improvements in the Company's experience and adjustments related to changes in estimates are included as Aggregate changes for preexisting warranties presented in the table below and prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

The following activity related to product warranty liabilities was recorded in Accrued expenses during the six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Balance at beginning of period	\$110.6	\$119.6
Payments made	(27.3)	(23.7)
Provisions/additions for contracts issued/sold	35.0	31.7
Aggregate changes for preexisting warranties	(10.2)	(12.7)
Foreign currency translation	(1.9)	0.0
Balance at end of period	\$106.2	\$114.9

Additionally, end users of the Company's Marine Engine, Boat and Fitness segments' products may purchase a contract from the Company that extends product warranty beyond the standard period. For certain extended warranty contracts in which the Company retains the warranty or administration obligation, a deferred liability is recorded based on the aggregate sales price for contracts sold. The deferred liability is reduced and revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract period during which costs are expected to be incurred. Deferred revenue associated with contracts sold by the Company that extend product protection beyond the standard product warranty period, not included in the table above, was \$76.1 million and \$61.1 million at July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014, respectively, and is recorded in Accrued expenses and Other long-term liabilities.

Legal and Environmental

The Company accrues for litigation exposure when it is probable that future costs will be incurred and such costs can be reasonably estimated. Adjustments to estimates are recorded in the period they are identified. Management does

not believe that there is a reasonable possibility that a material loss exceeding the amounts already recognized for the Company's litigation claims and matters, if any, has been incurred. However, the ultimate resolutions of these proceedings and matters are inherently unpredictable. As such, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected in any particular period by the unfavorable resolution of one or more of these proceedings or matters.

There were no material changes during the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015, to the legal and environmental commitments that were discussed in Note 13 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2014 Form 10-K.

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Note 9 – Financing Receivables

The Company has recorded financing receivables, which are defined as a contractual right to receive money, as assets on its Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014. Substantially all of the Company's financing receivables are from commercial customers. The Company classifies its financing receivables into three categories: receivables repurchased under recourse provisions (Recourse Receivables); receivables sold to third-party finance companies (Third-Party Receivables); and customer notes and other (Other Receivables). Recourse Receivables are the result of the contingent recourse arrangements discussed in Note 8 – Commitments and Contingencies. Third-Party Receivables are accounts that have been sold to third-party finance companies, but do not meet the definition of a true sale, and are therefore recorded as an asset with an offsetting balance recorded as a secured obligation in Accrued expenses and Other long-term liabilities as discussed in Note 8 – Commitments and Contingencies. Other Receivables are mostly comprised of notes from customers, which are originated by the Company in the normal course of business. Financing receivables are carried at their face amounts less an allowance for doubtful accounts.

Due to the composition of the account portfolio, the Company does not believe that the credit risk posed by the Company's financing receivables is significant to its operations, financial condition or cash flows. There were no significant troubled debt restructurings during the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014, respectively.

The following are the Company's financing receivables, excluding trade accounts receivable contractually due within one year as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	July 4, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 28, 2014
Recourse Receivables:			
Short-term	\$3.5	\$3.0	\$0.8
Long-term	1.1	1.0	0.2
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3.1)	(3.2)	(0.3)
Total	1.5	0.8	0.7
Third-Party Receivables:			
Short-term	21.1	23.7	25.3
Long-term	21.0	19.6	18.2
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	—	—
Total	42.1	43.3	43.5
Other Receivables:			
Short-term	11.1	11.9	8.7
Long-term	2.0	2.3	2.3
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Total	12.9	14.0	10.7
Total Financing Receivables	\$56.5	\$58.1	\$54.9

There was no significant activity in the allowance for doubtful accounts on financing receivables during the six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014, respectively.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
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Note 10 – Segment Data

Brunswick is a manufacturer and marketer of leading consumer brands and has three operating and reportable segments: Marine Engine, Boat and Fitness. The Company's segments are defined by management's reporting structure and operating activities.

As discussed in Note 2 – Discontinued Operations, during the third quarter of 2014, the Company began reporting its retail bowling and bowling products businesses as discontinued operations. These businesses were previously reported in the former Bowling & Billiards segment. Additionally, the results of the billiards business are being reported in the Company's Fitness segment for all periods presented.

The Company evaluates performance based on business segment operating earnings. Operating earnings of segments do not include the expenses of corporate administration, non-service related pension costs, earnings from unconsolidated equity affiliates, other expenses and income of a non-operating nature, interest expense and income or provisions for income taxes.

As a result of freezing benefit accruals in its defined benefit pension plans, the Company allocates only service-related costs to the operating segment results and reports all other components of pension expense, such as Interest cost, Expected return on plan assets and Amortization of net actuarial losses in Pension - non-service costs.

Corporate/Other results include items such as corporate staff and administrative costs. Corporate/Other total assets consist of mainly cash, cash equivalents and investments in marketable securities, restricted cash, income tax balances and investments in unconsolidated affiliates. Marine eliminations adjust for sales between the Marine Engine and Boat segments, primarily for the sale of engines and parts and accessories to various boat brands, which are consummated at established arm's length transfer prices as the intersegment pricing for these engines and parts and accessories are based upon and consistent with selling prices to the Company's third party customers.

BRUNSWICK CORPORATION
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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Operating Segments

The following table sets forth net sales and operating earnings (loss) of each of the Company's operating segments, which are also the Company's reportable segments, for the three months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	Net Sales		Operating Earnings (Loss)	
	Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Marine Engine	\$689.2	\$652.4	\$131.8	\$122.5
Boat	349.3	324.1	20.9	19.9
Marine eliminations	(70.3)	(68.6)	—	—
Total Marine	968.2	907.9	152.7	142.4
Fitness	173.8	165.2	23.2	19.0
Pension - non-service costs	—	—	(3.1)	(3.7)
Corporate/Other	—	—	(18.6)	(19.4)
Total	\$1,142.0	\$1,073.1	\$154.2	\$138.3

The following table sets forth net sales and operating earnings (loss) of each of the Company's operating segments, which are also the Company's reportable segments, for the six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	Net Sales		Operating Earnings (Loss)	
	Six Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Marine Engine	\$1,251.4	\$1,157.5	\$206.0	\$184.2
Boat	667.3	606.9	28.6	28.3
Marine eliminations	(150.4)	(141.7)	—	—
Total Marine	1,768.3	1,622.7	234.6	212.5
Fitness	359.4	345.3	49.0	48.7
Pension - non-service costs	—	—	(6.1)	(7.4)
Corporate/Other	—	—	(34.6)	(33.6)
Total	\$2,127.7	\$1,968.0	\$242.9	\$220.2

The following table sets forth total assets of each of the Company's reportable segments:

(in millions)	Total Assets		
	July 4, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 28, 2014
Marine Engine	\$998.9	\$908.3	\$991.2
Boat	387.2	376.5	363.0
Total Marine	1,386.1	1,284.8	1,354.2
Fitness	561.1	578.4	553.0
Corporate/Other	1,153.1	1,224.7	884.8
Total	\$3,100.3	\$3,087.9	\$2,792.0

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Note 11 – Comprehensive Income

Accumulated other comprehensive loss in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets includes prior service costs and credits and net actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plans; foreign currency cumulative translation adjustments; and unrealized derivative gains and losses, all net of tax. Changes in the components of Accumulated other comprehensive loss, all net of tax, for the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014 were as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Net earnings	\$ 117.8	\$ 88.6	\$ 174.8	\$ 145.6
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency cumulative translation adjustment	(5.1	) 1.3	(22.2	) (0.3
Net change in unamortized prior service credits	(0.2	) (0.3	) (0.4	) (0.6
Net change in unamortized actuarial losses	3.3	2.2	7.0	4.7
Net change in unrealized derivative losses	(4.1	) 0.2	(1.8	) 1.1
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(6.1	) 3.4	(17.4	) 4.9
Comprehensive income	\$ 111.7	\$ 92.0	\$ 157.4	\$ 150.5

The following table presents the changes in Accumulated other comprehensive loss by component, all net of tax, for the three months ended July 4, 2015:

(in millions)	Foreign currency translation	Prior service credits	Net actuarial losses	Net derivative losses	Total
Beginning balance	\$(31.6	) \$(4.1	) \$(452.9	) \$(3.2	) \$(491.8
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications ^(A)	(5.1	) —	0.0	(0.9	) (6.0
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss ^(B)	—	(0.2	) 3.3	(3.2	) (0.1
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(5.1	) (0.2	) 3.3	(4.1	) (6.1
Ending balance	\$(36.7	) \$(4.3	) \$(449.6	) \$(7.3	) \$(497.9

(A) The tax effects for the three months ended July 4, 2015 were \$(8.6) million for foreign currency translation, \$0.2 million for net actuarial losses arising during the period and \$0.3 million for derivatives.

(B) See the table below for the tax effects for the three months ended July 4, 2015.

The following table presents the changes in Accumulated other comprehensive loss by component, all net of tax, for the six months ended July 4, 2015:

(in millions)	Foreign currency translation	Prior service credits	Net actuarial losses	Net derivative losses	Total
Beginning balance	\$(14.5	) \$(3.9	) \$(456.6	) \$(5.5	) \$(480.5
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications ^(A)	(22.2	) —	0.5	3.5	(18.2
	—	(0.4	) 6.5	(5.3	) 0.8

Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other
comprehensive loss ^(B)

Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(22.2	)	(0.4	)	7.0		(1.8	)	(17.4)
Ending balance			\$(36.7	)	\$(4.3	)	\$(449.6	)	\$(7.3)
									\$(497.9)

(A) The tax effects for the six months ended July 4, 2015 were \$(3.6) million for foreign currency translation, \$(0.2) million for net actuarial losses arising during the period and \$(1.6) million for derivatives.

(B) See the table below for the tax effects for the six months ended July 4, 2015.

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The following table presents the changes in Accumulated other comprehensive loss by component, all net of tax, for the three months ended June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	Foreign currency translation	Prior service credits	Net actuarial losses	Net derivative losses	Total
Beginning balance	\$9.4	\$(2.9)	\$(396.1)	\$(10.4)	\$(400.0)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications ^(A)	1.3	—	(0.1)	0.4	1.6
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss ^(B)	—	(0.3)	2.3	(0.2)	1.8
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	1.3	(0.3)	2.2	0.2	3.4
Ending balance	\$10.7	\$(3.2)	\$(393.9)	\$(10.2)	\$(396.6)

(A) The tax effects for the three months ended June 28, 2014 were \$0.0 million for foreign currency translation, \$0.0 million for net actuarial losses arising during the period and \$(0.4) million for derivatives.

(B) See the table below for the tax effects for the three months ended June 28, 2014.

The following table presents the changes in Accumulated other comprehensive loss by component, all net of tax, for the six months ended June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	Foreign currency translation	Prior service credits	Net actuarial losses	Net derivative losses	Total
Beginning balance	\$11.0	\$(2.6)	\$(398.6)	\$(11.3)	\$(401.5)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications ^(A)	(0.3)	—	0.1	(0.3)	(0.5)
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss ^(B)	—	(0.6)	4.6	1.4	5.4
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	(0.3)	(0.6)	4.7	1.1	4.9
Ending balance	\$10.7	\$(3.2)	\$(393.9)	\$(10.2)	\$(396.6)

(A) The tax effects for the six months ended June 28, 2014 were \$(0.5) million for foreign currency translation, \$0.0 million for net actuarial losses arising during the period and \$(0.0) million for derivatives.

(B) See the table below for the tax effects for the six months ended June 28, 2014.

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The following table presents reclassification adjustments out of Accumulated other comprehensive loss during the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		
Details about Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	Affected line item in the statement where net income is presented
Amortization of defined benefit items:					
Prior service credits	\$0.3	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$1.1	(A)
Net actuarial losses	(5.1)	(3.8)	(10.3)	(7.5)	(A)
	(4.8)	(3.2)	(9.7)	(6.4)	Total before tax
	1.7	1.2	3.6	2.4	Tax benefit
	\$(3.1)	\$(2.0)	\$(6.1)	\$(4.0)	Net of tax
Amount of gain (loss) reclassified into earnings on derivative contracts:					
Foreign exchange contracts	\$4.5	\$(0.1)	\$7.1	\$(0.5)	Cost of sales
Commodity contracts	0.2	0.5	0.7	(1.7)	Cost of sales
	4.7	0.4	7.8	(2.2)	Total before tax
	(1.5)	(0.2)	(2.5)	0.8	Tax (provision) benefit
	\$3.2	\$0.2	\$5.3	\$(1.4)	Net of tax

(A) These Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components are included in the computation of net pension and other benefit costs. See Note 13 – Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits for additional details.

Note 12 – Income Taxes

The Company recognized an income tax provision from continuing operations for the three months ended July 4, 2015 of \$42.6 million, which included a net benefit of \$7.9 million mainly associated with the internal restructuring of foreign entities and the completion of the 2011 and 2012 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) audits. The Company recognized an income tax provision from continuing operations for the six months ended July 4, 2015 of \$70.9 million, which included a net benefit of \$9.2 million mainly associated with the internal restructuring of foreign entities and the completion of the 2011 and 2012 IRS audits. The Company recognized an income tax provision from continuing operations for the three months ended June 28, 2014 of \$44.8 million, which included a net charge of \$0.1 million mainly associated with the impact of tax reserve changes. The Company recognized an income tax provision for the six months ended June 28, 2014 of \$70.8 million, which included a net charge of \$0.5 million mainly associated with the impact of tax rate changes. The effective tax rate from continuing operations, which is calculated as the income tax benefit or provision as a percentage of pre-tax income, for the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015, was 28.4 percent and 30.2 percent, respectively. The effective tax rate from continuing operations for the three months and six months ended June 28, 2014 was 34.0 percent and 34.2 percent, respectively.

During the second quarter of 2015, the Company initiated an internal restructuring of its foreign entities, including the establishment of a European holding company. This restructuring is being undertaken to more effectively and efficiently manage the Company's foreign cash.

The Company has historically provided deferred taxes for the presumed ultimate repatriation to the U.S. of earnings from most of its non-U.S. subsidiaries and unconsolidated affiliates. Through December 31, 2014, the indefinite reinvestment criteria had been applied to certain entities and allowed the Company to overcome that presumption to the extent the earnings were to be indefinitely reinvested outside the United States. As a result of the Company's internal restructuring of its foreign entities that was initiated in the second quarter of 2015, the Company determined that the indefinite reinvestment assertion would be expanded to include additional non-U.S. subsidiaries. Accordingly, no deferred income taxes have been provided as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014 on the applicable undistributed earnings of the non-U.S. subsidiaries where the indefinite reinvestment assertion has been applied. As a result of these actions, the Company recorded a discrete net tax benefit in the second quarter of 2015 which includes the benefit of applying the indefinite reinvestment assertion to the foreign entities under the new European holding company. If at some future date these earnings cease to be indefinitely reinvested, the Company may be subject

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to additional U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding and other taxes on such amounts. The Company continues to provide deferred taxes, as required, on the undistributed net earnings of foreign subsidiaries and unconsolidated affiliates that are not deemed to be indefinitely reinvested in operations outside the United States.

As of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014 and June 28, 2014, the Company had \$5.2 million, \$5.1 million and \$6.0 million of gross unrecognized tax benefits, including interest, respectively. The Company believes it is reasonably possible that the total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits as of July 4, 2015, could decrease by approximately \$0.4 million in the next 12 months due to settlements with taxing authorities or lapses in the statute of limitations. Due to the various jurisdictions in which the Company files tax returns and the uncertainty regarding the timing of the settlement of tax audits, it is possible that there could be other significant changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits in 2015, but the amount cannot be estimated.

The Company is regularly audited by federal, state and foreign tax authorities. The IRS has completed its field examination and has issued its Revenue Agents Report for 2011 and 2012 and all open issues have been resolved. Primarily as a result of filing amended returns, which were generated by the closing of federal income tax audits, the Company is still open to state and local tax audits in major tax jurisdictions dating back to the 2004 taxable year. The Company is not subject to income tax examinations by any major foreign tax jurisdiction for years prior to 2008.

Note 13 – Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company has defined contribution plans, qualified and nonqualified defined benefit pension plans, and other postretirement benefit plans covering substantially all of its employees. The Company's contributions to its defined contribution plans include a match and an annual discretionary contribution and are based on various percentages of compensation, and in some instances are based on the amount of the employees' contributions to the plans. See Note 17 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2014 Form 10-K for further details regarding these plans.

Pension and other postretirement benefit costs included the following components for the three months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Service cost	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest cost	12.1	14.6	0.4	0.5
Expected return on plan assets	(13.9	) (14.7) —	—
Amortization of prior service credits	—	—	(0.1	) (0.2
Amortization of net actuarial losses	4.8	3.8	0.3	—
Net pension and other benefit costs	\$3.0	\$3.7	\$0.6	\$0.3

Pension and other postretirement benefit costs included the following components for the six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	Six Months Ended		Six Months Ended	

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	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Service cost	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest cost	24.0	29.3	0.9	1.0
Expected return on plan assets	(27.8	) (29.4) —	—
Amortization of prior service credits	—	—	(0.3	) (0.4
Amortization of net actuarial losses	9.7	7.5	0.6	—
Net pension and other benefit costs	\$5.9	\$7.4	\$1.2	\$0.6

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Portions of Net pension and other benefit costs are recorded in Selling, general and administrative expenses as well as capitalized into inventory. Costs capitalized into inventory are eventually realized through Cost of sales in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

During 2014, the Company initiated the process to offer lump sum payments to certain active pension plan participants, which is expected to be completed in November 2015. The Company expects to make approximately \$70.0 million in payments from the plans in connection with this action and to incur an estimated settlement loss of \$30.0 million to \$35.0 million. However, since the final result of the offering is presently unknown, these amounts are subject to change.

Employer Contributions and Benefit Payments. During the six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014, the Company contributed \$1.8 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, to fund benefit payments to its nonqualified pension plan. During the six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014, the Company contributed \$70.0 million and \$17.3 million to its qualified pension plans, respectively. Company contributions are subject to change based on market conditions, pension funding regulations and Company discretion.

Note 14 – Subsequent Events

On July 8, 2015, the Company acquired 100 percent of privately held SCIFIT Systems, Inc., a provider of fitness equipment designed for active aging seniors, medical wellness and rehabilitation to increase Brunswick's access into these growing markets. SCIFIT will be managed as part of the Company's Fitness segment.

On July 21, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend on its common stock of \$0.125 per share. The dividend will be payable September 15, 2015 to shareholders of record on August 25, 2015.

Effective July 31, 2015, the term of the Company's Brunswick Acceptance Company, LLC (BAC) joint venture with CDF Ventures, LLC, a subsidiary of GE Capital Corporation, was extended through December 31, 2019. BAC commenced operations in 2003 and provides secured wholesale inventory floor-plan financing to Brunswick's boat and engine dealers. Refer to Note 10 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2014 Form 10-K for further discussion regarding the BAC agreement.

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

Certain statements in Management's Discussion and Analysis are based on non-GAAP financial measures. Specifically, the discussion of Brunswick Corporation's (Brunswick or the Company) cash flows includes an analysis of free cash flows and total liquidity, the discussion of the Company's net sales includes a discussion of net sales on a constant currency basis and the discussion of the Company's earnings includes a discussion of diluted earnings per common share, as adjusted. GAAP refers to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. A "non-GAAP financial measure" is a numerical measure of a registrant's historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows that excludes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding amounts, that are included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the statements of comprehensive income, balance sheets or statements of cash flows of the issuer; or includes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of including amounts, that are excluded from the most directly comparable measure so calculated and presented. Non-GAAP financial measures do not include operating and statistical measures.

The Company includes non-GAAP financial measures in Management's Discussion and Analysis, as Brunswick's management believes that these measures and the information they provide are useful to investors because they permit investors to view Brunswick's performance using the same tools that management uses and to better evaluate the Company's ongoing business performance.

Certain statements in Management's Discussion and Analysis are forward-looking as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on current expectations that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from expectations as of the date of this filing because of factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A – Risk Factors in Brunswick's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 (the 2014 Form 10-K).

Overview and Outlook

Discontinued Operations

On July 17, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its retail bowling business to AMF Bowling Centers, Inc. On September 18, 2014, the Company completed the sale of its retail bowling business to AMF Bowling Centers, Inc. as well as, in separate transactions, completed the sale of two retail bowling centers in California. On May 22, 2015, the Company completed the sale of its bowling products business. In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the businesses referred to above are being reported as discontinued operations. The billiards business, which was previously reported in the former Bowling & Billiards segment, remains part of the Company and is being reported in the Fitness segment for all periods presented. The Company's results for all periods presented, as discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis, reflect continuing operations only, unless otherwise noted.

General

Net sales increased 6 percent during the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the second quarter of 2014 on a GAAP basis and 11 percent on a constant currency basis due to net sales increases across all segments, all of which benefited from successful new product launches. Marine Engine segment net sales increased due to strong growth in the marine service, parts and accessories businesses, which benefited from acquisitions, as well as solid increases in outboard engines, both of which benefited from market share gains, partially offset by declines in sterndrive engines. Boat segment net sales increased due to strong growth rates in fiberglass sterndrive and inboard boats and continued solid gains in the sales of outboard fiberglass boats, partially offset by declines in aluminum boats driven by weak Canadian demand. The Boat segment's net sales benefited from a favorable shift in mix across most of the segment's boat lines and new product introductions, which more than offset a slight net decline in global wholesale unit shipments. Fitness segment net sales reflected growth in the U.S. at health clubs and hospitality customers, as well as net sales gains in international markets. International net sales for the Company decreased 3 percent in the second quarter of 2015 on a GAAP basis when compared with the second quarter of 2014. On a constant currency basis, international net sales increased 9 percent in the second quarter of 2015 driven by strong increases in European and Asia Pacific markets.

Net sales during the first six months of 2015 increased 8 percent when compared with the first six months of 2014 on a GAAP basis and 12 percent on a constant currency basis, due to the same factors for the quarterly period described above, except net sales in aluminum boats were flat and global wholesale unit shipments increased slightly as gains in fiberglass boats were mostly offset by declines in aluminum boats. Additionally, the Boat segment continued to make progress in gaining market share whereas Fitness segment net sales were lower to local and federal governments. The Marine Engine and Boat segments also benefited from more favorable weather conditions in the first quarter of 2015 when compared to the first quarter of 2014. International net sales for the Company decreased 2 percent in the first half of 2015 on a GAAP basis when compared with the first half of 2014. On a constant currency basis, international net sales increased 9 percent in the first half of 2015 driven mainly by strong increases in European and Asia Pacific markets partially offset by decreases in Canada, primarily in the Boat segment.

Operating earnings in the second quarter of 2015 were \$154.2 million, with an operating margin of 13.5 percent. In the second quarter of 2014, the Company reported operating earnings of \$138.3 million, with an operating margin of 12.9 percent, which included restructuring, exit and impairment charges of \$3.1 million. The increase in operating earnings during the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the second quarter of 2014 reflected higher net sales and benefits from new products, partially offset by an unfavorable impact from foreign exchange and planned cost increases associated with new product integrations, capacity expansions and production ramp-up. Operating earnings in the first six months of 2015 were \$242.9 million, with an operating margin of 11.4 percent. In the first six months of 2014, the Company reported operating earnings of \$220.2 million, with an operating margin of 11.2 percent, which included restructuring, exit and impairment charges of \$3.1 million. The improvement in operating earnings during the first half of 2015 when compared with the first half of 2014 is due to the same factors as discussed in the quarterly period above, as well as to the absence of favorable warranty adjustments in the Fitness and Boat segments recorded in the first quarter of 2014.

The Company continues to expect that 2015 will be another year of strong earnings growth with outstanding free cash flow generation. The Company is targeting 6 percent to 8 percent net sales growth when compared with 2014, which reflects the continuation of a solid market in the U.S. and Europe, and also includes benefits from the success of new products, market share gains, and completed acquisitions. These factors are expected to be partially offset by an unfavorable impact from foreign exchange and weakness in certain international marine markets. The Company is planning for growth in outboard boat and engine products and anticipates the continued successful execution of its large fiberglass boat strategy, which is a key part of an increasing number of new products that will be shipped into the market. However, as a result of solid growth in sales of boats below 28 feet, increases in average boat selling prices during 2015 will be at a lower rate of growth when compared with 2014. Positive health and fitness trends,

combined with aggressively leveraging innovation to achieve competitive differentiation in its products and services, have positioned the Company's Fitness segment to drive market share growth in the cardio, strength and group training categories.

The Company expects to have higher earnings before income taxes in 2015 resulting from increased revenue and slight improvements in gross margins levels, which include benefits from the Company's ongoing focus on managing cost of goods sold by implementing programs to improve supply chain and manufacturing efficiencies, partially offset by unfavorable translation impacts from foreign currencies and the absence of favorable warranty adjustments recorded in 2014. Operating expenses, including research and development expenses, are projected to be higher in 2015 when compared with 2014 as the Company continues to increase investment spending to support strategic objectives, but are projected to be lower on a percentage of net sales basis.

The Company continues to plan for solid gains in operating margins for 2015 when compared with 2014. Less severe foreign exchange comparisons and continued improved manufacturing performance through efficiencies and cost reductions are expected in the second-half of 2015, which will contribute to the improvement in second-half operating margins.

The Company is planning for its effective tax rate in 2015 to be 34 percent based on existing tax law, which excludes the potential impact of an extension of the U.S. research and development tax credit.

Restructuring Activities

In the second quarter of 2014, certain executive positions were restructured within the Company. The Company does not anticipate incurring any additional restructuring charges in 2015 related to this action and plans to achieve annual savings of approximately \$1 million, with the full benefit being realized in 2015. Cost savings were reflected in Selling, general and administrative expenses as reported in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company made the decision to outsource woodworking operations for its fiberglass sterndrive boats, which resulted in long-lived asset impairment charges. The Boat segment achieved annual savings between \$1 million and \$2 million related to this action, with the full benefit being realized in 2015. Cost savings were reflected in Cost of sales as reported in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The Company announced in the first quarter of 2013 the consolidation of its yacht and motoryacht production at its Palm Coast, Florida manufacturing plant. As a result, the Company suspended manufacturing at its Sykes Creek boat manufacturing facility in Merritt Island, Florida as of the end of June 2013. The Boat segment achieved savings between \$3 million and \$4 million through 2014 related to this action. Cost savings are primarily reflected in Cost of sales as reported in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. Due to demand for successful new products, including the large Sea Ray L-Class yachts, and to help enable production efficiency improvements, the Company reactivated its Sykes Creek boat manufacturing facility in the first quarter of 2015.

The Company anticipates it will incur nominal restructuring charges in 2015.

Matters Affecting Comparability

The following events have occurred during the three months and six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014, which the Company believes affect the comparability of the results of operations:

Changes in Foreign Currency Rates. Percentage changes in net sales expressed in constant currency are presented to reflect the impact that changes in currency exchange rates had on net sales. To present this information, 2015 net sales transacted in currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated to U.S. dollars using 2014 exchange rates, using the average exchange rates in effect during the comparative period. The percentage change in net sales expressed on a constant currency basis better reflects the changes in the underlying business trends, excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Approximately 20 percent of the Company's net sales are transacted in a currency other than the U.S. dollar. The Company's most material exposures include sales in Euros, Canadian dollars, Brazilian reais and Australian dollars. The following table sets forth segment results on both a GAAP basis and a constant currency basis for the three months and six months ended:

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	Net Sales		2015 vs. 2014 Increase/(Decrease)		Net Sales		2015 vs. 2014 Increase/(Decrease)	
			%				%	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	% Change	% Change Constant Currency	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	% Change	% Change Constant Currency
(in millions)								
Marine Engine	\$689.2	\$652.4	6	% 11%	\$1,251.4	\$1,157.5	8	% 13%
Boat	349.3	324.1	8	% 11%	667.3	606.9	10	% 13%

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Marine eliminations	(70.3)	(68.6)				(150.4)	(141.7)		
Total Marine	968.2	907.9	7	%	11%	1,768.3	1,622.7	9	% 13%
Fitness	173.8	165.2	5	%	10%	359.4	345.3	4	% 8%
Total	\$1,142.0	\$1,073.1	6	%	11%	\$2,127.7	\$1,968.0	8	% 12%

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Restructuring, exit and impairment charges. The Company has executed restructuring initiatives designed to improve its cost structure, better utilize overall capacity and improve general operating efficiencies. There were no restructuring charges recorded in the first half of 2015. During both the three months and six months ended June 28, 2014, the Company recorded net charges of \$3.1 million related to restructuring activities.

Results of Operations

Consolidated

The following table sets forth certain amounts, ratios and relationships calculated from the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended:

(in millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		2015 vs. 2014 Increase/(Decrease)		% Change Constant Currency (B)
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	\$ Change	% Change	
Net sales	\$1,142.0	\$1,073.1	\$68.9	6.4	% 10.7%
Gross margin ^(A)	324.4	304.3	20.1	6.6	%
Restructuring, exit and impairment charges	—	3.1	(3.1	) NM	
Operating earnings	154.2	138.3	15.9	11.5	%
Net earnings from continuing operations	107.6	87.1	20.5	23.5	%
Diluted earnings per common share from continuing operations	\$1.14	\$0.92	\$0.22	23.9	%
Expressed as a percentage of Net sales:					
Gross margin	28.4	% 28.4	%	0 bpts	
Selling, general and administrative expense	12.1	% 12.6	%	(50) bpts	
Research and development expense	2.8	% 2.6	%	20 bpts	
Restructuring, exit and impairment charges	0.0	% 0.3	%	(30) bpts	
Operating margin	13.5	% 12.9	%	60 bpts	

NM = not meaningful

bpts = basis points

(A) Gross margin is defined as Net sales less Cost of sales as presented in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

For purposes of comparison, second quarter 2015 Net sales growth is also shown using second quarter 2014 (B) exchange rates for the comparative period to enhance visibility of the underlying business trends, excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Net sales increased during the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the second quarter of 2014 on both a GAAP basis and a constant currency basis due to net sales increases across all segments, all of which benefited from successful new product launches. Marine Engine segment net sales increased due to strong growth in the marine service, parts and accessories businesses, which benefited from acquisitions, as well as solid increases in outboard engines, both of which benefited from market share gains, partially offset by declines in sterndrive engines. Boat

segment net sales increased due to strong growth rates in fiberglass sterndrive and inboard boats, as well as solid gains in the sales of fiberglass outboard boats, partially offset by declines in aluminum boats driven by weak Canadian demand. The Boat segment's net sales benefited from a favorable shift in mix across most of the segment's boat lines, which more than offset a slight net decline in global wholesale units. Fitness segment net sales reflected growth in the U.S. at health clubs and hospitality customers, as well as net sales gains in international markets. International net sales for the Company decreased 3 percent in the second quarter of 2015 on a GAAP basis when compared with the second quarter of 2014. On a constant currency basis, international net sales increased 9 percent in the second quarter of 2015 driven by strong increases in European and Asia Pacific markets.

Gross margin percentage remained flat in the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the same prior year period due to benefits from higher net sales being offset by the unfavorable impact from foreign exchange and planned manufacturing costs associated with new product integrations, capacity expansions and production ramp-up.

Selling, general and administrative expense decreased as a percentage of net sales during the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the second quarter of 2014 as the percentage increase in spending, including funding of company-wide investments in strategic initiatives, was less than the percentage increase in net sales.

Research and development expense as a percent of net sales increased slightly in the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the second quarter of 2014 as the Company continued to increase its funding of investments in new products.

There were no restructuring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2015. During the second quarter of 2014, the Company recorded net restructuring charges of \$3.1 million.

The Company recorded equity earnings of \$1.0 million and \$0.0 million in the second quarter of 2015 and 2014, respectively, related to the Company's marine joint ventures. The Company recognized \$1.5 million and \$1.2 million in Other income, net in the second quarter of 2015 and 2014, respectively. In the second quarter of 2015, Other income, net includes the amortization of deferred income related to a trademark licensing agreement with AMF Bowling Centers, Inc. as discussed in Note 2 – Discontinued Operations in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest expense decreased \$0.9 million in the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the same period in 2014 due primarily to benefits from fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps entered into during 2014.

The Company recognized an income tax provision from continuing operations for the three months ended July 4, 2015 of \$42.6 million, which included a net benefit of \$7.9 million mainly associated with the internal restructuring of foreign entities and the completion of the 2011 and 2012 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) audits. The Company recognized an income tax provision from continuing operations for the three months ended June 28, 2014 of \$44.8 million, which included a net charge of \$0.1 million mainly associated with the impact of tax reserve changes. The effective tax rate from continuing operations for the three months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014, was 28.4 percent and 34.0 percent, respectively. See Note 12 – Income Taxes in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Operating earnings, Net earnings from continuing operations and Diluted earnings per common share from continuing operations increased during the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the second quarter of 2014 due to the factors discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

Diluted earnings from continuing operations per common share, as adjusted - defined as Diluted earnings from continuing operations per common share, excluding the earnings or loss per share impact for Restructuring, exit and impairment charges from continuing operations and special tax items - increased by \$0.11 per share, or 12 percent, to \$1.05 per share in the second quarter of 2015 when compared with \$0.94 per share for the same period in 2014. The increase in diluted earnings per share from continuing operations, as adjusted, is due to the factors discussed in the preceding paragraphs. In 2015, special tax items were a net benefit of \$0.09 per share. In 2014, Restructuring, exit and impairment charges from continuing operations were \$0.02 per share.

The Company completed the sale of its bowling products business in the second quarter of 2015 and recorded an after-tax gain of \$10.0 million. The Company completed the sale of its retail bowling business in the third quarter of 2014. In the second quarter of 2015, net sales from discontinued operations were \$12.3 million, pre-tax operating loss from discontinued operations was \$0.2 million and the income tax benefit from discontinued operations was \$0.4 million. In the second quarter of 2014, net sales from discontinued operations were \$66.7 million, pre-tax operating earnings from discontinued operations were \$2.4 million and the income tax provision from discontinued operations was \$0.9 million.

The following table sets forth certain amounts, ratios and relationships calculated from the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the six months ended:

(in millions, except per share data)	Six Months Ended		2015 vs. 2014 Increase/(Decrease)		% Change Constant Currency (B)
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	\$ Change	% Change	
Net sales	\$2,127.7	\$1,968.0	\$159.7	8.1	% 12.1%
Gross margin ^(A)	583.2	547.6	35.6	6.5	%
Restructuring, exit and impairment charges	—	3.1	(3.1	) NM	
Operating earnings	242.9	220.2	22.7	10.3	%
Net earnings from continuing operations	164.2	136.2	28.0	20.6	%
Diluted earnings per common share from continuing operations	\$1.73	\$1.43	\$0.30	21.0	%
Expressed as a percentage of Net sales:					
Gross margin	27.4	% 27.8	%	(40) bpts	
Selling, general and administrative expense	13.1	% 13.6	%	(50) bpts	
Research and development expense	2.9	% 2.9	%	0 bpts	
Restructuring, exit and impairment charges	0.0	% 0.2	%	(20) bpts	
Operating margin	11.4	% 11.2	%	20 bpts	

NM = not meaningful

bpts = basis points

(A) Gross margin is defined as Net sales less Cost of sales as presented in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

For purposes of comparison, 2015 Net sales growth is also shown using 2014 exchange rates to enhance visibility (B) of the underlying business trends, excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Net sales increased during the first six months of 2015 when compared with the same prior year period on both a GAAP basis and a constant currency basis due to increases across all segments due to the same factors for the quarterly periods described above, except that sales of aluminum boats were flat and global wholesale unit shipments increased slightly as gains in fiberglass boats were partially offset by declines in aluminum boats. Additionally, the Boat segment continued to make progress in gaining market share whereas Fitness segment net sales were lower to local and federal governments. The Marine Engine and Boat segments also benefited from more favorable weather conditions in the first quarter of 2015 when compared to the first quarter of 2014. International net sales for the Company decreased 2 percent in the first half of 2015 on a GAAP basis when compared with the first half of 2014. On a constant currency basis, international net sales increased 9 percent in the first half of 2015 due to the same factors described in the quarterly period above, except for net sales decreased in Canadian markets.

The gross margin percentage decreased slightly in the first six months of 2015 when compared with the same prior year period as a result of the same factors described in the quarterly period above as well as the absence of favorable warranty adjustments in the first quarter of 2014.

Selling, general and administrative expense as a percentage of net sales decreased during the first six months of 2015 as a result of the same factors described in the quarterly period above.

Research and development expense as a percent of net sales remained flat in the first half of 2015 when compared with the same prior year period as the Company continued to increase its funding of investments in new products.

There were no restructuring charges recorded in the first half of 2015. The Company recorded net restructuring charges of \$3.1 million during first half of 2014.

The Company recorded equity earnings of \$2.0 million and equity losses of \$0.2 million in the first half of 2015 and 2014, respectively, related to the Company's marine joint ventures. The Company recognized \$3.2 million and \$2.3 million in Other income, net in the first half of 2015 and 2014, respectively. In the first half of 2015, Other income, net includes the amortization of deferred income related to a trademark licensing agreement with AMF Bowling Centers, Inc. as discussed in Note 2 – Discontinued Operations in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest expense decreased \$1.8 million in the first half of 2015 compared with the same period in 2014 due primarily to benefits from fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps entered into during 2014.

The Company recognized an income tax provision from continuing operations for the six months ended July 4, 2015 of \$70.9 million, which included a net benefit of \$9.2 million mainly associated with the internal restructuring of foreign entities and the completion of the 2011 and 2012 IRS audits. The Company recognized an income tax provision from continuing operations for the six months ended June 28, 2014 of \$70.8 million, which included a net charge of \$0.5 million mainly associated with the impact of tax rate changes. The effective tax rate from continuing operations for the six months ended July 4, 2015 and June 28, 2014, was 30.2 percent and 34.2 percent, respectively. See Note 12 – Income Taxes in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Operating earnings, Net earnings from continuing operations and Diluted earnings per common share from continuing operations increased during the first six months of 2015 when compared with the same prior year period due to the factors discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

Diluted earnings per common share from continuing operations, as adjusted increased by \$0.18 per share, or 12 percent, to \$1.64 per share for the first six months of 2015 when compared with \$1.46 per share for the same period in 2014. In 2015, special tax items were a net benefit of \$0.09 per share. In 2014, Restructuring, exit and impairment charges from continuing operations were \$0.02 per share and special tax items were a net provision of \$0.01 per share.

As described in the quarterly period above, the Company completed the sale of its bowling products business in the second quarter of 2015 and recorded an after-tax gain of \$10.0 million. The Company completed the sale of its retail bowling business in the third quarter of 2014. In the first half of 2015, net sales from discontinued operations were \$37.5 million, pre-tax operating earnings from discontinued operations were \$0.4 million and the income tax benefit from discontinued operations was \$0.2 million. In the first half of 2014, net sales from discontinued operations were \$141.0 million, pre-tax operating earnings from discontinued operations were \$14.7 million and the income tax provision from discontinued operations was \$5.3 million.

Marine Engine Segment

The following table sets forth Marine Engine segment results for the three months ended:

	Three Months Ended		2015 vs. 2014		% Change Constant Currency ^(A)
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	\$ Change	% Change	
(in millions)					
Net sales	\$689.2	\$652.4	\$36.8	5.6	% 10.6%
Operating earnings	131.8	122.5	9.3	7.6	%
Operating margin	19.1	% 18.8	%	30 bpts	

bpts = basis points

- (A) For purposes of comparison, second quarter 2015 Net sales growth is also shown using second quarter 2014 exchange rates for the comparative period to enhance visibility of the underlying business trends, excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Net sales for the Marine Engine segment increased in the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the second quarter of 2014. The increase was mainly due to strong growth in net sales in the marine service, parts and accessories businesses, which benefited from acquisitions completed in the second and third quarters of 2014, as well as an acquisition completed in the second quarter of 2015, new product launches and market share gains. The segment also experienced a solid increase in outboard engine net sales, driven by continued favorable retail demand trends and recently launched new products. Partially offsetting these factors was a decrease in sterndrive engine net sales due to continuing unfavorable global retail demand trends. The acquisitions of Whale, Bell and BLA as discussed in Note 3 – Acquisitions in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, accounted for

5 percentage points of the Marine Engine segment's overall revenue growth rate in the second quarter of 2015. International net sales were 30 percent of the segment's net sales in the second quarter of 2015, a decrease of 3 percent from the prior year on a GAAP basis. On a constant currency basis, international net sales increased 11 percent in the second quarter of 2015, which included increases in certain international regions, which more than offset weakness in Russia, Latin America, especially Brazil, and the Middle East.

Marine Engine segment operating earnings increased in the second quarter of 2015 as a result of higher net sales and a favorable product mix including benefits from recently launched outboard products and organic sales growth in the marine service, parts and accessories businesses. Partially offsetting these factors were the unfavorable effects of foreign exchange and increased investments for long-term growth.

The following table sets forth Marine Engine segment results for the six months ended:

(in millions)	Six Months Ended		2015 vs. 2014 Increase/(Decrease)		% Change Constant Currency ^(A)
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	\$ Change	% Change	
Net sales	\$1,251.4	\$1,157.5	\$93.9	8.1	% 12.9%
Operating earnings	206.0	184.2	21.8	11.8	%
Operating margin	16.5	% 15.9	%	60 bpts	

bpts = basis points

(A) For purposes of comparison, 2015 Net sales growth is also shown using 2014 exchange rates for the comparative period to enhance visibility of the underlying business trends, excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Net sales for the Marine Engine segment increased in the first half of 2015 when compared with the first half of 2014 due to the same factors described in the quarterly period above, except that the acquisitions of Whale, Bell and BLA accounted for only 4 percentage points of the segment's overall growth rate. Additionally, first quarter 2015 favorable weather conditions compared with the same prior year period contributed to the increase in net sales. International net sales were 31 percent of the segment's net sales in the first half of 2015, a decrease of 2 percent from the prior year on a GAAP basis. On a constant currency basis, international net sales increased 11 percent in the first half of 2015, due to the same factors described in the quarterly period above.

Marine Engine segment operating earnings increased in the first half of 2015 due to the same factors described in the quarterly period above.

Boat Segment

The following table sets forth Boat segment results for the three months ended:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		2015 vs. 2014 Increase/(Decrease)		% Change Constant Currency ^(A)
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	\$ Change	% Change	
Net sales	\$349.3	\$324.1	\$25.2	7.8	% 11.2%
Restructuring, exit and impairment charges	—	0.4	(0.4	) NM	
Operating earnings	20.9	19.9	1.0	5.0	%
Operating margin	6.0	% 6.1	%	(10) bpts	

NM = not meaningful

bpts = basis points

(A) For purposes of comparison, second quarter 2015 Net sales growth is also shown using second quarter 2014 exchange rates for the comparative period to enhance visibility of the underlying business trends, excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Boat segment net sales increased in the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the second quarter of 2014, due to strong growth rates for fiberglass sterndrive and inboard boats and solid gains in the sales of fiberglass outboard boats, partially offset by declines in aluminum boats. Segment net sales also benefited from new product introductions and a favorable shift in mix across most of the segment's boat lines. Global wholesale unit shipments decreased as declines in aluminum boats were partially offset by gains in fiberglass boats. International net sales were 30 percent of the segment's net sales in the second quarter of 2015, a decrease of 8 percent from the prior year on a GAAP basis. On a constant currency basis, international net sales increased 2 percent when compared with the same prior year period due to higher net sales into European markets, partially offset by net sales declines in Canadian markets.

The Boat segment operating earnings increased in the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the second quarter of 2014 due to higher net sales, partially offset by planned manufacturing cost increases associated with new product integrations, plant capacity expansions and production ramp-up, as well as an unfavorable impact from foreign exchange.

The following table sets forth Boat segment results for the six months ended:

(in millions)	Six Months Ended		2015 vs. 2014 Increase/(Decrease)		% Change Constant Currency ^(A)
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	\$ Change	% Change	
Net sales	\$667.3	\$606.9	\$60.4	10.0	% 13.0%
Restructuring, exit and impairment charges	—	0.4	(0.4	) NM	
Operating earnings	28.6	28.3	0.3	1.1	%
Operating margin	4.3	% 4.7	%	(40) bpts	

NM = not meaningful

bpts = basis points

- (A) For purposes of comparison, 2015 Net sales growth is also shown using 2014 exchange rates for the comparative period to enhance visibility of the underlying business trends, excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Boat segment net sales increased in the first half of 2015 when compared with the first half of 2014 due to the same factors described in the quarterly period above, except that sales of aluminum boats were flat and global wholesale unit shipments increased slightly as gains in fiberglass boats were partially offset by declines in aluminum boats.

Additionally, the Boat segment continued to make progress in gaining market share. First quarter 2015 favorable weather conditions compared with the same prior year period also contributed to the increase in net sales.

International net sales were 30 percent of the segment's net sales in the first half of 2015, a decrease of 5 percent from the prior year on a GAAP basis. On a constant currency basis, international net sales

increased 3 percent in the first half of 2015, due to the same factors described in the quarterly period above as well as higher net sales into African and Middle Eastern markets.

The Boat segment operating earnings increased slightly in the first half of 2015 due to the same factors described in the quarterly period above.

Fitness Segment

The following table sets forth Fitness segment results for the three months ended:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		2015 vs. 2014 Increase/(Decrease)		% Change Constant Currency ^(A)
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	\$ Change	% Change	
Net sales	\$173.8	\$165.2	\$8.6	5.2	% 10.0 %
Operating earnings	23.2	19.0	4.2	22.1	%
Operating margin	13.3	% 11.5	%	180 bpts	

bpts = basis points

(A) For purposes of comparison, second quarter 2015 Net sales growth is also shown using second quarter 2014 exchange rates for the comparative period to enhance visibility of the underlying business trends, excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Fitness segment net sales increased in the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the second quarter of 2014 on both a GAAP basis and a constant currency basis, reflecting growth in the U.S. at health clubs and hospitality customers, as well as overall net sales gains in international markets. Net sales in all regions benefited from recently introduced new products. International net sales were 50 percent of the segment's net sales in the second quarter of 2015 and increased due to higher net sales to certain regions including Europe and Asia Pacific.

Fitness segment operating earnings increased in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014 due to higher net sales and benefits from cost management actions, partially offset by an unfavorable impact from foreign exchange.

The following table sets forth Fitness segment results for the six months ended:

(in millions)	Six Months Ended		2015 vs. 2014 Increase/(Decrease)		% Change Constant Currency ^(A)
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	\$ Change	% Change	
Net sales	\$359.4	\$345.3	\$14.1	4.1	% 8.1 %
Operating earnings	49.0	48.7	0.3	0.6	%
Operating margin	13.6	% 14.1	%	(50) bpts	

bpts = basis points

- (A) For purposes of comparison, 2015 Net sales growth is also shown using 2014 exchange rates for the comparative period to enhance visibility of the underlying business trends, excluding the impact of translation arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Fitness segment net sales increased in the first half of 2015 when compared with the first half of 2014 on both a GAAP basis and a constant currency basis, due to the same factors described in the quarterly period above. Partially offsetting this growth were lower net sales to local and federal governments. International net sales were 48 percent of the segment's net sales in the first half of 2015 and increased 3 percent compared with the same prior year period on a GAAP basis. On a constant currency basis the segment's international net sales increased 11 percent in the first half of 2015, with higher net sales to certain regions including Europe, Asia Pacific and the Middle East.

Fitness segment operating earnings increased in the first half of 2015 due to the same factors described in the quarterly period above, partially offset by the absence of a favorable warranty adjustment in the first quarter of 2014.

Corporate/Other

The following table sets forth Corporate/Other results for the three months ended:

	Three Months Ended		2015 vs. 2014	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	Increase/(Decrease) \$ Change	% Change
(in millions)				
Restructuring, exit and impairment charges	\$—	\$2.7	\$(2.7)	NM
Operating loss	(18.6)	(19.4)	(0.8)	(4.1)%

NM = not meaningful

The restructuring, exit and impairment charges recorded in 2014 were related to severance actions.

Corporate operating expenses decreased in the second quarter of 2015 when compared with the same prior year period mainly due to the absence of restructuring charges, partially offset by management transition related costs.

The following table sets forth Corporate/Other results for the six months ended:

	Six Months Ended		2015 vs. 2014	
	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014	Increase/(Decrease) \$ Change	% Change
(in millions)				
Restructuring, exit and impairment charges	\$—	\$2.7	\$(2.7)	NM
Operating loss	(34.6)	(33.6)	1.0	3.0%

NM = not meaningful

The restructuring, exit and impairment charges recorded in 2014 were related to severance actions.

Corporate operating expenses increased in the first half of 2015 when compared with the same prior year period due to an increase in project spending and management transition related costs, partially offset by the absence of restructuring charges.

Cash Flow, Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table sets forth an analysis of free cash flow for the six months ended:

(in millions)	July 4, 2015	June 28, 2014
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	\$108.8	\$63.6
Net cash provided by (used for):		
Capital expenditures	(64.7)	(50.4)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	1.0	3.1
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(8.4)	0.4
Total free cash flow from continuing operations ^(A)	\$36.7	\$16.7

(A) The Company defines “Free cash flow from continuing operations” as cash flow from operating and investing activities of continuing operations (excluding cash provided by or used for acquisitions and investments, transfers to/reductions in restricted cash, purchases or sales/maturities of marketable securities) and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents. Free cash flow from continuing operations is not intended as an alternative measure of cash flow from operations, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States. The Company uses this financial measure, both in presenting its results to shareholders and the investment community and in its internal evaluation and management of its businesses. Management believes that this financial measure and the information it provides are useful to investors because it permits investors to view Brunswick’s performance using the same tool that management uses to gauge progress in achieving its goals. Management believes that the non-GAAP financial measure “Free cash flow from continuing operations” is also useful to investors because it is an indication of cash flow that may be available to fund investments in future growth initiatives and future debt retirements.

Brunswick’s major sources of funds for investments, acquisitions, debt retirements, dividend payments and share repurchase programs are cash generated from operating activities, available cash and marketable securities balances, proceeds from the sale of businesses and selected borrowings. The Company evaluates potential acquisitions, divestitures and joint ventures in the ordinary course of business.

2015 Cash Flow

In the first six months of 2015, net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations totaled \$108.8 million. The primary driver of the cash provided by operating activities was net earnings from continuing operations net of non-cash expense items. Increases in net working capital balances, excluding the impact of acquisitions, had a negative effect on net cash provided by operating activities. Working capital is defined as Accounts and notes receivable, Inventories and Prepaid expenses and other, net of Accounts payable and Accrued expenses as presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Accounts and notes receivable increased \$58.8 million during the first half of 2015, due primarily to seasonally higher net sales in the Marine Engine segment. Accrued expenses decreased \$43.1 million during the first half of 2015, which was driven primarily by the payment of the prior year's variable compensation, which had been accrued as of December 31, 2014. Net inventories increased by \$7.4 million during the first half of 2015 due to increases in production to support new product introductions and increased sales volumes. Partially offsetting these items was an increase in Accounts payable of \$19.8 million, which was the result of increased domestic production in the Company's Marine Engine segment.

Net cash used for investing activities of continuing operations during the first half of 2015 totaled \$20.2 million, which included capital expenditures of \$64.7 million. The Company's capital spending is focused on new product introductions, growth initiatives, capacity expansion projects in all segments, and other high priority, profit-enhancing projects. Cash paid for the acquisition of BLA, net of cash acquired, totaled \$8.8 million in the first six months of

2015. See Note 3 – Acquisitions in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on the Company's acquisition. Partially offsetting these items were net proceeds from marketable securities of \$57.4 million that were used to satisfy working capital requirements during the first half of 2015.

Cash flows used for financing activities of continuing operations were \$81.2 million during the first half of 2015. The cash outflow was primarily the result of common stock repurchases and cash dividends paid to common shareholders.

2014 Cash Flow

In the first six months of 2014, net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations totaled \$63.6 million. The primary driver of the cash provided by operating activities was net earnings adjusted for non-cash expense items. An increase in working capital, excluding the impact of acquisitions, had a negative effect on net cash provided by operating activities. Accounts

and notes receivable increased \$100.5 million during the first half of 2014, due primarily to seasonal changes in net sales in the Marine Engine segment. Net inventories increased by \$57.1 million during the first half of 2014 due to increases in production and finished goods to support new product introductions. The decrease in Accrued expenses of \$48.0 million during the first six months of 2014 was driven primarily by the payment of the prior year's variable compensation, which had been accrued as of December 31, 2013. Partially offsetting these items was an increase in Accounts payable of \$45.2 million, which was a result of increased production in the Company's Marine Engine and Boat segments.

Net cash used for investing activities of continuing operations during the first six months of 2014 totaled \$79.3 million, which included capital expenditures of \$50.4 million. The Company's capital spending was focused on new product introductions and strategic initiatives, capacity expansion projects in the Marine Engine and Boat segments, and high-priority, profit-maintaining capital and investments targeting operating cost reductions. Cash paid for the acquisition of Whale, net of cash acquired, totaled \$29.1 million in the first six months of 2014. See Note 3 – Acquisitions in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on the Company's acquisition. The Company also transferred \$12.1 million to restricted cash in the first six months of 2014 as discussed in Note 8 – Commitments and Contingencies in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Partially offsetting these items were net proceeds from marketable securities of \$11.9 million that were used to satisfy working capital requirements during the first six months of 2014.

Cash flows used for financing activities of continuing operations were \$17.6 million during the first six months of 2014. The cash outflow was primarily the result of dividends paid to common shareholders.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company views its highly liquid assets as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014, and June 28, 2014 as:

(in millions)	July 4, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 28, 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$582.9	\$552.7	\$334.2
Short-term investments in marketable securities	25.8	83.2	0.8
Total cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$608.7	\$635.9	\$335.0

The following table sets forth an analysis of total liquidity as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014, and June 28, 2014:

(in millions)	July 4, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 28, 2014
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$608.7	\$635.9	\$335.0
Amounts available under lending facility ^(A)	294.1	294.1	293.8
Total liquidity ^(B)	\$902.8	\$930.0	\$628.8

(A) In June 2014, the Company amended and restated its secured, asset-based borrowing facility it entered into during March 2011 and converted it into a secured facility. Under the terms of the agreement, the security was released as of December 26, 2014.

(B) The Company defines Total liquidity as Cash and cash equivalents and Short-term investments in marketable securities as presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, plus amounts available for borrowing under its lending facilities. Total liquidity is not intended as an alternative measure to Cash and cash equivalents and Short-term investments in marketable securities as determined in accordance with GAAP in the United States. The Company uses this financial measure, both in presenting its results to shareholders and the investment community and in its internal evaluation and management of its businesses. Management believes that this financial measure and the information it provides are useful to investors because it permits investors to view the Company's performance using the same metric that management uses to gauge progress in achieving its goals. Management believes that the

non-GAAP financial measure “Total liquidity” is also useful to investors because it is an indication of the Company’s available highly liquid assets and immediate sources of financing.

Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities totaled \$608.7 million as of July 4, 2015, a decrease of \$27.2 million from \$635.9 million as of December 31, 2014, and an increase of \$273.7 million from \$335.0 million as of June 28, 2014. Total debt as of July 4, 2015, December 31, 2014, and June 28, 2014 was \$450.1 million, \$451.8 million and \$453.9 million, respectively. The Company's debt-to-capitalization ratio improved to 26.3 percent as of July 4, 2015, from 27.8 percent as of December 31, 2014 and from 27.7 percent as of June 28, 2014.

As discussed in the 2014 Form 10-K, the Company is required to maintain compliance with two financial covenants included in the five-year \$300 million facility (Facility) which is in effect through 2019 - a minimum interest coverage ratio and a maximum leverage ratio. The minimum interest coverage ratio, as defined in the agreement, is not permitted to be less than 3.50 to 1.00. The maximum leverage ratio, as defined in the agreement, is not permitted to be more than 3.00 to 1.00, unless the Company

completes an acquisition of more than \$100.0 million, which increases the maximum leverage ratio to 3.25 to 1.00 for the twelve months following the acquisition. As of July 4, 2015, the Company was in compliance with these two financial covenants in the Facility.

Management believes that the Company has adequate sources of liquidity to meet the Company's short-term and long-term needs. As a result of debt retirements completed in 2013, the next significant long-term debt maturity is not until 2021. The Company's debt reduction activities are largely completed, however, the Company may continue to opportunistically retire debt.

On October 22, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a program to repurchase up to \$200 million of the Company's outstanding common stock. Share repurchases will be completed in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions over approximately a two-year period. The Company's share repurchase program does not obligate it to acquire any specific number of shares, and the Company may discontinue purchases at any time that management determines additional purchases are not warranted. As of July 4, 2015, the Company has repurchased \$80.0 million of common stock under this program, with \$60.0 million repurchased during the first six months of 2015. The Company expects to systematically complete the remainder of the current program by the end of 2016.

The Company expects to increase net earnings in 2015 when compared with 2014. The Company's working capital performance in 2015 will be influenced primarily by revenue growth. Net activity in working capital is expected to reflect a modest usage of cash in 2015 in the range of \$10 million to \$30 million. Additionally, the Company plans to make cash contributions to its defined benefit pension plans of approximately \$75 million in 2015, almost all of which were funded in the first half of 2015. The Company is planning for capital expenditures of approximately 4 percent of 2015 net sales, with a substantial portion directed at growth and profit enhancing projects, including executing against capacity expansion plans in each of the Company's segments. Despite higher investment spending levels and a modest usage of cash for working capital, the Company plans to generate free cash flow in 2015 in the range of \$180 million to \$200 million.

The Company contributed \$70.0 million and \$17.3 million to its qualified pension plans in the first half of 2015 and 2014, respectively, and does not presently expect to make additional contributions to these plans in 2015. The 2015 contributions include an estimated amount which will be used to fund planned lump sum payouts to certain participants in the fourth quarter of 2015. The Company expects to incur an estimated settlement loss of \$30 million to \$35 million in conjunction with estimated settlement payments as discussed in Note 13 – Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company also contributed \$1.8 million and \$1.5 million to fund benefit payments in its nonqualified pension plan during the first half of 2015 and 2014, respectively, and expects to contribute approximately \$2 million of additional funding to the plan through the remainder of 2015. Company contributions are subject to change based on market conditions, pension funding regulations and Company discretion.

Financial Services

The Company's financial services joint venture, Brunswick Acceptance Company, LLC (BAC), is detailed in the 2014 Form 10-K. There have been no material changes in BAC outside the ordinary course of business since December 31, 2014, except as discussed in Note 14 – Subsequent Events in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

The Company's off-balance sheet arrangements and contractual obligations, as of December 31, 2014, are detailed in the 2014 Form 10-K. There have been no material changes in these arrangements and obligations outside the ordinary course of business since December 31, 2014.

Environmental Regulation

In its Marine Engine segment, Brunswick continues to develop engine technologies to reduce engine emissions to comply with current and future emissions requirements. The costs associated with these activities may have an adverse effect on Marine Engine segment operating margins and may affect short-term operating results. The State of California adopted regulations that required catalyst exhaust monitoring and treatment systems on sterndrive and inboard engines that became effective on January 1, 2008. The EPA adopted similar environmental regulations governing engine sales, effective January 1, 2010. Other environmental regulatory bodies in the United States and other countries may also impose higher emissions standards than are currently in effect for those regions. The Company complies with current regulations regarding emissions and expects to comply fully with any new regulations, but compliance will increase the cost of these products for the Company and the industry. The Boat segment continues to pursue fiberglass boat manufacturing technologies and techniques to reduce air emissions at its boat manufacturing facilities.

The Company does not believe that compliance with federal, state and local environmental laws will have a material adverse effect on Brunswick's competitive position.

Critical Accounting Policies

As discussed in the 2014 Form 10-K, the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of reported assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

There were no material changes in the Company's critical accounting policies since the filing of its 2014 Form 10-K.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the recent accounting pronouncements that have been adopted during the six months ended July 4, 2015, or will be adopted in future periods.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are forward-looking as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about Brunswick's business. Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain and often contain words such as "may", "could", "expect", "intend", "target", "plan", "seek", "estimate", "believe", "potential" or "continue". These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from expectations as of the date of this filing. These risks include, but are not limited to: the effect of adverse general economic conditions, including the amount of disposable income available to consumers for discretionary purchases, tight consumer credit markets, and the level of consumer confidence on the demand for the Company's products and services; the ability of dealers and customers to secure adequate access to financing and the Company's ability to access capital and credit markets; the ability to maintain strong relationships with dealers, distributors and independent boat builders; the ability to maintain effective distribution and develop alternative distribution channels without disrupting incumbent distribution partners; negative currency trends, including shifts in exchange rates; the ability to successfully manage pipeline inventories and respond to any excess supply of repossessed and aged boats in the market; credit and collections risks, including the potential obligation to repurchase dealer inventory; the risk of losing a key customer or a critical supplier; the strength and protection of the Company's brands and other intellectual property; the ability to absorb fixed costs and manage production facilities while expanding capacity and enhancing product offerings; the ability to successfully manage the expansion of the Company's manufacturing footprint; the ability of the Company to successfully implement its strategic plan and growth initiatives; the ability to obtain components, parts and raw materials from suppliers in a timely manner and for a reasonable price; the need to meet pension funding obligations; the effect of higher energy and logistics costs, interest rates and fuel prices on the Company's results; competitive pricing pressures, including the impact of changing foreign currency exchange rates, inflation and increased competition from international competitors; the ability to develop new and innovative products in response to changing retail demands and expectations that are differentiated for the global marketplace at a competitive price and in compliance with applicable laws; the effect of competition from other leisure pursuits on the level of participation in boating and fitness activities; the risk of product liability, warranty and other claims in connection with the manufacture and sale of products; the ability to respond to and minimize the negative financial impact of legislative and regulatory developments, including those related to environmental restrictions, climate change, healthcare costs, taxes and employee benefits; the ability to complete environmental remediation efforts and resolve claims and litigation at the cost estimated; the ability to maintain market share, particularly in high-margin products; the ability to maintain product quality and service

standards expected by customers; the ability to protect the Company's intellectual property; competition from new technologies; the uncertainty and risks of doing business in international locations, including international political instability, civil unrest and other risks associated with operations in emerging markets; the risk of having to record an impairment to the value of goodwill and other assets; the effect that catastrophic events may have on consumer demand and the ability to manufacture products, including hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, and environmental spills; the effect of weather conditions on demand for marine products; the inability to attract and retain individuals who could be key contributors to the organization; and risks associated with the Company's information technology systems, including the continued use of legacy systems and the risk of a failure of or attacks on the Company's information systems, which could result in data security breaches, lost or stolen assets or information, and associated remediation costs.

Additional risk factors are included in the 2014 Form 10-K. All forward-looking statements herein speak only as of the date the statement is made and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, except as required by the Federal Securities laws.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. The Company enters into various hedging transactions to mitigate these risks in accordance with guidelines established by the Company's management. The Company does not use financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Company's risk management objectives are described in Note 4 – Financial Instruments in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes 1 and 14 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2014 Form 10-K.

There have been no significant changes to the Company's market risk since December 31, 2014. For a discussion of exposure to market risk, refer to Part II, Item 7A – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk, set forth in the 2014 Form 10-K.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company (its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively), the Company has evaluated its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Brunswick's operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the trading price of Brunswick's common stock. There have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in the 2014 Form 10-K, which was filed with the SEC on February 20, 2015.

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

On October 22, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a program to repurchase up to \$200 million of the Company's outstanding common stock. Share repurchases will be completed in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions by the end of 2016. The Company's share repurchase program does not obligate it to acquire any specific number of shares, and the Company may discontinue purchases at any time that management determines additional purchases are not warranted. As of July 4, 2015, the Company has repurchased 1,562,436 shares for a total cost of approximately \$80.0 million.

During the three months ended July 4, 2015, the Company repurchased the following shares of its common stock:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Weighted Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Amount of Dollars that May Yet Be Used to Purchase Shares Under the Program
April 5 to May 2	160,000	\$50.49	160,000	
May 3 to May 30	424,677	51.59	424,677	
May 31 to July 4	192,214	52.01	192,214	
Total	776,891	\$51.47	776,891	\$120,031,589

Item 6. Exhibits

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 31.1 | Certification of CEO Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 7241, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2 | Certification of CFO Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 7241, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.1 | Certification of CEO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.2 | Certification of CFO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 101.INS | XBRL Instance Document |
| 101.SCH | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document |
| 101.CAL | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document |
| 101.DEF | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document |
| 101.LAB | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document |
| 101.PRE | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document |

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.

BRUNSWICK CORPORATION

August 5, 2015

By: /s/ ALAN L. LOWE

Alan L. Lowe

Vice President – Finance and Controller*

*Mr. Lowe is signing this report both as a duly authorized officer and as the principal accounting officer.