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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 and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

Number of shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding on October 31, 2016: 115,894,098.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions)

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016 (unaudited)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 92.5	\$ 92.1
Restricted cash	1.8	1.2
Accounts and other receivables	220.8	267.8
Inventories, net	387.2	317.1
Prepaid expenses and other	8.5	12.3
Total current assets	710.8	690.5
Other assets:		
Investment in TiO ₂ manufacturing joint venture	82.9	79.8
Marketable securities	2.4	4.0
Deferred income taxes	14.0	17.9
Other	3.1	2.7
Total other assets	102.4	104.4
Property and equipment:		
Land	37.8	39.1
Buildings	197.4	204.5
Equipment	941.6	978.9
Mining properties	102.6	116.2
Construction in progress	29.2	47.8
	1,308.6	1,386.5
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	879.1	939.9
Net property and equipment	429.5	446.6
Total assets	\$ 1,242.7	\$ 1,241.5

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)

(In millions)

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016 (unaudited)
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 3.8	\$ 22.0
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	192.2	179.1
Income taxes	5.7	5.4
Total current liabilities	201.7	206.5
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt	337.2	336.0
Deferred income taxes	8.1	9.3
Accrued pension cost	202.7	203.3
Accrued postretirement benefits cost	6.7	7.0
Other	24.4	24.5
Total noncurrent liabilities	579.1	580.1
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	1.2	1.2
Additional paid-in capital	1,398.7	1,398.8
Retained deficit	(526.0)	(558.1)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(412.0)	(387.0)
Total stockholders' equity	461.9	454.9
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,242.7	\$ 1,241.5
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 8 and 12)		

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In millions, except per share data)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(unaudited)			
Net sales	\$336.5	\$356.1	\$1,061.8	\$1,030.6
Cost of sales	293.3	280.6	894.7	859.2
Gross margin	43.2	75.5	167.1	171.4
Selling, general and administrative expense	42.3	43.6	137.3	129.7
Other operating income (expense):				
Currency transaction gains (losses), net	(.7)	(1.0)	.6	3.2
Other operating expense, net	(3.4)	(2.9)	(11.8)	(6.7)
Income (loss) from operations	(3.2)	28.0	18.6	38.2
Other income (expense):				
Interest and dividend income	.3	.1	.6	.5
Securities transactions, net	(12.0)	-	(12.0)	-
Interest expense	(4.3)	(5.2)	(13.3)	(15.4)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(19.2)	22.9	(6.1)	23.3
Income tax expense (benefit)	(7.4)	.7	147.1	3.2
Net income (loss)	\$(11.8)	\$22.2	\$(153.2)	\$20.1
Net income (loss) per basic and diluted share	\$(.10)	\$.19	\$(1.32)	\$.17
Cash dividends per share	\$.15	\$.15	\$.45	\$.45
Weighted average shares used in the calculation				
of net income (loss) per share	115.9	115.9	115.9	115.9

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In millions)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(unaudited)			
Net income (loss)	\$(11.8)	\$22.2	\$(153.2)	\$20.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Currency translation	(18.0)	9.0	(77.5)	18.4
Marketable securities	3.6	.9	2.9	1.1
Defined benefit pension plans	3.4	2.9	10.4	8.7
Other postretirement benefit plans	(.1)	(.1)	(.3)	(.3)
Interest rate swap	(3.7)	.8	(3.7)	(2.9)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net	(14.8)	13.5	(68.2)	25.0
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(26.6)	\$35.7	\$(221.4)	\$45.1

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Nine months ended September 30, 2016

(In millions)

	Common stock (unaudited)	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$1.2	\$ 1,398.7	\$ (526.0)	\$ (412.0)	\$461.9
Net income	-	-	20.1	-	20.1
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	25.0	25.0
Issuance of common stock	-	.1	-	-	.1
Dividends paid	-	-	(52.2)	-	(52.2)
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$1.2	\$ 1,398.8	\$ (558.1)	\$ (387.0)	\$454.9

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In millions)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2015 2016 (unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (153.2)	\$ 20.1
Depreciation and amortization	32.1	30.7
Deferred income taxes	138.6	(2.5)
Security transactions, net	12.0	-
Benefit plan expense greater than cash funding	4.3	4.2
Distributions from TiO ₂ manufacturing joint venture, net	7.6	3.1
Other, net	5.9	(.3)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and other receivables	(2.1)	(36.9)
Inventories	1.6	81.1
Prepaid expenses	(3.0)	(3.3)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(7.4)	(9.0)
Income taxes	.8	1.6
Accounts with affiliates	10.3	(18.2)
Other, net	2.6	(1.9)
Net cash provided by operating activities	50.1	68.7
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(31.7)	(34.3)
Change in restricted cash, net	.7	.7
Net cash used in investing activities	(31.0)	(33.6)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Indebtedness:		
Borrowings	1.3	209.9
Principal payments	(2.9)	(194.2)
Dividends paid	(52.1)	(52.2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(53.7)	(36.5)
Cash and cash equivalents - net change from:		
Operating, investing and financing activities	(34.6)	(1.4)
Currency translation	(6.3)	1.0
Balance at beginning of period	167.7	92.5

Balance at end of period	\$ 126.8	\$ 92.1
Supplemental disclosures:		
Cash paid for:		
Interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 11.9	\$ 13.9
Income taxes	6.8	4.4
Accrual for capital expenditures	3.2	4.8

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

KRONOS WORLDWIDE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2016

(unaudited)

Note 1 - Organization and basis of presentation:

Organization - At September 30, 2016, Valhi, Inc. (NYSE: VHI) held approximately 50% of our outstanding common stock and NL Industries, Inc. (NYSE: NL) held approximately 30% of our common stock, Valhi owned approximately 83% of NL's outstanding common stock and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Contran Corporation held approximately 93% of Valhi's outstanding common stock. All of Contran's outstanding voting stock is held by a family trust established for the benefit of Lisa K. Simmons and Serena Simmons Connelly and their children, for which Ms. Simmons and Ms. Connelly are co-trustees, or is held directly by Ms. Simmons and Ms. Connelly or entities related to them. Consequently, Ms. Simmons and Ms. Connelly may be deemed to control Contran, Valhi, NL and us.

Basis of presentation - The unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Quarterly Report have been prepared on the same basis as the audited Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 10, 2016 (2015 Annual Report). In our opinion, we have made all necessary adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) in order to state fairly, in all material respects, our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows as of the dates and for the periods presented. We have condensed the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2015 contained in this Quarterly Report as compared to our audited Consolidated Financial Statements at that date, and we have omitted certain information and footnote disclosures (including those related to the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2015) normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Our results of operations for the interim periods ended September 30, 2016 may not be indicative of our operating results for the full year. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Quarterly Report should be read in conjunction with our 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements contained in our 2015 Annual Report.

Unless otherwise indicated, references in this report to "we," "us" or "our" refer to Kronos Worldwide, Inc. and its subsidiaries (NYSE: KRO) taken as a whole.

Note 2 - Accounts and other receivables:

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016
	(In millions)	
Trade receivables	\$194.8	\$ 238.8
Recoverable VAT and other receivables	17.8	15.0

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Receivable from affiliates:		
Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P.	-	8.8
Income taxes, net - Valhi	-	.7
Other	2.5	2.8
Refundable income taxes	6.8	2.7
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1.1)	(1.0)
Total	\$220.8	\$ 267.8

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Note 3 - Inventories, net:

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016
	(In millions)	
Raw materials	\$75.9	\$ 60.1
Work in process	21.1	25.4
Finished products	232.4	170.5
Supplies	57.8	61.1
Total	\$387.2	\$ 317.1

Note 4 - Marketable securities:

Our marketable securities consist of investments in the publicly-traded shares of related parties: Valhi, NL and CompX International Inc. NL owns the majority of CompX's outstanding common stock. All of our marketable securities are accounted for as available-for-sale securities, which are carried at fair value using quoted market prices in active markets for each marketable security, and represent a Level 1 input within the fair value hierarchy. See Note 13. Because we have classified all of our marketable securities as available-for-sale, any unrealized gains or losses on the securities are recognized through other comprehensive income, net of deferred income taxes.

Marketable security	Fair value measurement level	Market value	Cost basis	Unrealized gain (loss)
(In millions)				
December 31, 2015				
Valhi common stock	1	\$2.3	\$3.2	\$ (.9)
NL and CompX common stocks	1	.1	.1	-
Total		\$2.4	\$3.3	\$ (.9)
September 30, 2016				
Valhi common stock	1	\$3.9	\$3.2	\$.7
NL and CompX common stocks	1	.1	.1	-
Total		\$4.0	\$3.3	\$.7

At December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2016, we held approximately 1.7 million shares of Valhi's common stock. We also held a nominal number of shares of CompX and NL common stocks. At December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2016, the quoted per share market price of Valhi's common stock was \$1.34 and \$2.30, respectively.

The Valhi, CompX and NL common stocks we own are subject to the restrictions on resale pursuant to certain provisions of SEC Rule 144. In addition, as a majority-owned subsidiary of Valhi we cannot vote our shares of Valhi common stock under Delaware General Corporation law, but we do receive dividends from Valhi on these shares, when declared and paid.

Note 5 - Other noncurrent assets:

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016
	(In millions)	
Deferred financing costs, net	\$ 1.0	\$.6
Pension asset	.4	.5
Other	1.7	1.6
Total	\$ 3.1	\$ 2.7

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Note 6 - Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016
	(In millions)	
Accounts payable	\$96.1	\$ 81.2
Employee benefits	14.2	20.9
Accrued sales discounts and rebates	18.9	19.6
Reserve for uncertain tax positions	-	3.3
Interest rate swap contract	3.3	3.3
Accrued workforce reduction costs	5.3	3.0
Accrued interest	.2	.1
Payable to affiliates:		
Louisiana Pigment Company, L.P.	19.4	12.7
Income taxes, net - Valhi	.1	-
Other	34.7	35.0
Total	\$192.2	\$ 179.1

During the first nine months of 2016, we made an aggregate of \$2.4 million in payments with respect to workforce reduction costs accrued as of December 31, 2015. See Note 13 for a discussion of the interest rate swap contract.

Note 7 - Long-term debt:

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016
	(In millions)	
Term loan	\$338.0	\$ 336.4
Revolving North American credit facility	-	18.5
Other	3.0	3.1
Total debt	341.0	358.0
Less current maturities	3.8	22.0
Total long-term debt	\$337.2	\$ 336.0

Term loan - During the first nine months of 2016, we made our required quarterly term loan principal payments aggregating \$2.6 million. The average interest rate on the term loan borrowings as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was 4.0%. The carrying value of the term loan at September 30, 2016 is stated net of unamortized original issue discount of \$1.0 million and debt issuance costs of \$3.8 million.

See Note 13 for a discussion of the interest rate swap we entered into in 2015 pursuant to our interest rate risk management strategy.

Revolving North American credit facility - During the first nine months of 2016, we borrowed a net \$18.5 million under our North American revolving credit facility. The average interest rate on outstanding borrowings as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was 4.25% and 4.13%, respectively. At September 30, 2016 we had approximately \$57.4 million available for additional borrowing under this revolving facility.

Revolving European credit facility - Our European revolving credit facility requires the maintenance of certain financial ratios, and one of such requirements is based on the ratio of net debt to last twelve months earnings before

income tax, interest, depreciation and amortization expense (EBITDA) of the borrowers. Based upon the borrowers' last twelve months EBITDA as of September 30, 2016 and the net debt to EBITDA financial test, our borrowing availability at September 30, 2016 is approximately 22% of the credit facility, or €26.4 million (\$29.6 million).

Other - We are in compliance with all of our debt covenants at September 30, 2016.

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Note 8 - Income taxes:

	Three months ended September 30, 2015		Three months ended September 30, 2016	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
(In millions)				
Expected tax expense (benefit), at U.S. federal statutory				
income tax rate of 35%	\$(6.8)	\$8.1	\$(2.2)	\$8.2
Non-U.S. tax rates	(.1)	(1.0)	(.7)	(1.4)
Incremental net tax expense (benefit) on earnings and losses				
of non-U.S. companies	(4.2)	(.8)	(3.1)	(1.6)
Valuation allowance	2.3	(.8)	152.6	2.1
U.S.-Canada APA	-	(5.6)	-	(5.6)
Adjustment to the reserve for uncertain tax positions, net	.3	.4	.1	.6
Nondeductible expenses	.9	.3	.4	.7
U.S. state income tax and other, net	.2	.1	-	.2
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$(7.4)	\$.7	\$ 147.1	\$ 3.2
Comprehensive provision for income taxes allocable to:				
Net income (loss)	\$(7.4)	\$.7	\$ 147.1	\$ 3.2
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Marketable securities	2.0	.5	1.5	.6
Pension plans	.1	.1	.5	.4
OPEB plans	-	-	(.1)	(.1)
Interest rate swap	(2.0)	.4	(2.0)	(1.6)
Total	\$(7.3)	\$ 1.7	\$ 147.0	\$ 2.5

The amount shown in the above table of our income tax rate reconciliation for non-U.S. tax rates represents the result determined by multiplying the pre-tax earnings or losses of each of our non-U.S. subsidiaries by the difference between the applicable statutory income tax rate for each non-U.S. jurisdiction and the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 35%. The amount shown on such table for incremental net tax expense (benefit) on earnings and losses on non-U.S. companies includes, as applicable, (i) current income taxes (including withholding taxes, if applicable), if any, associated with any current-year earnings of our non-U.S. subsidiaries to the extent such current-year earnings were distributed to us in the current year, (ii) deferred income taxes (or deferred income tax benefit) associated with the current-year change in the aggregate amount of undistributed earnings of our Canadian subsidiary, which earnings are not subject to a permanent reinvestment plan, in an amount representing the current-year change in the aggregate current income tax that would be generated (including withholding taxes, if applicable) when such aggregate undistributed earnings are distributed to us, and (iii) current U.S. income taxes (or current income tax benefit), including U.S. personal holding company tax, as applicable, attributable to current-year income (losses) of one of our non-U.S. subsidiaries, which subsidiary is treated as a dual resident for U.S. income tax purposes, to the extent the current-year income (losses) of such subsidiary is subject to U.S. income tax under the U.S. dual-resident provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Tax authorities are examining certain of our U.S. and non-U.S. tax returns and have or may propose tax deficiencies, including penalties and interest. Because of the inherent uncertainties involved in settlement initiatives and court and tax proceedings, we cannot guarantee that these matters will be resolved in our favor, and therefore our potential exposure, if any, is also uncertain. As a result of ongoing audits in certain jurisdictions, in 2008 we filed Advance Pricing Agreement Requests with the tax authorities in the U.S., Canada and Germany. These requests have been

under review with the respective tax authorities since 2008 and prior to the third quarter of 2016, it was uncertain whether an agreement would be reached between the tax authorities and whether we would agree to execute and finalize such agreements. During the third quarter of 2016, Contran, as the ultimate parent of our U.S. Consolidated income tax group, executed and finalized an Advance Pricing Agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and our Canadian subsidiary executed and finalized an Advance Pricing Agreement with the Competent Authority for Canada (collectively, the "U.S.-Canada APA") effective for tax years 2005 - 2015. Pursuant to the terms of the U.S.-Canada APA, the U.S. and Canadian tax authorities agreed to certain prior year changes to taxable income of our U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries. As a result of such agreed-upon changes, we recognized a \$5.6 million current U.S. income tax benefit in the third quarter of 2016. In addition, our Canadian subsidiary will incur a cash income tax payment of approximately CAD \$3 million (USD \$2.3 million) as a result of the U.S.-Canada APA, but such payment was fully offset by previously provided accruals (such USD \$2.3 million has not been paid as of September 30, 2016, and is classified as part of income taxes payable at such date). We currently expect the Advance Pricing Agreement between Canada and Germany (collectively, the "Canada-Germany APA") to be executed and finalized within the next twelve months. We believe we have adequate accruals to cover any cash income tax payment which might result from the finalization

of the Canada-Germany APA, and accordingly we do not expect the execution of such APA to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity. We believe we have adequate accruals for additional taxes and related interest expense which could ultimately result from tax examinations. We believe the ultimate disposition of tax examinations should not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity. We currently estimate that our unrecognized tax benefits may decrease by approximately \$4.1 million excluding accrued interest during the next twelve months related to certain adjustments to our prior year returns.

We have substantial net operating losses in Germany and Belgium, the benefit of which we had previously recognized under the more-likely-than-not recognition criteria. In the second quarter of 2015, we determined that such losses did not meet the more-likely-than-not recognition criteria, and as a result we recognized a non-cash deferred income tax expense of \$150.3 million in the second quarter of 2015 as a valuation allowance against our net deferred income tax assets in such jurisdictions. We recognized an additional \$2.3 million non-cash deferred income tax asset valuation allowance during the third quarter of 2015 and recognized an aggregate \$2.1 million non-cash deferred income tax asset valuation allowance in the first nine months of 2016 (mostly in the second quarter) as additional valuation allowance against additional losses in such jurisdictions.

Note 9 - Employee benefit plans:

Defined benefit plans - The components of net periodic defined benefit pension cost are presented in the table below.

	Three months ended September 30, 2015		Nine months ended September 30, 2016	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(In millions)			
Service cost	\$2.8	\$2.5	\$8.4	\$7.5
Interest cost	3.8	3.9	11.6	11.6
Expected return on plan assets	(4.4)	(3.9)	(13.4)	(11.6)
Amortization of prior service cost	.2	.1	.6	.2
Recognized actuarial losses	3.4	2.9	10.3	8.9
Total	\$5.8	\$5.5	\$17.5	\$16.6

Postretirement benefits - The components of net periodic postretirement benefits other than pension (OPEB) cost are presented in the table below.

	Three months ended September 30, 2015		Nine months ended September 30, 2016	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(In millions)			
Service cost	\$-	\$-	\$.1	\$.1
Interest cost	.1	.1	.2	.2
Amortization of prior service credit	(.2)	(.2)	(.6)	(.6)

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Recognized actuarial loss	.1	.1	.2	.2
Total	\$-	\$-	\$(.1)	\$(.1)

Contributions - We expect our 2016 contributions for our pension and other postretirement plans to be approximately \$16 million.

Note 10 - Other noncurrent liabilities:

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016
	(In millions)	
Reserve for uncertain tax positions	\$ 11.8	\$ 7.4
Employee benefits	7.5	7.3
Interest rate swap contract	.2	4.8
Insurance claims and expenses	.2	.2
Other	4.7	4.8
Total	\$24.4	\$ 24.5

See Note 13 for a discussion of the interest rate swap contract.

Note 11 - Accumulated other comprehensive loss:

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss are presented in the table below. See Note 4 for further discussion of our marketable securities, Note 9 for discussion of our defined benefit pension plans and OPEB plans, and Note 13 for discussion of our interest rate swap contract.

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(In millions)			
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax:				
Currency translation:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$(219.3)	\$(242.6)	\$(159.8)	\$(252.0)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(18.0)	9.0	(77.5)	18.4
Balance at end of period	\$(237.3)	\$(233.6)	\$(237.3)	\$(233.6)
Marketable securities:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$(3.6)	\$(.4)	\$(2.9)	\$(.6)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	(4.2)	.9	(4.9)	1.1
Less reclassification adjustment for amounts				
included in realized loss	7.8	-	7.8	-
Balance at end of period	\$-	\$.5	\$-	\$.5
Defined benefit pension plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$(168.4)	\$(153.4)	\$(175.4)	\$(159.2)
Other comprehensive income - amortization of				
prior service cost and net losses included in				
net periodic pension cost	3.4	2.9	10.4	8.7
Balance at end of period	\$(165.0)	\$(150.5)	\$(165.0)	\$(150.5)
OPEB plans:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$2.1	\$1.9	\$2.3	\$2.1
Other comprehensive loss - amortization				
of prior service credit and net losses				
included in net periodic OPEB cost	(.1)	(.1)	(.3)	(.3)
Balance at end of period	\$2.0	\$1.8	\$2.0	\$1.8
Interest rate swap:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$-	\$(6.0)	\$-	\$(2.3)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	(3.7)	.2	(3.7)	(4.6)
Less reclassification adjustment for amounts	-	.6	-	1.7

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included in interest expense				
Balance at end of period	\$(3.7)	\$(5.2)	\$(3.7)	\$(5.2)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$(389.2)	\$(400.5)	\$(335.8)	\$(412.0)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(14.8)	13.5	(68.2)	25.0
Balance at end of period	\$(404.0)	\$(387.0)	\$(404.0)	\$(387.0)

Note 12 - Commitments and contingencies:

We are involved in various environmental, contractual, product liability, patent (or intellectual property), employment and other claims and disputes incidental to our business. At least quarterly our management discusses and evaluates the status of any pending litigation to which we are a party. The factors considered in such evaluation include, among other things, the nature of such pending cases, the status of such pending cases, the advice of legal counsel and our experience in similar cases (if any). Based on such evaluation, we make a determination as to whether we believe (i) it is probable a loss has been incurred, and if so if the amount of such loss (or a range of loss) is reasonably estimable, or (ii) it is reasonably possible but not probable a loss has been incurred, and if so if the amount of such loss (or a range of loss) is reasonably estimable, or (iii) the probability a loss has been incurred is remote. We have not accrued any amount for either the outstanding Los Gatos matter discussed below or the Home Depot matter discussed below, as it is not reasonably possible we have incurred a loss that would be material to our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

In March 2013, we were served with the complaint, Los Gatos Mercantile, Inc. d/b/a Los Gatos Ace Hardware, et al v. E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, et al. (United States District Court, for the Northern District of California, Case No. 3:13-cv-01180-SI). The defendants include us, E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Huntsman International LLC and Millennium Inorganic Chemicals, Inc. As amended by plaintiffs' third amended complaint (Harrison, Jan, et al v. E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, et al), plaintiffs seek to represent a class consisting of indirect purchasers of titanium dioxide in the states of Arizona, Arkansas, California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon and Tennessee that indirectly purchased titanium dioxide from one or more of the defendants on or after March 1, 2002. The complaint alleges that the defendants conspired and combined to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the price at which titanium dioxide was sold in the United States and engaged in other anticompetitive conduct. The case is now proceeding in the trial court. We believe the action is without merit, will deny all allegations of wrongdoing and liability and intend to defend against the action vigorously. Based on our quarterly status evaluation of this case, we have determined that it is not reasonably possible that a loss has been incurred in this case.

In September 2016, we were served with the complaint, Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. v. E.I. Dupont Nemours and Company, et al. (United States District Court, for the Northern District of California, Case No. 3:16-cv-04865). The defendants include us, E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Huntsman International LLC and Millennium Inorganic Chemicals, Inc. The plaintiff alleges that it indirectly purchased titanium dioxide from one or more of the defendants on or after March 1, 2002. The complaint alleges that the defendants conspired and combined to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the price at which titanium dioxide was sold in the United States and engaged in other anticompetitive conduct. The case is now proceeding in the trial court. We believe the action is without merit, will deny all allegations of wrongdoing and liability and intend to defend against the action vigorously. Based on our evaluation of this case, we have determined that it is not reasonably possible that a loss has been incurred in this case.

Note 13 - Financial instruments:

The following table summarizes the valuation of our financial instruments recorded on a fair value basis as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2016:

Fair Value Measurements	
Quoted	Significant
other	Significant

		prices in active markets (Level 1)	observable inputs (Level 2)	unobservable inputs (Level 3)
	Total			
		(In millions)		
Asset (liability)				
December 31, 2015				
Currency forward contracts	\$(1.2)	\$(1.2)	\$ -	\$ -
Interest rate swap contract	(3.5)	-	(3.5)	-
Noncurrent marketable securities (See Note 4)	2.4	2.4	-	-
September 30, 2016				
Currency forward contracts	\$.5	\$.5	\$ -	\$ -
Interest rate swap contract	(8.1)	-	(8.1)	-
Noncurrent marketable securities (See Note 4)	4.0	4.0	-	-

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates. Our risk management policy allows for the use of derivative financial instruments to prudently manage exposure to foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Derivatives that we use are primarily currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps. We have not entered into these contracts for trading or speculative purposes in the past, nor do we currently anticipate entering into such contracts for trading or speculative purposes in the future.

Currency forward contracts - Certain of our sales generated by our non-U.S. operations are denominated in U.S. dollars. We periodically use currency forward contracts to manage a very nominal portion of currency exchange rate risk associated with trade receivables denominated in a currency other than the holder's functional currency or similar exchange rate risk associated with future sales. Derivatives used to hedge forecasted transactions and specific cash flows associated with financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and which meet the criteria for hedge accounting are designated as cash flow hedges. Consequently, the effective portion of gains and losses is deferred as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income and is recognized in earnings at the time the hedged item affects earnings. Contracts that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting are marked-to-market at each balance sheet date with any resulting gain or loss recognized in income currently as part of net currency transaction gains and losses. The fair value of the currency forward contracts is determined using Level 1 inputs based on the currency spot forward rates quoted by banks or currency dealers.

At September 30, 2016, we had currency forward contracts to exchange:

- an aggregate €8.8 million for an equivalent value of Norwegian kroner at exchange rates ranging from krone 9.44 to krone 9.47 per euro. These contracts with DnB Nor Bank ASA and Deutsche Bank mature at a rate of approximately €2.9 million per month from October 2016 through December 2016;
- an aggregate \$6.5 million for an equivalent value of Norwegian kroner at exchange rates ranging from krone 8.31 to krone 8.32 per U.S. dollar. These contracts with DnB Nor Bank ASA mature at a rate of approximately \$2.2 million per month from October 2016 through December 2016;
- an aggregate \$7.4 million for an equivalent value of Canadian dollars at an exchange rate of Cdn. \$1.29 per U.S. dollar. These contracts with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. mature at a rate of approximately \$2.5 million per month from October 2016 through December 2016, and;
- an aggregate \$3.8 million for an equivalent value of euro at an exchange rate of €1.14 per U.S. dollar. These contracts with Deutsche Bank mature at a rate of \$1.3 million per month from October 2016 through December 2016.

The estimated fair value of such currency forward contracts at September 30, 2016 was a \$.5 million net asset, including \$.7 million recognized as part of accounts and other receivables and \$.2 million recognized as part of accounts payable and accrued liabilities in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. We recognized a net \$1.1 million currency transaction gain in our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 related to currency forward contracts. We are not currently using hedge accounting for our outstanding currency forward contracts at September 30, 2016 and we did not use hedge accounting for any of such contracts we previously held in 2015. Accordingly, changes in the aggregate fair value of currency forward contracts we hold are recognized as a currency transaction gain or loss.

Interest rate swap contract - As part of our interest rate risk management strategy, in August 2015 we entered into a pay-fixed/receive-variable interest rate swap contract with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. to minimize our exposure to volatility in LIBOR as it relates to our forecasted outstanding variable-rate indebtedness. Under this interest rate swap, we will pay a fixed rate of 2.016% per annum, payable quarterly, and receive a variable rate of three-month LIBOR (subject to a 1.00% floor), also payable quarterly, in each case based on the notional amount of the swap then outstanding. The effective date of the swap contract was September 30, 2015. The notional amount of the swap started at \$344.75 million and declines by \$875,000 each quarter beginning December 31, 2015, with a final maturity of the swap contract in February 2020. The notional amount of the swap as of September 30, 2016 was \$341.3 million. This swap contract has been designated as a cash flow hedge and qualified as an effective hedge at inception

under ASC Topic 815. The effective portion of changes in fair value on this interest rate swap is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income, net of deferred income taxes. Commencing in the fourth quarter of 2015, as interest expense accrues on LIBOR-based variable rate debt, we classify the amount we pay under the pay-fixed leg of the swap and the amount we receive under the receive-variable leg of the swap as part of interest expense, with the net effect that the amount of interest expense we recognize on our LIBOR-based variable rate debt each quarter, as it relates to the notional amount of the swap outstanding each quarter, to be based on a fixed rate of 2.016% per annum in lieu of the level of LIBOR prevailing during the quarter. The amount of hedge ineffectiveness, if any, related to the swap will be recorded in earnings (also as part of interest expense). Since the inception of the swap through September 30, 2016, there have been no gains or losses recognized in earnings representing hedge ineffectiveness with respect to the interest rate swap.

During the first nine months of 2016, the pretax amount recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) related to the interest rate swap contract was a \$4.6 million loss. During the same period, \$2.7 million was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into earnings (interest expense). During the next twelve months, the amount of the September 30, 2016 accumulated other comprehensive loss balance that is expected to be reclassified to interest expense is \$3.5 million pre-tax.

The fair value of the interest rate swap contract at September 30, 2016 was a liability of \$8.1 million and is reflected in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as part of accounts payable and accrued liabilities (\$3.3 million) and other noncurrent liabilities (\$4.8 million). See Notes 6 and 10. The fair value of the interest rate swap was estimated by a third party using inputs that are observable or that can be corroborated by observable market data such as interest rate yield curves, and therefore, is classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

The following table presents the financial instruments that are not carried at fair value but which require fair value disclosure as of December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2016.

	December 31, 2015		September 30, 2016	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	(In millions)			
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$94.3	\$94.3	\$93.3	\$93.3
Long-term debt:				
Variable rate:				
Term loan	338.0	309.5	336.4	331.0
North American credit facility	-	-	18.5	18.5
Common stockholders' equity	461.9	653.6	454.9	960.8

At September 30, 2016, the estimated market price of our term loan was \$970 per \$1,000 principal amount. The fair value of our term loan is based on quoted market prices; however, these quoted market prices represented Level 2 inputs because the markets in which the term loan trades were not active. The fair value of our common stockholders' equity is based upon quoted market prices at each balance sheet date, which represent Level 1 inputs. Due to their near-term maturities, the carrying amounts of accounts receivable, accounts payable and the revolving credit facility are considered equivalent to fair value. See Notes 2, 6 and 7.

Note 14 - Other operating income (expense), net:

Other operating expense, net in the first nine months of 2016 includes income of \$3.4 million, recognized in the first and second quarters, related to cash received from settlement of a business interruption insurance claim arising in 2014. No additional material amounts are expected to be received with respect to such insurance claim.

Note 15 - Related party transactions:

As discussed in our 2015 Annual Report, prior to 2015 we entered into an unsecured revolving demand promissory note with Valhi in which, as amended, we agreed to loan Valhi up to \$100 million. The principal amount we might lend to Valhi at any time under such facility was at our discretion. In August 2016, we and Valhi agreed to reduce the maximum amount we might lend to Valhi under this promissory note from \$100 million to \$60 million. All of the other terms and conditions of this promissory note remain unchanged. At December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2016, we had no outstanding loans to Valhi under this promissory note.

Note 16 - Recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted:

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This standard replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, which in many cases was tailored for specific industries, with a uniform accounting standard applicable to all industries and transactions. The new standard, as amended, is currently effective for us beginning with the first quarter of 2018. Entities may elect to adopt ASU No. 2014-09 retrospectively for all periods for all contracts and transactions which occurred during the period (with a few exceptions for practical expediency) or retrospectively with a cumulative effect recognized as of the date of adoption. ASU No. 2014-09 is a fundamental rewriting of existing GAAP with respect to revenue recognition, and we are still evaluating the effect the Standard will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements. We currently expect to adopt the standard in the first quarter of 2018. In addition, we have not yet determined the method we will use to adopt the Standard.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments-Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which addresses certain aspects related to the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. The ASU requires equity investments (except for those accounted for under the

equity method of accounting or those that result in the consolidation of the investee) to generally be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. The amendment also requires a number of other changes, including among others: simplifying the impairment assessment for equity instruments without readily determinable fair values; eliminating the requirement for public business entities to disclose methods and assumptions used to determine fair value for financial instruments measured at amortized cost; requiring an exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; and requiring separate presentation of financial assets and liabilities by measurement category and form of asset. The changes indicated above will be effective for us beginning in the first quarter of 2018, with prospective application required, and early adoption is not permitted. The most significant aspect of adopting this ASU will be the requirement to recognize changes in fair value of our available-for-sale marketable equity securities in net income (currently changes in fair value of such securities are recognized in other comprehensive income).

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which is a comprehensive rewriting of the lease accounting guidance which aims to increase comparability and transparency with regard to lease transactions. The primary change will be the recognition of lease assets for the right-of-use of the underlying asset and lease liabilities for the obligation to make payments by lessees on the balance sheet for leases currently classified as operating leases. The ASU also requires increased qualitative disclosure about leases in addition to quantitative disclosures currently required. Companies are required to use a modified retrospective approach to adoption with a practical expedient which will allow companies to continue to account for existing leases under the prior guidance unless a lease is modified, other than the requirement to recognize the right-of-use asset and lease liability for all operating leases. The changes indicated above will be effective for us beginning in the first quarter of 2019, with early adoption permitted. We have not yet evaluated the effect this ASU will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements, but given the material amount of our future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases at December 31, 2015 discussed in Note 15 to our 2015 Annual Report, we expect to recognize a material right-of-use lease asset and lease liability upon adoption of the ASU.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. This standard provides guidance on eight specific cash flow issues including: debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, distributions from equity method investees and separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. The new standard is effective for us beginning with the first quarter of 2018. ASU 2016-15 is to be adopted with retrospective presentation and early adoption is permitted provided all provisions are adopted. We have not yet determined when we will adopt ASU 2016-15. The adoption of the standard will not have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740) Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. Currently an entity would not recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of assets other than inventory until final disposition to a third-party. Under the new guidance an entity should recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. No additional disclosures are required under this pronouncement. This standard is effective for us in the first quarter of 2018 and early adoption is permitted. From time to time we engage in intra-entity asset transfers that may fall under the new guidance but we do not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Business overview

We are a leading global producer and marketer of value-added titanium dioxide pigments (TiO₂). TiO₂ is used for a variety of manufacturing applications, including paints, plastics, paper and other industrial and specialty products. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, approximately one-half of our sales volumes were sold into European markets. Our production facilities are located throughout Europe and North America.

We consider TiO₂ to be a "quality of life" product, with demand affected by gross domestic product, or GDP, and overall economic conditions in our markets located in various regions of the world. Over the long-term, we expect demand for TiO₂ will grow by 2% to 3% per year, consistent with our expectations for the long-term growth in GDP. However, even if we and our competitors maintain consistent shares of the worldwide market, demand for TiO₂ in any interim or annual period may not change in the same proportion as the change in global GDP, in part due to relative changes in the TiO₂ inventory levels of our customers. We believe that our customers' inventory levels are influenced in part by their expectations for future changes in TiO₂ market selling prices as well as their expectations for future availability of product. Although certain of our TiO₂ grades are considered specialty pigments, the majority of our grades and substantially all of our production are considered commodity pigment products, with price and availability being the most significant competitive factors along with quality and customer service.

The factors having the most impact on our reported operating results are:

- our TiO₂ sales and production volumes,
- TiO₂ selling prices,
- manufacturing costs, particularly raw materials such as third-party feedstock ore, maintenance and energy-related expenses, and
- currency exchange rates (particularly the exchange rate for the U.S. dollar relative to the euro, Norwegian krone and the Canadian dollar).

Our key performance indicators are our TiO₂ average selling prices, our level of TiO₂ sales and production volumes and the cost of our third-party feedstock ore. TiO₂ selling prices generally follow industry trends and prices will increase or decrease generally as a result of competitive market pressures.

Executive summary

We reported net income of \$22.2 million, or \$.19 per share, in the third quarter of 2016 as compared to a net loss of \$11.8 million, or \$.10 per share, in the third quarter of 2015. For the first nine months of 2016, we reported net income of \$20.1 million, or \$.17 per share, compared to a net loss of \$153.2 million, or \$1.32 per share, in the first nine months of 2015. We reported net income in the 2016 periods primarily due to higher income from operations in 2016, as well as an aggregate \$152.6 million non-cash deferred income tax asset valuation allowance related to our German and Belgian operations, mostly recognized in the second quarter of 2015, and an aggregate \$12.0 million pre-tax other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) charge on our investment in a marketable equity security recognized in the third quarter of 2015. Our income from operations improved in 2016 due primarily to the net impact of higher average selling prices in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the third quarter of 2015 (average selling prices in the first nine months of 2016 were lower as compared to the same period in 2015), higher sales volumes, a \$21.5 million charge associated with the implementation of certain workforce reductions (mostly recognized in the second quarter of 2015), lower raw materials and other production costs (including cost savings resulting from workforce reductions implemented in 2015), and the recognition of an insurance settlement gain in 2016 from a 2014 business interruption

claim. Of such \$21.5 million charge related to the workforce reductions, \$10.7 million was classified as part of cost of sales and \$10.8 million was classified in selling, general and administrative expense.

Our results in the first nine months of 2016 include:

- the third quarter recognition of a \$5.6 million (\$.05 per share) current income tax benefit related to the execution and finalization of an Advance Pricing Agreement between the U.S. and Canada,
- a pre-tax insurance settlement gain of \$3.4 million (\$2.6 million, or \$.02 per share, net of income tax expense) recognized in the first and second quarters, and

the recognition of a non-cash deferred income tax valuation allowance related to our German and Belgian operations aggregating \$2.1 million (\$.02 per share).

Our results in the first nine months of 2015 include:

the third quarter recognition of the aggregate pre-tax OTTI loss on our investment in a marketable equity security of \$12.0 million (\$7.8 million, or \$.07 per share, net of income tax benefit),

the recognition of an aggregate non-cash deferred income tax asset valuation allowance related to our German and Belgian operations aggregating \$152.6 million (\$1.32 per share) primarily in the second quarter, and

- a pre-tax charge of \$21.5 million (\$18.5 million, or \$.16 per share, net of income tax benefit) related to workforce reduction costs, mostly recognized in the second quarter.

Forward-looking information

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not historical facts are forward-looking in nature and represent management's beliefs and assumptions based on currently available information. Statements in this report including, but not limited to, statements found in Item 2 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," are forward-looking statements that represent our management's beliefs and assumptions based on currently available information. In some cases you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of words such as "believes," "intends," "may," "should," "could," "anticipates," "expects" or comparable terminology by discussions of strategies or trends. Although we believe the expectations reflected in forward-looking statements are reasonable, we do not know if these expectations will be correct. Such statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties that could significantly impact expected results. Actual future results could differ materially from those predicted. The factors that could cause our actual future results to differ materially from those described herein are the risks and uncertainties discussed in this Quarterly Report and those described from time to time in our other filings with the SEC including, but are not limited to, the following:

Future supply and demand for our products

The extent of the dependence of certain of our businesses on certain market sectors

The cyclicity of our business

Customer and producer inventory levels

Unexpected or earlier-than-expected industry capacity expansion

Changes in raw material and other operating costs (such as energy and ore costs)

Changes in the availability of raw materials (such as ore)

General global economic and political conditions (such as changes in the level of gross domestic product in various regions of the world and the impact of such changes on demand for TiO₂)

Competitive products and substitute products

Customer and competitor strategies

Potential consolidation of our competitors

Potential consolidation of our customers

The impact of pricing and production decisions

Competitive technology positions

Potential difficulties in upgrading or implementing new accounting and manufacturing software systems

The introduction of trade barriers

Possible disruption of our business, or increases in our cost of doing business, resulting from terrorist activities or global conflicts

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates (such as changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and each of the euro, the Norwegian krone and the Canadian dollar), or possible disruptions to our business resulting from potential instability resulting from uncertainties associated with the euro or other currencies

- Operating interruptions (including, but not limited to, labor disputes, leaks, natural disasters, fires, explosions, unscheduled or unplanned downtime, transportation interruptions and cyber-attacks)
- Our ability to renew or refinance credit facilities
- Our ability to maintain sufficient liquidity
- The ultimate outcome of income tax audits, tax settlement initiatives or other tax matters
- Our ability to utilize income tax attributes, the benefits of which may not have been recognized under the more-likely-than-not recognition criteria
- Environmental matters (such as those requiring compliance with emission and discharge standards for existing and new facilities)
- Government laws and regulations and possible changes therein
- The ultimate resolution of pending litigation
- Possible future litigation.

Should one or more of these risks materialize (or the consequences of such a development worsen), or should the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results could differ materially from those forecasted or expected. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement whether as a result of changes in information, future events or otherwise.

Results of operations

Current industry conditions

Due to competitive pressures, our average selling prices decreased throughout 2015 and, to a much lesser extent, into the first quarter of 2016. Our average selling prices at the beginning of 2016 were 17% lower as compared to the beginning of 2015. In the second quarter of 2016, our average selling prices began to rise due to the successful implementation of previously-announced price increases and average selling prices continued to rise through the third quarter. Our average selling prices at the end of the third quarter of 2016 were 6% higher than at the end of the second quarter of 2016 and 8% higher than at the end of 2015, with higher prices in all major markets. We experienced higher sales volumes in European, North American and export markets in the first nine months of 2016 as compared to the same period of 2015, partially offset by lower volumes in the Latin American market.

We operated our production facilities at overall average capacity utilization rates of 97% in the first nine months of 2016 compared to approximately 96% in the first nine months of 2015. The table below lists our comparative quarterly capacity utilization rates.

	Production Capacity Utilization Rates	
	2016	2015
First quarter	97%	93%
Second quarter	95%	100%
Third quarter	100%	95%

Our production rates in the first quarter of 2015 were impacted by the implementation of certain productivity-enhancing improvement projects at certain facilities, as well as necessary improvements to ensure continued compliance with our permit regulations, which resulted in longer-than-normal maintenance shutdowns in some instances.

We experienced moderation in the cost of TiO₂ feedstock ore procured from third parties in 2015 which continued into the first nine months of 2016. Given the time lag between when third-party feedstock ore is purchased and when

the TiO₂ product produced with such ore is reflected in our cost of sales, our cost of sales per metric ton of TiO₂ sold declined throughout 2015 and into the first nine months of 2016. Consequently, our cost of sales per metric ton of TiO₂ sold in the first nine months of 2016 was lower than our cost of sales per metric ton of TiO₂ sold in the first nine months of 2015 (excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates).

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Quarter ended September 30, 2016 compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2015

	Three months ended September 30,			
	2015		2016	
	(Dollars in millions)			
Net sales	\$ 336.5	100 %	\$ 356.1	100 %
Cost of sales	293.3	87	280.6	79
Gross margin	43.2	13	75.5	21
Other operating income and expense, net	46.4	14	47.5	13
Income (loss) from operations	\$(3.2)	(1)%	\$28.0	8 %
				% Change
TiO₂ operating statistics:				
Sales volumes*	136		143	6 %
Production volumes*	132		139	5 %
Percentage change in net sales:				
TiO ₂ product pricing				2 %
TiO ₂ sales volumes				6
Product mix/other				(1)
Changes in currency exchange rates				(1)
Total				6 %

*Thousands of metric tons

Net sales - Net sales in the third quarter of 2016 increased 6%, or \$19.6 million, compared to the third quarter of 2015 primarily due to the net effect of a 2% increase in average TiO₂ selling prices (which increased net sales by approximately \$7 million) and a 6% increase in sales volumes (which increased net sales by approximately \$20 million). TiO₂ selling prices will increase or decrease generally as a result of competitive market pressures, changes in the relative level of supply and demand as well as changes in raw material and other manufacturing costs.

Our sales volumes increased 6% in the third quarter of 2016 as compared to the third quarter of 2015 primarily due to higher sales in North American and export markets, partially offset by lower sales in Latin America. Our sales volumes in the third quarter of 2016 set a new overall record for a third quarter (our sales volumes in the second quarter of 2016 also set a new overall record for a second quarter). In addition to the impact of changes in average TiO₂ selling prices and sales volumes, we estimate that changes in currency exchange rates (primarily the euro) decreased our net sales by approximately \$2 million as compared to the third quarter of 2015.

Cost of sales - Cost of sales decreased \$12.7 million or 4% in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the third quarter of 2015 due to the net impact of lower raw materials and other production costs of approximately \$20 million (primarily lower third-party feedstock ore costs), a 6% increase in sales volumes, a 5% increase in TiO₂ production volumes, and currency fluctuations (primarily the euro). Our cost of sales as a percentage of net sales decreased to 79% in the third quarter of 2016 compared to 87% in the same period of 2015 due to the favorable effects of average selling prices, higher production volumes and lower raw materials and other production costs.

Gross margin and income (loss) from operations - Income from operations increased by \$31.2 million compared to the third quarter of 2015. Income (loss) from operations as a percentage of net sales increased to 8% in the third quarter of 2016 from (1)% in the same period of 2015. This increase was driven by the increase in gross margin percentage, which increased to 21% for the third quarter of 2016 compared to 13% for the third quarter of 2015. As discussed and quantified above, our gross margin percentage increased primarily due to the net effect of higher selling prices, lower raw material and other production costs, higher sales volumes and higher production volumes. We estimate that changes in currency exchange rates increased income from operations by approximately \$2 million in the third quarter of 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015, as discussed below.

Other non-operating income (expense) - We recognized a \$12.0 million pre-tax impairment charge in the third quarter of 2015 due to other-than-temporary impairment on our investment in a marketable equity security held for sale.

Interest expense increased \$.9 million, or 21%, in the third quarter of 2016 primarily due to the interest rate swap contract which was effective September 30, 2015 and higher average debt levels in the third quarter of 2016 compared to the third quarter of 2015. See Notes 7 and 13 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income tax expense - We recognized income tax expense of \$.7 million in the third quarter of 2016 compared to an income tax benefit of \$7.4 million in the third quarter of 2015. Our earnings are subject to income tax in various U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions, and the income tax rates applicable to our pre-tax earnings (losses) of our non-U.S. operations is generally lower than the income tax rates applicable to our U.S. operations. Our income tax expense in the third quarter of 2016 includes a \$5.6 million current income tax benefit related to the execution and finalization of an Advance Pricing Agreement between the U.S. and Canada. See Note 8 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a tabular reconciliation of our statutory income tax provision to our actual tax provision.

We have substantial net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards in Germany (the equivalent of \$683 million for German corporate purposes and \$96 million for German trade tax purposes, respectively, at December 31, 2015) and in Belgium (the equivalent of \$86 million for Belgian corporate tax purposes at December 31, 2015), all of which have an indefinite carryforward period. As a result, we have net deferred income tax assets with respect to these two jurisdictions, primarily related to these NOL carryforwards. The German corporate tax is similar to the U.S. federal income tax, and the German trade tax is similar to the U.S. state income tax. Prior to June 30, 2015, and using all available evidence, we had concluded no deferred income tax asset valuation allowance was required to be recognized with respect to these net deferred income tax assets under the more-likely-than-not recognition criteria, primarily because (i) the carryforwards have an indefinite carryforward period, (ii) we utilized a portion of such carryforwards during the most recent three-year period, and (iii) we expected to utilize the remainder of the carryforwards over the long term. We had also previously indicated that facts and circumstances could change, which might in the future result in the recognition of a valuation allowance against some or all of such deferred income tax assets. However, as of June 30, 2015, and given our operating results during the second quarter of 2015 and our expectations at that time for our operating results for the remainder of 2015, which had been driven in large part by the trend in our average TiO₂ selling prices over such periods as well as the \$21.1 million pre-tax charge recognized in the second quarter of 2015 in connection with the implementation of certain workforce reductions, we did not have sufficient positive evidence to overcome the significant negative evidence of having cumulative losses in the most recent twelve consecutive quarters in both our German and Belgian jurisdictions at June 30, 2015 (even considering that the carryforward period of our German and Belgian NOL carryforwards is indefinite, one piece of positive evidence). Accordingly, at June 30, 2015, we concluded that we were required to recognize a non-cash deferred income tax asset valuation allowance under the more-likely-than-not recognition criteria with respect to our German and Belgian net deferred income tax assets at such date. We recognized an additional non-cash deferred income tax asset valuation allowance during the second half of 2015 due to losses recognized by our German and Belgian operations during such period. Such valuation allowance aggregated \$168.9 million at December 31, 2015. We recognized an additional non-cash deferred income tax asset valuation allowance during the first nine months of 2016 of \$2.1 million, most of which was recognized in the second quarter. We continue to believe we will ultimately realize the full benefit of these German and Belgian NOL carryforwards, in part because of their indefinite carryforward period. However, our ability to reverse all or a portion of such valuation allowance in the future is dependent on the presence of sufficient positive evidence, such as the existence of cumulative profits in the most recent twelve consecutive quarters, and the ability to demonstrate future profitability for a sustainable period. Until such time as we are able to reverse the valuation allowance in full, to the extent we generate additional losses in Germany or Belgium in the intervening periods, our effective income tax rate would be impacted by the existence of such valuation allowance, because such losses would effectively be recognized without any associated net income tax benefit, as such losses would result in a further increase in the deferred income tax asset valuation allowance. Alternatively, until such time as we are able to reverse the valuation allowance in full, to the extent we generate income in Germany or Belgium in the intervening periods, our effective income tax rate would also be impacted by the existence of such valuation allowance, because such income may be recognized without any associated net income tax expense, subject to certain NOL usage limitations, as we would reverse a portion of the valuation allowance to offset the income tax expense attributable to such income. In addition, any change in tax law related to the indefinite carryforward period of these NOLs could adversely impact our ability to reverse the valuation allowance in full. Consistent with our expectation regarding our consolidated results of operations in the remainder of

2016 (as discussed below under the “Outlook” subsection), we currently believe it is likely our German and Belgian operations will report improved operating results in 2016 as compared to 2015. However we currently do not expect that our German and Belgian operating results would improve to such an extent in 2016 that reversal of the valuation allowance in full would be supported by the presence of sufficient positive evidence.

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Nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2015

	Nine months ended September 30,				
	2015		2016		
	(Dollars in millions)				
Net sales	\$ 1,061.8	100%	\$ 1,030.6	100	%
Cost of sales	894.7	84	859.2	83	
Gross margin	167.1	16	171.4	17	
Other operating income and expense, net	148.5	14	133.2	13	
Income from operations	\$ 18.6	2 %	\$ 38.2	4	%
					% Change
TiO ₂ operating statistics:					
Sales volumes*	406		430	6	%
Production volumes*	397		401	1	%
Percentage change in net sales:					
TiO ₂ product pricing				(7)%
TiO ₂ sales volumes				6	
Product mix/other				(1)
Changes in currency exchange rates				(1)
Total				(3)%

*Thousands of metric tons

Net sales - Net sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 decreased 3%, or \$31.2 million, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2015 primarily due to the net effect of a 7% decrease in average TiO₂ selling prices (which decreased net sales by approximately \$74 million) and a 6% increase in sales volumes (which increased net sales by approximately \$64 million). TiO₂ selling prices will increase or decrease generally as a result of competitive market pressures, changes in the relative level of supply and demand as well as changes in raw material and other manufacturing costs.

Our sales volumes increased 6% in the first nine months of 2016 as compared to the first nine months of 2015 primarily due to higher sales in European, North American and export markets, partially offset by lower sales in Latin America. Our sales volumes in the first nine months of 2016 set a new overall record for a first-nine-months period. In addition to the impact of changes in average TiO₂ selling prices and sales volumes, we estimate that changes in currency exchange rates decreased our net sales by approximately \$8 million as compared to the first nine months of 2015.

Cost of sales - Cost of sales decreased \$35.5 million or 4% in the first nine months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 primarily due to the net impact of lower raw materials and other production costs of approximately \$43 million (primarily lower third-party feedstock ore costs), approximately \$4.5 million in savings resulting from workforce reductions implemented in 2015, a 6% increase in sales volumes, and currency fluctuations (primarily the euro). Most of such \$4.5 million of savings were recognized in the first six months of 2016, as a substantial portion of the workforce reductions had been implemented by July 1, 2015. Our cost of sales in 2015 includes approximately

\$10.7 million of severance costs related to workforce reductions. Our cost of sales as a percentage of net sales decreased to 83% in the first nine months of 2016 compared to 84% in the same period of 2015, as the favorable effects of lower raw materials and other production costs and the impact of the \$10.7 million second quarter 2015 workforce reduction charge classified in cost of sales and associated cost savings from such workforce reduction realized in the first nine months of 2016 were offset by the unfavorable impact of lower average selling prices, as discussed above.

Other operating income and expense, net - Other operating income and expense, net in the first nine months of 2016 was \$133.2 million, a decrease of \$15.3 million compared to the first nine months of 2015. Other operating expense in 2015 includes \$10.8 million of severance costs related to workforce reductions classified in selling, general and administrative expense. In addition, other operating expense decreased in the first nine months of 2016 due to approximately \$5.5 million in cost savings realized in 2016 from workforce reductions implemented in 2015 along with an increase in other operating income due to the recognition of an insurance settlement gain of \$3.4 million related to a 2014 business interruption claim. Most of such \$5.5 million of savings were recognized in the first six months of 2016, as a substantial portion of the workforce reductions had been implemented by July 1, 2015.

Gross margin and income from operations - Income from operations increased by \$19.6 million compared to the first nine months of 2015. Income from operations as a percentage of net sales increased to 4% in the first nine months of 2016 from 2% in the same period of 2015. This increase was driven by the increase in gross margin, which increased to 17% for the first nine months of 2016 compared to 16% for the first nine months of 2015, partially offset by the impact of the \$10.8 million 2015 workforce reduction

charge classified in selling, general and administrative expense and the associated cost savings from such workforce reductions realized in the first nine months of 2016 of \$5.5 million. As discussed and quantified above, our gross margin increased primarily due to the net effect of lower selling prices, lower raw material and other production costs (including 2015 workforce reduction charges of \$10.7 million classified as cost of sales and the associated \$4.5 million of cost savings from such workforce reduction realized in 2016) and higher sales volumes. We estimate that changes in currency exchange rates increased income from operations by approximately \$13 million in the first nine months of 2016 as compared to the same period in 2015.

Other non-operating income (expense) - We recognized a \$12.0 million pre-tax impairment charge in the third quarter of 2015 due to other-than-temporary impairment on our investment in a marketable equity security held for sale.

Interest expense increased \$2.1 million, or 16%, in the first nine months of 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to the interest rate swap contract which was effective September 30, 2015 and higher average debt levels in 2016. See Notes 7 and 13 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income tax expense - We recognized income tax expense of \$3.2 million in the first nine months of 2016 compared to income tax expense of \$147.1 million in the same period last year. As discussed above, our income tax expense for the first nine months of 2016 includes a \$5.6 million current income tax benefit related to the execution and finalization of an Advance Pricing Agreement between the U.S. and Canada. As discussed above, our income tax expense in the first nine months of 2016 and 2015 includes a non-cash deferred income tax expense of \$2.1 million and \$152.6 million, respectively, related to the recognition of a deferred income tax asset valuation allowance for our German and Belgian operations (mostly recognized in the second quarter of each respective year). Our earnings are subject to income tax in various U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions, and the income tax rates applicable to our pre-tax earnings (losses) of our non-U.S. operations are generally lower than the income tax rates applicable to our U.S. operations. Excluding the effect of any increase or decrease in our deferred income tax asset valuation allowance, we would generally expect our overall effective tax rate to be lower than the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily because of our non-U.S. operations. Our effective income tax rate in the first nine months of 2015, excluding the impact of the deferred income tax asset valuation allowances we recognized, was higher than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 35%, primarily due to a current U.S. income tax benefit attributable to current year losses of one of our non-U.S. subsidiaries. Our effective income tax rate in the first nine months of 2016, excluding the impact of the deferred income tax asset valuation allowances we recognized and the change to prior year tax as discussed above, was lower than the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35%. Excluding the impact of the deferred income tax asset valuation allowance we recognized and the change to prior year tax, we expect our effective income tax rate to be lower than the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily because of our non-U.S. operations. See Note 8 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a tabular reconciliation of our statutory income tax provision to our actual tax provision.

Effects of Currency Exchange Rates

We have substantial operations and assets located outside the United States (primarily in Germany, Belgium, Norway and Canada). The majority of our sales from non-U.S. operations are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, principally the euro, other major European currencies and the Canadian dollar. A portion of our sales generated from our non-U.S. operations is denominated in the U.S. dollar (and consequently our non-U.S. operations will generally hold U.S. dollars from time to time). Certain raw materials used in all our production facilities, primarily titanium-containing feedstocks, are purchased in U.S. dollars, while labor and other production and administrative costs are incurred primarily in local currencies. Consequently, the translated U.S. dollar value of our non-U.S. sales and operating results are subject to currency exchange rate fluctuations which may favorably or unfavorably impact reported earnings and may affect the comparability of period-to-period operating results. In addition to the impact of the translation of sales and expenses over time, our non-U.S. operations also generate

currency transaction gains and losses which primarily relate to (i) the difference between the currency exchange rates in effect when non-local currency sales or operating costs (primarily U.S. dollar denominated) are initially accrued and when such amounts are settled with the non-local currency, (ii) changes in currency exchange rates during time periods when our non-U.S. operations are holding non-local currency (primarily U.S. dollars), and (iii) relative changes in the aggregate fair value of currency forward contracts held from time to time. As discussed in Note 13 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, we periodically use currency forward contracts to manage a portion of our currency exchange risk, and relative changes in the aggregate fair value of any currency forward contracts we hold from time to time serves in part to mitigate the currency transaction gains or losses we would otherwise recognize from the first two items described above.

Overall, we estimate that fluctuations in currency exchange rates had the following effects on the reported amounts of our sales and income from operations for the periods indicated.

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Impact of changes in currency exchange rates

three months ended September 30, 2016 vs September 30 2015

	Transaction gains/losses		Translation		Total currency
	recognized	gain/loss –	rate changes	impact of	
	2015	2016	Change	rate changes	2016 vs 2015
	(In millions)				
Impact on:					
Net sales	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2)	\$ (2)
Income from operations	(1)	(1)	-	2	2

The \$2 million decrease in net sales (translation loss) was caused primarily by a strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to the euro, as our euro-denominated sales were translated into less U.S. dollars in 2016 as compared to 2015. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and the Norwegian krone in 2016 did not have a significant effect on the reported amount of our net sales, as a substantial portion of the sales generated by our Canadian and Norwegian operations are denominated in the U.S. dollar.

The \$2 million net increase in income from operations is comprised primarily of approximately \$2 million from net currency translation gains caused primarily by a strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and the Norwegian krone, as their local currency denominated operating costs were translated into fewer U.S. dollars in 2016 as compared to 2015, (and such translation, as it related to the U.S. dollar relative to the euro, had a negative effect on income from operations in 2016 as compared to 2015, as the negative impact of the stronger U.S. dollar on euro-denominated sales more than offset the favorable effect of euro-denominated operating costs being translated into less U.S. dollars in 2016 as compared to 2015).

Impact of changes in currency exchange rates

nine months ended September 30, 2016 vs September 30 2015

	Transaction gains/losses		Translation		Total currency
	recognized	gain/loss –	rate changes	impact of	
	2015	2016	Change	rate changes	2016 vs 2015
	(In millions)				
Impact on:					
Net sales	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8)	\$ (8)
Income from operations	1	3	2	11	13

The \$8 million reduction in net sales (translation loss) was caused primarily by a strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to the euro, as our euro-denominated sales were translated into fewer U.S. dollars in 2016 as compared to 2015. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and the Norwegian krone in 2016 did not have a significant effect on the reported amount of our net sales, as a substantial portion of the sales generated by our Canadian and Norwegian operations are denominated in the U.S. dollar.

The \$13 million net increase in income from operations comprised the following:

• approximately \$2 million from net currency transaction gains caused primarily by a strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to the euro, the Norwegian krone and the Canadian dollar, as U.S. dollar-denominated receivables and U.S. dollar currency held by our non-U.S. operations became equivalent to a greater amount of local currency in the 2016 period as compared to the 2015 period, and

• approximately \$11 million from net currency translation gains caused primarily by a strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and the Norwegian krone, as their local currency denominated operating costs were translated into fewer U.S. dollars in 2016 as compared to 2015, (and such translation, as it related to the U.S. dollar relative to the euro, had a negative effect on income from operations in 2016 as compared to 2015, as the negative impact of the stronger U.S. dollar on euro-denominated sales more than offset the favorable effect of euro-denominated operating costs being translated into fewer U.S. dollars in 2016 as compared to 2015).

Outlook

During the first nine months of 2016 we operated our production facilities at 97% of practical capacity. We expect our production volumes to be higher in 2016 as compared to 2015, as our production rates in 2015 were impacted by the implementation of certain productivity-enhancing improvement projects at certain facilities, as well as necessary improvements to ensure continued compliance with our permit regulations, which resulted in longer-than-normal maintenance shutdowns in some instances. Assuming global economic conditions do not deteriorate, we expect our sales volumes to be higher in 2016 as compared to 2015. We will continue to monitor current and anticipated near-term customer demand levels and align our production and inventories accordingly.

We experienced moderation in the cost of TiO₂ feedstock ore procured from third parties in 2015 which continued into the first nine months of 2016. Given the time lag between when third-party feedstock ore is purchased and when the TiO₂ product produced with such ore is reflected in our cost of sales, our cost of sales per metric ton of TiO₂ sold in the first nine months of 2016 was lower than our cost of sales per metric ton of TiO₂ sold in the first nine months of 2015 (excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates). We expect our cost of sales per metric ton of TiO₂ sold for the full year of 2016 will be lower than our per-metric ton cost in the comparable periods of 2015, due in part to the favorable effect of the workforce reductions and other cost reduction initiatives we implemented beginning in the second quarter of 2015 as well as some expected additional modest improvement in the cost of feedstock ore.

We started 2016 with selling prices 17% lower than the beginning of 2015, and prices declined by an additional 1% in the first quarter of 2016. In the second quarter of 2016, our average selling prices began to rise due to the implementation of previously-announced price increases and average selling prices continued to rise in the third quarter. Our average selling prices at the end of the third quarter of 2016 were 6% higher than at the end of the second quarter of 2016, and 8% higher than at the end of 2015 but still lower than the beginning of 2015. Industry data indicates that overall TiO₂ inventory held by producers declined significantly during 2015. In addition, we believe most customers hold very low inventories of TiO₂ with many operating on a just-in-time basis. With the strong sales volumes experienced in the first nine months of 2016, we continue to see evidence of strengthening demand for our TiO₂ products in certain of our primary markets. We and our major competitors have announced price increases, which we began implementing in the second quarter of 2016, as contracts have allowed. The extent to which we will be able to achieve any additional price increases in the near term will depend on market conditions.

We initiated a restructuring plan in 2015 designed to improve our long-term cost structure. As part of such plan, we implemented certain voluntary and involuntary workforce reductions during 2015 at certain of our facilities impacting approximately 160 individuals. Such workforce reductions are expected to result in approximately \$19 million of annual cost savings. Since the majority of workforce reductions had been implemented by July 1, 2015, the full year 2016 will not reflect this annual cost savings, as a portion of such annual cost savings were achieved in the second half of 2015 affecting year over year comparisons. These workforce reductions are not expected to negatively impact our ability to operate our production facilities at their practical capacity rates. In addition to the workforce reductions implemented in 2015, we are also in the process of implementing other cost reduction initiatives throughout the organization, including the implementation of continued process productivity improvements.

Overall, we expect income from operations in 2016 will be higher as compared to 2015 as a result of:

- the favorable effects of anticipated higher sales and production volumes in 2016,
- the favorable effect of lower-cost third party feedstock ore,
- the expected cost savings from workforce reductions, absence of restructuring fees paid in 2015, and other cost reduction initiatives throughout the organization, and
- the expected implementation of price increases.

Due to the constraints of high capital costs and extended lead time associated with adding significant new TiO₂ production capacity, especially for premium grades of TiO₂ products produced from the chloride process, we believe increased and sustained profit margins will be necessary to financially justify major expansions of TiO₂ production capacity required to meet expected future growth in demand. As a result of relative customer inventory levels during the recent past and the resulting adverse effect on global TiO₂ pricing, some industry projects to increase TiO₂ production capacity have been cancelled or deferred indefinitely, and announcements have been made regarding the closure of certain facilities. Given the lead time required for production capacity expansions, a shortage of TiO₂ could occur if economic conditions improve and global demand levels for TiO₂ increase sufficiently.

Our expectations for our future operating results are based upon a number of factors beyond our control, including worldwide growth of gross domestic product, competition in the marketplace, continued operation of competitors,

unexpected or earlier-than-expected capacity additions or reductions and technological advances. If actual developments differ from our expectations, our results of operations could be unfavorably affected.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Consolidated cash flows

Operating activities

Trends in cash flows as a result of our operating activities (excluding the impact of significant asset dispositions and relative changes in assets and liabilities) are generally similar to trends in our earnings. In addition to the impact of the operating, investing and financing cash flows discussed below, changes in the amount of cash and cash equivalents we report from period to period can be impacted by changes in currency exchange rates, since a portion of our cash and cash equivalents is held by our non-U.S. subsidiaries. For example, during the first nine months of 2016, relative changes in currency exchange rates resulted in a \$1.0 million increase in the reported amount of our cash and cash equivalents from December 31, 2015 to September 30, 2016 as compared to a \$6.3 million decrease from December 31, 2014 to September 30, 2015.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$68.7 million in the first nine months of 2016 compared to \$50.1 million in the first nine months of 2015. This \$18.6 million increase in the amount of cash provided was primarily due to the net effects of the following:

- higher income from operations in 2016 of \$19.6 million,
- a lower amount of net cash used associated with relative changes in our inventories, receivables, payables and accruals in 2016 of \$14.1 million as compared to 2015, and
- lower net distributions from our TiO₂ manufacturing joint venture in 2016 of \$4.5 million, primarily due to the timing of the joint venture's working capital needs.

Changes in working capital were affected by accounts receivable and inventory changes. As shown below:

- Our average days sales outstanding, or DSO, was slightly lower from December 31, 2015 to September 30, 2016, primarily as a result of relative changes in the timing of collections, and
- Our average days sales in inventory, or DSI, decreased from December 31, 2015 to September 30, 2016 principally due to lower inventory volumes and lower inventory raw material costs.

For comparative purposes, we have also provided comparable prior year numbers below. Our DSO's will generally average around 65 days throughout the year.

	December 31,	September 30,	December 31,	September 30,
	2014	2015	2015	2016
DSO	61 days	64 days	66 days	64 days
DSI	76 days	66 days	80 days	55 days

Investing activities

Our capital expenditures of \$31.7 million and \$34.3 million in the first nine months of 2015 and 2016, respectively, were primarily to maintain and improve the cost effectiveness of our manufacturing facilities. In addition, approximately \$8 million of our 2016 capital expenditure to date relates to the implementation of a new accounting and manufacturing system.

Financing activities

During the first nine months of 2016, we:

- paid quarterly dividends to stockholders aggregating \$.45 per share (\$52.2 million),
- borrowed a net \$18.5 million under our revolving North American credit facility (\$209.8 million of gross borrowings and \$191.3 million of gross repayments), and
 - repaid \$2.6 million on our term loan.

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Outstanding debt obligations

At September 30, 2016, our consolidated debt comprised:

\$341.3 million aggregate borrowing under our term loan (\$336.4 million carrying amount, net of unamortized original issue discount and debt issuance costs) due in February 2020, \$18.5 million outstanding on our revolving North American credit facility, and approximately \$3.1 million of other indebtedness.

Our North American and European revolvers and our term loan contain a number of covenants and restrictions which, among other things, restrict our ability to incur additional debt, incur liens, pay dividends or merge or consolidate with, or sell or transfer substantially all of our assets to, another entity, and contains other provisions and restrictive covenants customary in lending transactions of this type. Certain of our credit agreements contain provisions which could result in the acceleration of indebtedness prior to their stated maturity for reasons other than defaults for failure to comply with typical financial or payment covenants. For example, certain credit agreements allow the lender to accelerate the maturity of the indebtedness upon a change of control (as defined in the agreement) of the borrower. In addition, certain credit agreements could result in the acceleration of all or a portion of the indebtedness following a sale of assets outside the ordinary course of business. Our European revolving credit facility also requires the maintenance of certain financial ratios, and one of such requirements is based on the ratio of net debt to the last twelve months EBITDA of the borrowers. The terms of all of our debt instruments are discussed in Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in our 2015 Annual Report. We are in compliance with all of our debt covenants at September 30, 2016. We believe that we will be able to continue to comply with the financial covenants contained in our credit facilities through their maturity.

Our assets consist primarily of investments in operating subsidiaries, and our ability to service parent-level obligations, including our term loan, depends in part upon the distribution of earnings of our subsidiaries, whether in the form of dividends, advances or payments on account of intercompany obligations or otherwise. The term loan is collateralized by, among other things, a first priority lien on (i) 100% of the common stock of certain of our U.S. wholly-owned subsidiaries, (ii) 65% of the common stock or other ownership interest of our Canadian subsidiary (Kronos Canada, Inc.) and certain first-tier European subsidiaries (Kronos Titan GmbH and Kronos Denmark ApS) and (iii) a \$395.7 million unsecured promissory note issued by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Kronos International, Inc. (KII). The term loan is also collateralized by a second priority lien on our U.S. assets which collateralize our North American revolving credit facility. Our North American revolving credit facility is collateralized by, among other things, a first priority lien on the borrower's trade receivables and inventories. Our European revolving credit facility is collateralized by, among other things, the accounts receivable and inventories of the borrowers plus a limited pledge of all the other assets of the Belgian borrower.

Future cash requirements

Liquidity

Our primary source of liquidity on an ongoing basis is cash flows from operating activities which is generally used to (i) fund working capital expenditures, (ii) repay any short-term indebtedness incurred for working capital purposes and (iii) provide for the payment of dividends. From time-to-time we will incur indebtedness, generally to (i) fund short-term working capital needs, (ii) refinance existing indebtedness or (iii) fund major capital expenditures or the acquisition of other assets outside the ordinary course of business. We will also from time-to-time sell assets outside the ordinary course of business and use the proceeds to (i) repay existing indebtedness, (ii) make investments in marketable and other securities, (iii) fund major capital expenditures or the acquisition of other assets outside the ordinary course of business or (iv) pay dividends.

The TiO₂ industry is cyclical, and changes in industry economic conditions significantly impact earnings and operating cash flows. Changes in TiO₂ pricing, production volumes and customer demand, among other things, could significantly affect our liquidity.

We routinely evaluate our liquidity requirements, alternative uses of capital, capital needs and availability of resources in view of, among other things, our dividend policy, our debt service and capital expenditure requirements and estimated future operating cash flows. As a result of this process, we have in the past and may in the future seek to reduce, refinance, repurchase or restructure indebtedness, raise additional capital, repurchase shares of our common stock, modify our dividend policy, restructure ownership interests, sell interests in our subsidiaries or other assets, or take a combination of these steps or other steps to manage our liquidity and capital resources. Such activities have in the past and may in the future involve related companies. In the normal course of our business, we may investigate, evaluate, discuss and engage in acquisition, joint venture, strategic relationship and other business combination opportunities in the TiO₂ industry. In the event of any future acquisition or joint venture opportunity, we may consider using then-available liquidity, issuing our equity securities or incurring additional indebtedness.

At September 30, 2016, we had aggregate cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash on hand of \$93.3 million, of which \$90.2 million was held by non-U.S. subsidiaries. At September 30, 2016, we had approximately \$57.4 million available for additional borrowing under our North American revolving credit facility. Based on the terms of our European credit facility (including the net debt to EBITDA financial test discussed above) and the borrowers' EBITDA over the last twelve months ending September 30, 2016, our borrowing availability at September 30, 2016 under this facility is approximately 22% of the credit facility, or €26.4 million (\$29.6 million). We could borrow all available amounts under each of our credit facilities without violating our existing debt covenants. Based upon our expectation for the TiO₂ industry and anticipated demands on cash resources, we expect to have sufficient liquidity to meet our short term obligations (defined as the twelve-month period ending September 30, 2017) and our long-term obligations (defined as the five-year period ending September 30, 2021, our time period for long-term budgeting). If actual developments differ from our expectations, our liquidity could be adversely affected. Our North American revolving credit facility matures in June 2017, and our European credit facility matures in September 2017. We believe we will be able to obtain an extension of these facilities in the normal course of business on or prior to their respective maturity dates.

Capital expenditures

We currently estimate that we will invest approximately \$63 million in capital expenditures primarily to maintain and improve our existing facilities during 2016, including the \$34.3 million we have spent through September 30, 2016. As noted above, a portion of planned capital expenditures in 2016 relates to the implementation of a new accounting and manufacturing system.

Stock repurchase program

At September 30, 2016, we have 1,951,000 shares available for repurchase under a stock repurchase program authorized by our board of directors.

Off-balance sheet financing

We do not have any off-balance sheet financing agreements other than the operating leases discussed in our 2015 Annual Report.

Commitments and contingencies

See Notes 8 and 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of certain income tax examinations currently underway and legal proceedings.

Recent accounting pronouncements

See Note 16 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical accounting policies

For a discussion of our critical accounting policies, refer to Part I, Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our 2015 Annual Report. There have been no changes in our critical accounting policies during the first nine months of 2016.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

General

We are exposed to market risk, including currency exchange rates, interest rates and security prices, and raw material prices. There have been no material changes in these market risks since we filed our 2015 Annual Report, and refer you to Part I, Item 7A. - “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk” in our 2015 Annual Report. See also Note 13 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures which, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e), means controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information we are required to disclose in the reports we file or submit to the SEC under the Act is

accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions to be made regarding required disclosure. Each of Bobby D. O'Brien, our Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and Gregory M. Swalwell, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2016. Based upon their evaluation, these executive officers have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the date of such evaluation.

Internal control over financial reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting which, as defined by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) means a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets,
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors, and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of an unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

As permitted by the SEC, our assessment of internal control over financial reporting excludes (i) internal control over financial reporting of our equity method investees and (ii) internal control over the preparation of any financial statement schedules which would be required by Article 12 of Regulation S-X. However, our assessment of internal control over financial reporting with respect to our equity method investees did include our controls over the recording of amounts related to our investment that are recorded in our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, including controls over the selection of accounting methods for our investments, the recognition of equity method earnings and losses and the determination, valuation and recording of our investment account balances.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There has been no change to our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Refer to Note 12 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, our 2015 Annual Report and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 for descriptions of certain legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

For a discussion of other risk factors related to our businesses, refer to Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors," in our 2015 Annual report. There have been no material changes to such risk factors during the three months ended September 30, 2016.

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1 Certification

31.2 Certification

32.1 Certification

101.INS XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

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.

Kronos Worldwide, Inc.
(Registrant)

Date: November 7, 2016 /s/ Gregory M. Swalwell
Gregory M. Swalwell
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: November 7, 2016 /s/ Tim C. Hafer
Tim C. Hafer
Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)