

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC

FORM 10-K (Annual Report)

Filed 02/27/14 for the Period Ending 12/31/13

Address	1025 ELDORADO BOULEVARD BLDG 2000 BROOMFIELD, CO 80021
Telephone	7208881000
CIK	0000794323
Symbol	LVLT
SIC Code	4813 - Telephone Communications, Except Radiotelephone
Industry	Communications Services
Sector	Services
Fiscal Year	12/31

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

or

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

For the transition period to

Commission file number 0-15658

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State of Incorporation)

47-0210602

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

1025 Eldorado Blvd., Broomfield, CO

(Address of principal executive offices)

80021-8869

(Zip Code)

(720) 888-1000

(Registrant's telephone number,
including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act

None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined by Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting

company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of June 30, 2013, the aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant approximated \$2.429 billion based upon the closing price of the common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange as of the close of business on that date. Shares of common stock held by each executive officer and director and by each entity that owns 10% or more of the outstanding common stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

<u>Title</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share	235,236,508 as of February 24, 2014

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

List hereunder the following documents if incorporated by reference and the Part of the Form 10-K (e.g., Part I, Part II, etc.) into which the document is incorporated: (1) Any annual report to security holders; (2) Any proxy or information statement; and (3) Any prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) and (c) under the Securities Act of 1933. The listed documents should be clearly described for identification purposes (e.g., annual report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 24, 1980.)

Portions of the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Table of Contents

	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Part I</u>	
<u>Item 1</u> <u>Business</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Item 1A</u> <u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>Item 1B</u> <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>Item 2</u> <u>Properties</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>Item 3</u> <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>59</u>
<u>Item 4</u> <u>Mining and Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>59</u>
 <u>Part II</u>	
<u>Item 5</u> <u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Item 6</u> <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>64</u>
<u>Item 7</u> <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Item 7A</u> <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>Item 8</u> <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>92</u>
<u>Item 9</u> <u>Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>92</u>
<u>Item 9A</u> <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>92</u>
<u>Item 9B</u> <u>Other Information</u>	<u>92</u>
 <u>Part III</u>	
<u>Item 10</u> <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>93</u>
<u>Item 11</u> <u>Executive Compensation</u>	<u>93</u>
<u>Item 12</u> <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	<u>93</u>
<u>Item 13</u> <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	<u>93</u>
<u>Item 14</u> <u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	<u>93</u>
 <u>Part IV</u>	
<u>Item 15</u> <u>Exhibits, Financial Statements Schedules</u>	<u>93</u>
<u>Index to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-1</u>

Unless the context otherwise requires or expressly stated herein, when we use the words "Level 3," "we," "us," or "our company" in this annual report on Form 10-K, we are referring to Level 3 Communications, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries,. Throughout this Form 10-K, we use various industry terms and abbreviations, which we have defined in the Glossary of Terms at the end of Item 1, "Business." The Level 3 logo and Level 3 are registered service marks of our wholly owned subsidiary, Level 3 Communications, LLC, in the United States and other countries. All rights are reserved. This Form 10-K refers to trade names and trademarks of other companies. The mention of these trade names and trademarks in this Form 10-K is made with due recognition of the rights of these companies and without any intent to misappropriate those names or marks. All other trade names and trademarks appearing in this Form 10-K are the property of their respective owners.

**Cautionary Factors That May Affect Future Results
(Cautionary Statements Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995)**

This Form 10-K contains statements and information that are based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to us. When we use words like "plan", "estimate," "expect," "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "goal," "seek," "project," "strategy," "future," "likely," "may," "should," "will" and similar expressions with respect to future periods in this Form 10-K, as they relate to us or our management, we are intending to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions.

Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those described in this document. These statements include, among others, statements concerning:

- our communications business, its advantages and our strategy for continuing to pursue our business;
- anticipated development and launch of new services in our business;
- anticipated dates on which we will begin providing certain services or reach specific milestones;
- growth of the communications industry;
- expectations as to our future revenue, margins, expenses, cash flows, profitability and capital requirements; and
- other statements of expectations, beliefs, future plans and strategies, anticipated developments and other matters that are not historical facts.

These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including financial, regulatory, environmental, industry growth and trend projections, that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the statements. The most important factors that could prevent us from achieving our stated goals include, but are not limited to, the effects on our business and our customers of general economic and financial market conditions as well as our failure to:

- increase revenue from the services we offer;
- successfully use new technology and information systems to support new and existing services;

- prevent process and system failures that significantly disrupt the availability and quality of the services that we provide;
- prevent our security measures from being breached, or our services from being degraded as a result of security breaches;
- develop new services that meet customer demands and generate acceptable margins;
- effectively manage expansions to our operations;
- provide services that do not infringe the intellectual property and proprietary rights of others;
- attract and retain qualified management and other personnel; and
- meet all of the terms and conditions of our debt obligations.

Except as required by applicable law and regulations, we undertake no obligation to publicly update any statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Further disclosures that we make on related subjects in our additional filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") should be consulted. For further information regarding the risks and uncertainties that may affect our future results, please review the information set forth below under Item 1A, "Risk Factors."

Part I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Introduction

We are a facilities-based provider of a broad range of integrated communications services. A facilities-based provider is a provider that owns or leases a substantial portion of the plant, property and equipment necessary to provide its services. We have created our communications network by constructing our own assets and through a combination of purchasing other companies and purchasing or leasing facilities from others. Our network is an international, facilities-based communications network. We designed our network to provide communications services that employ and take advantage of rapidly improving underlying optical, Internet Protocol, computing and storage technologies.

Our company was incorporated as Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. in Delaware in 1941 to continue a construction business founded in Omaha, Nebraska in 1884. In subsequent years, we invested a portion of the cash flow generated by our construction activities in a variety of other businesses, including, among other things, the communications business. In 1998, our historical construction business was split off from the remainder of our operations. In conjunction with the split-off, we changed our name to "Level 3 Communications, Inc.," and the entity that held the prior construction business was named "Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc." We sold various businesses subsequent to the split-off, including the sale of our coal mining business in November 2011, as part of our long-term strategy to focus on core communications business operations. In October 2011, a subsidiary of Level 3 completed an amalgamation with Global Crossing Limited through a tax free, stock for stock transaction. The amalgamated company became an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Level 3. The combined results of operations of Level 3 and Global Crossing have been included in our consolidated results of operations beginning in October 2011.

As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately 10,000 total employees. We believe that our success depends in large part on our ability to attract and retain substantial numbers of qualified employees.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. These filings are available to the public on the Internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You may also read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room, located at 100 F Street, N.E. Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Our Form 10-K and all other reports and amendments filed with or furnished to the SEC are publicly available free of charge on the investor relations section of our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such materials with, or furnish them to, the SEC. Our website is www.level3.com. We caution you that the information on our website is not part of this or any other report we file with, or furnish to, the SEC.

Business Overview and Strategy

Level 3's vision is to be the trusted connection to the networked world. We seek to achieve this vision through the organizational framework of operational excellence and by focusing on:

- maximizing the value of our network for our customers by expanding the breadth and depth of our network from local to global access;
- delivering an exceptional and consistent customer experience by innovating to improve the efficiency and scalability of our operating platform; and
- generating profitable growth by focusing on enterprise customers and layering value-added services onto existing network and operational capabilities.

For Level 3, operational excellence means having a culture and business environment that makes it easy for customers to do business with us, and providing competitive, reliable and secure services on our local-to-global network with superior price value. Our focus on operational excellence means that we are working to streamline our systems and business processes to deliver a superior customer experience, and to reduce overhead costs and transactional costs for ourselves and for our customers.

We believe that we can be successful by making our customers, which include enterprises, government entities, research and educational institutions and other communications carriers, the focal point of all we do. Our value proposition is structured to be fully aligned with helping our customers meet their growth, efficiency and security business challenges both today and in the future and across the globe wherever our services are available. With a customer-first mentality, passion for reliability and security and local-to-global connectivity with end to end responsibility, we seek to help our customers do more with less resources.

We believe that advances in optical and Internet Protocol, or IP, technologies have facilitated, and will continue to facilitate, decreases in unit costs for communications service providers that are able to most effectively take advantage of these technology advances. We believe that, over time, rapidly improving technologies and high demand elasticity are the two primary factors that continue to drive this market dynamic.

In addition, enterprises are increasingly moving their content and applications to third party providers of on-demand server and storage resources to reduce the costs and complexity of their information technology, or IT, operations. Since these server and storage resources can be offsite in any location and are often virtualized (as opposed to residing on dedicated hardware in a known location) they are referred to as services "in the Cloud."

Today's market drivers can be broken into three categories as they pertain to our core business strategy.

- *Growth* : Globalization trends continue as customers look for growth from emerging markets, particularly with respect to enterprise customers. Additional opportunities for

growth are present as a result of changing regulatory requirements in industries such as healthcare, consumer privacy, and financial services.

- *Efficiency* : Cloud application adoption continues to grow for all businesses, especially our enterprise customers. Mobility and Internet connected device proliferation continue to increase the rate at which content - especially video - is consumed, which in turn results in increased demand for higher bandwidth to enable that delivery and consumption. Our product teams must continuously innovate to deliver the services that meet customer needs as the market evolves.
- *Security* : Cyber threats continue to escalate, which affects both us and our customers. As more enterprise customer data and applications move to the cloud, maintaining a secure network and collection of systems and processes, sometimes referred to as an "ecosystem," are more important than ever.

In recent years, both Internet Protocol and optical based networking technologies have undergone extremely rapid innovation, due, in large part, to market based development of underlying technologies. This rapid technology innovation has resulted in rapid improvement in the functionality and applications supported by these technologies. We believe that this rapid innovation will continue well into the future across a number of different aspects of the communications marketplace.

We also believe that decreases in communications services costs and prices cause the development of new bandwidth intensive applications, which, over time, result in even more significant increases in bandwidth demand. In addition, we believe that communications services are direct substitutes for other, existing modes of information distribution from sources such as traditional broadcast entertainment as well as distribution of software, audio and video content using physical media delivered using physical transportation systems. An example of this dynamic is the use of the Internet for the distribution of video. We believe that as communications services improve more rapidly than these alternative content distribution systems, demand for Internet delivered video will continue to grow rapidly. We also believe that high elasticity of demand for both new applications and the substitution for existing distribution systems will continue for the foreseeable future. We believe that while high demand elasticity will be manifested over time, actions taken by traditional information distribution channels, government regulation and communications supply chain inefficiencies may delay realization of that demand.

We believe that there are significant implications that result from these market dynamics. First, given the rapid rate of improvement in optical and Internet Protocol technologies, communications service providers that are most effective at rapidly deploying new services that take advantage of these technologies will have an inherent cost and service advantage over companies that are less effective at deploying new services that use these technologies. In addition, given the consolidation in the number of local access providers-that is, the providers of connections from intercity networks to traffic aggregation points or end user locations-communications service providers that have ownership of local and/or metropolitan network facilities as opposed to communications service providers that obtain these facilities from others will have an inherent cost and service advantage over companies that do not have ownership over these types of assets. With respect to the migration to Cloud services, this market dynamic creates opportunities for us to provide secure and high performance network connections to our enterprise customers, to enable their employees to connect seamlessly to their content and applications in the Cloud.

In view of these market and technology opportunities, we seek to serve business customers by using a customer first focus and providing a broad range of communications services over our advanced and extensive fiber optic network. Our processes and systems were designed to provide efficient and scalable services over a modern fiber optic network that deploys Internet Protocol technologies. With our network's extensive geographic reach and deep reach into major metropolitan areas of the United States, Europe and Latin America, we are positioned to provide end-to-end services for business customers

entirely on our own facilities across multiple continents. We plan to continually expand this fiber optic network to new locations where the demands of our customers and potential customers justify the costs of expansion.

We provide communications services to a wide range of enterprise and wholesale customers. Enterprise customers use our services for their own needs. Wholesale customers may use our services as a component in their own offering of telecommunications services to their customers.

We aim over the long run to expand our fiber optic network to reach all locations where our customers' communications needs are large enough to justify the upfront capital investment. This allows us to provide an end-to-end connection for the customer across our own fiber optic network, which is more secure and efficient, both for us and for the customer, and allows us to deliver a superior customer experience. Today and for the foreseeable future, we will need to connect to some locations using the networks of other carriers. We manage these relationships with other carriers to make the interconnection as efficient and effective as possible. We seek to minimize the need for these "off network" connections by targeting customers whose needs can be met primarily over our network and by building our network to as many high-traffic locations as possible.

Our fiber optic network has extensive reach across North America, Europe and Latin America. Our network reaches not only hundreds of cities (we refer to the part of our network connecting the larger cities as our "intercity" network) but also includes fiber optic routes around the various parts of the larger metropolitan areas (we refer to this part of our network as our "metropolitan" or "metro" networks), which allows us to connect directly with wholesale customers in major traffic aggregation centers (such as central offices of local exchange carriers) and with many medium and large enterprise customers at their offices and data centers. In addition, the fact that our metro networks have significant reach throughout major metropolitan areas means that we can make relatively short network extensions to reach customer locations that our network does not currently reach.

To connect our networks in North America, Europe and Latin America, as well as to connect our network to cities in other parts of the world, we own several undersea cables and have purchased capacity on cables owned by others. Since undersea cables require very large upfront investment and have very large capacity compared to the needs of any one carrier, they typically are either owned by a consortia of carriers or are financed significantly by selling a large amount of capacity to other carriers either before the cable is built or shortly thereafter. We (including our Global Crossing subsidiaries) historically have been active both in building undersea cables and in buying capacity from others. Today we own more than 33,000 route miles of undersea fiber optic cables around the world. In addition, as we have points of presence (PoPs) in Asia, Africa and Australia, we have also purchased capacity on others' undersea cables to allow us to offer services in those regions despite the fact that we do not have extensive fiber optic networks of our own in these regions. This is important to our ability to handle the global needs of our multinational customers. For more information about our network, see Item 1, "Business - Our Communication Network" below.

For larger customers, certain specialized real estate is often required to house the equipment that we and the customer use to exchange traffic. This space requires a significantly concentrated amount of electric power and cooling, as well as server racks, fiber optic cables and other technical equipment. Such specialized real estate, depending upon its nature and the type of companies that use it, is referred to variously as "colocation" or "data center" space. For interconnection among wholesale carriers and some of the largest enterprise customers, real estate owned by third parties is often used. We occasionally use space of our customers or other carriers. We own or lease more than 200 colocation facilities in North America, more than 100 colocation facilities in Europe, and 12 colocation facilities in Latin America. In addition, we operate 18 data center facilities in Latin America, Europe and North America. Additionally, for some of our enterprise customers, we have data center space equipped with Level 3 servers that are managed as a platform for enterprise customers to use for their own data

management needs. In such data center space, we provide certain enterprise customers various services, such as capacity management and security.

Our business includes voice services. Historically, end-user voice services were provided over a network of local exchange carriers whose copper wire networks were dedicated to that service. Today, voice services can be carried over the Internet as a data service. This type of voice service usually is referred to as "voice over Internet Protocol," or "VoIP". Since many calls include a connection to the traditional voice network on one end and a VoIP connection on the other, early in our existence we became deeply involved in managing connections between VoIP customers and those on the traditional public switched telephone network. This involves not only developing and managing equipment and software specialized for that purpose but also developing physical connections of our Internet Protocol network with the traditional networks of the various local exchange carriers. Additionally, we have also physically interconnected our IP network with the networks of many cellular telephone carriers. This enables us to provide what we believe is a more comprehensive service than most other carriers can provide to handle customers' needs for voice connections in today's changing communications environment. Our services that manage the initiation or termination of customers' voice calls generally are referred to as "local voice" services. Our voice services also include our comprehensive suite of audio, web and video collaboration services.

We also provide services that handle the termination of bulk minutes on behalf of other carriers. We refer to these as "wholesale voice" services. These services are provided in a very competitive environment in which many carriers participate and the customer typically uses automated systems to choose the least expensive way to terminate traffic to each city around the world on a minute-by-minute basis. Once our network is chosen to terminate calls to a given location, large numbers of calls are carried simultaneously over our network until the customer decides to switch the traffic to another carrier.

We provide specialized communications services for companies that distribute video or other digitized content across the Internet. Because the amount of bandwidth required by such media is large compared to static web page browsing, special services are required to ensure delivery of such content at desired levels of quality. We have developed a system of servers, with software to control them, that store more popular content in various locations around the world. The aim is to store content more locally so that content is not transferred very far across the Internet. This type of service typically is referred to as a "Content Delivery Network," or "CDN." We also have specialized video services to handle the needs of broadcasters for the rapid transmission of the very large streams of information that emerge when live events are broadcast. We carry these video streams across our network to central locations specified by the broadcasters and from which these customers broadcast their final edited content via their own networks.

Managing the transmission of information across our network requires the proper management of many interconnected technologies, processes and systems in order to provide high quality, convenient secure and reliable services for our customers. Some of these services may be charged for separately, while others are included as an integral part of our more basic services. Examples of services that are typically charged separately include network security (i.e., helping customers keep their information safe) and network monitoring (i.e., keeping customers informed of the status of various equipment and sub-parts of their connections). We regularly develop new features and ancillary services to keep our network services as valuable as possible to our target customers.

Since a large portion of our communications services are purchased by companies to interconnect their own information technology applications, often we find that certain customers need ancillary services that are not clearly part of communications network services and may more properly be described as information technology services. Many times this distinction is clear; other times it is not. In an effort to ensure that our customers receive a superior overall experience, we frequently enter into partnerships with providers that specialize in these information technology services, so that we can assemble the full collection of services for the customer. In making the decision to add such services, we

consider several factors including our core strengths, the existence of other parties with whom we can work to satisfy the customers' needs, how important it is to customers that the new service be combined into a single Level 3 offering, and the size of the incremental market that would become addressable by offering such services. For more information about our service offerings, see Item 1, "Business - Our Service Offerings" below.

We are currently focusing our attention on a number of operational and financial objectives, including:

- growing revenue by increasing sales generated by our Core Network Services;
- focusing on our Enterprise customers, as this customer group has the largest potential for significant growth;
- continually improving the customer experience to increase customer retention and reduce customer churn;
- launching new products and services to meet customer needs, in particular for enterprise customers;
- reducing network costs and operating expenses;
- achieving sustainable generation of positive cash flows from operations;
- continuing to show improvement in Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in Item 7, "Management's Discussions and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation") as a percentage of revenue;
- localizing certain decision making and interaction with our enterprise customers in those locations, including leveraging our existing network assets;
- concentrating our capital expenditures on those technologies and assets that enable us to develop our Core Network Services;
- managing our Wholesale Voice Services for margin contribution; and
- refinancing our future debt maturities.

For a discussion of our Core Network Services and Wholesale Voice Services, see Item 1, "Business-Our Service Offerings" below.

Our Strengths

We believe that the following strengths will assist us in implementing our strategy:

- *Experienced Management Team.* We have assembled a management team that we believe is well suited for our business objectives and strategy. Our senior management has substantial experience in leading the development, marketing and sale of communications services and in managing, designing and constructing metropolitan, intercity and international networks.
- *Recognized Industry Leadership.* We have a proven track record among communication service providers for being the first to implement many new technologies, including: global

MPLS network in 2001, first global provider with IPV6 natively deployed, first to introduce VoIP and MPLS, and the first converged IP solution.

- *Global Reach of Our Network* . We deliver services to more than 60 countries around the world on our global network. Our network connects and crosses North America, Latin America, Europe and a portion of the Asia/Pacific region.
- *A Broad Range of Communications Services*. We provide a broad range of communications services designed to meet the needs of our customers over our network. Our communications service offerings include:
 - Colocation and data center services, which offer high quality, data center space where customers can locate servers, content storage devices and communications network equipment in a safe and secure technical operating environment;
 - Transport service, which includes services such as wavelengths and private line services (transoceanic, backhaul, intercity, metro and unprotected private line services);
 - Internet and data services, which includes Internet access and IP and Ethernet Virtual Private Networks, content distribution services including caching and downloading, streaming as well as video broadcast services; and
 - Voice and collaboration services, which includes enterprise or business voice services, wholesale VoIP component services, wholesale voice origination and termination services, voice, web and video conferencing and collaboration services.

The availability of these services varies by location.

For several years we have been developing services that take advantage of the investment that we have made in our network and that generally target large, existing markets for services. We have also expanded our existing markets for communications services through the acquisitions that we have completed, which has significantly increased the global reach of our network. Through our efforts we have increased significantly our addressable market by adding new targeted customers as well as new voice and data services that take advantage of the geographic coverage and cost advantages of our network.

- *Significant Metropolitan Network Platform*. As of December 31, 2013, we have metropolitan fiber networks in approximately 170 markets in North America, Europe and Latin America, which contain approximately 36,000 route miles. Our metropolitan networks enable us to connect directly to points of traffic aggregation and customer locations and reduce our costs for the termination of our customers' communications traffic on other carriers' networks.
- *End-to-End Network Platform* . Our strategy is to deploy network infrastructure in major metropolitan areas and to link these networks with significant intercity and trans-oceanic networks in North America, Europe and Latin America. We believe that the integration of our metropolitan and intercity networks with our colocation facilities will expand the scope and reach of our on-net customer coverage, facilitate the uniform deployment of technological innovations as we manage our future upgrade paths and allow us to grow or scale our service offerings rapidly. We believe that we have a unique combination of:
 - a substantial intercity network;
 - large fiber count metropolitan networks;

- global network reach;
 - substantial colocation facilities; and
 - innovative content distribution technology and services.
- *Advanced IP Backbone.* We operate one of the largest international IP networks or backbones. Our IP services deliver a broad range of IP transit and network interconnection solutions tailored to meet the varied needs of high bandwidth users.
 - *Extensive Patent Portfolio .* Our patent portfolio includes patents covering technologies ranging from data and voice services, to content distribution, to transmission and networking equipment. We utilize our patent portfolio in multiple ways. First, developing or acquiring technologies and receiving the legal right to preclude others from using them may give us a competitive advantage. Second, the breadth and depth of our patent portfolio may deter others, particularly telecommunications operators, from bringing patent infringement claims against us for fear of counter-claim by us. We will continue to file new patent applications as we enhance and develop products and services, we will continue to seek opportunities to expand our patent portfolio through strategic acquisitions and licensing, and we will continue to appropriately enforce our patents against infringement by others.
 - *Softswitch Based Co-Carrier Network.* Our experience in operating our softswitch based co-carrier network combines with extensive local interconnection with local exchange carriers, experience in scaling a softswitch based platform, and an ability to provide seamless interconnection to the traditional telephone network or PSTN. We believe that our extensive co-carrier network and softswitch infrastructure provides us with a competitive advantage in providing various voice over IP or VoIP services.
 - *A More Readily Upgradeable Network Infrastructure.* We generally endeavor to design a new networks to take advantage of technological innovations, incorporating many of the features that are not present in older communications networks. We design the transmission network to optimize aspects of fiber and optronics simultaneously as a system to provide an efficient cost structure for the services that we deliver to our customers. As fiber and optical transmission technology changes, we expect to realize new unit cost improvements by deploying more cost efficient technologies in our network. We believe that our network, process and system design will enable us to lower costs and prices with the aim of enjoying higher margins than our competitors.

Our Service Offerings

We offer a broad range of communications services, which currently include the following services. All of these services are available to all of our customers. However their availability varies by location. The following is an overview description of some of the services that we offer.

Core Network Services. The following are the communications services that are included in our financial reporting of Core Network Services revenue.

- *Transport Services.* Transport services include wavelengths, private lines, transoceanic services, and dark fiber, as well as related professional services. These services are available across our metropolitan and intercity fiber network. Wavelength services provide unprotected point-to-point connections of a fixed amount of bandwidth with Ethernet or SONET interfaces. Wavelength services are available at a range of speeds from 1 Gbps to more than 100 Gbps. This service offering targets customers that require significant amounts of bandwidth, desire

more direct control and provide their own network management. Private line services are also point-to-point connections of dedicated bandwidth but include SONET or Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) protection to provide resiliency to fiber or equipment outages. Private line services are available in a wide range of speeds with electrical, optical and Ethernet interfaces. We also provide transport services within our transatlantic cable system connecting North America, Europe and Latin America as well as via leased bulk capacity on other transoceanic systems. International backhaul transport services, interconnecting cable landing stations and our terrestrial North American, European and Latin American networks, are also available.

Our dark fiber service provides carriers, service providers, government entities and enterprises a fiber solution when unique applications, control or scale requirements make this service desirable. This includes fiber, colocation space in our Gateways and in our network facilities, power and physical operations and maintenance of the fiber and associated infrastructure. Professional services related to our transport and data services include network architectural design, engineering, installation and turn-up, ongoing network monitoring and management services, and field technical services.

- *Colocation and Data Center Services.* Colocation and Data Center services include data center facilities and services including cloud, hosting, and application management solutions. Our data center facilities offer high quality, data center space where customers can locate servers, content storage devices and communications network equipment in a safe and secure technical operating environment. In addition, we offer high-speed, reliable connectivity to our network and to other networks, including metro and intercity networks, the traditional public switched telephone network and the Internet. Our data center services range from single tenant blade hosting and cloud services to more complex managed solutions, including disaster recovery, applications management, business continuity, and security services to manage mission critical applications.
- *Security Services.* Also reported in this category, Level 3 Security Solutions can be used to enable customers to address the growing threat of cyber-attack and allow customers to create a secure network, safeguard brand value, enable business continuity, and avoid complexity and cost. Our Security Services include: Secure Access which provides secure and encrypted connectivity for mobile users or remote offices; Cloud and Premises based Managed Firewall and Unified Threat Management Services including Intrusion Prevention and Detection service and Web Content filtering; network-based Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Mitigation, which protects against Internet based DDoS attacks; and Security Consulting services for Governance, Risk Management and Compliance. Security Services are sold stand-alone or in conjunction with Data Services.
- *IP and Data Services .* Data services include Internet Services, virtual private network ("VPN") service, content delivery network ("CDN") service, media delivery service, Vyvx broadcast service, Converged Business Network service and Managed Services.
 - *Internet Services.* We offer wholesale and content provider customers with high speed access to the Internet over one of the largest international Internet backbones. Using largely our own intercity and metropolitan networks in North America, Europe and Latin America, we provide customers with high performance, reliability and scalability. Access to the Internet is enabled through interconnection among our customers across our network as well as interconnections with other Internet service provider "peers."

The service is available stand-alone or in conjunction with managed services offerings, such as Managed Router where we deploy and manage a router that is on

the customer premise or our network-based Distributed Denial of Service, or DDoS, Mitigation, which protects our business customers from Internet based DDoS attacks.

- *VPN Service*. Built on our optical transport network, we offer customers the ability to create private point-to-point, point-to-multipoint, and full-mesh networks based on IP VPN, Virtual Private LAN service, or VPLS, Ethernet Virtual Private Line, or EVPL, or MPLS VPN technologies. These services allow service providers, enterprises and government entities to replace multiple networks with a single, cost-effective solution that simplifies the transmission of voice, video, and data over a single or converged network, while delivering high quality of service and security. These services are used for service provider and corporate data and voice networks, data center networking, disaster recovery and out-of-region or redundant customer connectivity for other service providers. VPN services are sold stand-alone or in conjunction with our managed services offerings.
- *CDN Services*. Our content delivery network services combine our IP network, Gateway facilities and patented technology that directs a requestor or end user to the best location or server cluster in our network to retrieve the requested content based on location and network conditions. Our CDN service provides customers with improved performance, economics, scalability, reliability and reach for their web applications. Our caching and download services provide efficient http delivery of large files such as video, software, security patches, audio and graphics to mass audiences. Our streaming service can be used to deliver high performance streams, either live or on-demand, to end users using leading proprietary protocols. Each service set provides flexible features to enable customers to control their content delivery to ensure quality end-user experience, security, freshness and targeting. We also offer storage solutions enabling customers to upload and store content to our network as part of an optimized delivery platform. In addition to our delivery services, our patented Intelligent Traffic Management service enables customers to set rules to dynamically route traffic to meet failover or dual vendor objectives.
- *Media Delivery Service*. We offer media delivery service to customers seeking to manage, protect and monetize content delivered over the Internet. Our media delivery service extends support for online distribution models and operation by providing customers with means to ingest and digitize live video content and to manage the organization and presentation of both live and on demand video to end users via a content management system. Additionally, support for content monetization via paid and advertising supported models is provided. Our media delivery services leverage our content delivery network for the delivery of managed content to end users.
- *Vyvx Broadcast Service*. We offer various services to provide audio and video feeds over fiber or satellite for broadcast and production customers. These services vary in capacity provided, frequency of use (that is, may be provided on an occasional or dedicated basis) and price. Super Bowl XLVIII[®] marked the 25th consecutive year that Vyvx Services were used to support live video transmissions for the game and related content, and the 11th year supported HD video transmission using IP/MPLS technology. In addition to professional sports venues, we are seeking to expand the offering of these services to college campuses across North America. We also offer encoding services to translate the broadcast video feeds we carry for our customers into formats for Internet distribution.
- *Managed Services*. This category includes our complete portfolio of advanced performance and managed services, including professional services. Our teams of professionals work with

customers to design and customize solutions that match their strategy and can help customers increase network efficiency, reduce overall operational costs, supplement skill sets, or provide specialist knowledge. Services included Managed Router, Application Performance Management, Managed WAN Optimization, Managed Ethernet Services and a variety of other professional services to meet customer needs. Managed Services are purchased in conjunction with our other network services.

- *Cloud and IT Services* . Our multi-disciplinary cloud services draw on many products across our products that are described above. Our Cloud and IT-based services include Level 3 Cloud Connect Solutions, Communications as a Service and Data Center Services. These solutions are focused on the transport and delivery of enterprise data and applications.
 - *Level 3 Cloud Connect Solutions* . Level 3 Cloud Connect Solutions create a secure, reliable path for customers to realize the efficiency, scalability and flexibility of the cloud, providing a private network that connects enterprises with leading cloud and data center providers around the world, including Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft Azure ExpressRoute.
 - *Communications as a Service (CaaS)* . Our Communications as a Service (CaaS) product offering delivers a Session Initiated Protocol, or SIP, based audio collaboration and on-net web conferencing over a virtual private network using a hosted model.
- *Voice Services* . We offer a broad range of local and enterprise voice services including VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) services and traditional circuit-switch based services. Our local and enterprise voice services include VoIP enhanced local service, SIP Trunking, local inbound service, Primary Rate Interface ("PRI") service, long distance service, toll free service and a comprehensive suite of audio, web and video collaboration services. The following is a general description of our voice services. Some of the following services are also offered to our wholesale voice customers. For financial reporting purposes, voice services also include our collaboration services that are described below.
 - *VoIP Enhanced Local*. Our VoIP enhanced local service is a VoIP service that enables broadband cable operators, IXCs, voice over IP providers, and other companies operating their own switching infrastructure to launch IP-based local and long-distance voice services via any broadband connection. The service is also used by enterprises that self-provide their own local voice features and call routing within premises-based IP PBX equipment. The service includes the essential building blocks required for residential or business voice service such as local phone numbers, local number portability, local and long distance calling, 911, operator assistance, directory listings, and directory assistance.
 - *SIP Trunking*. SIP Trunking is a VoIP-based local phone service offered to medium and large enterprises as a replacement for traditional fully featured enterprise TDM voice services. SIP Trunking allows customers with an IP PBX to manage calls to and from the PSTN without having to purchase traditional access lines dedicated to voice. SIP Trunking includes basic local phone service components such as local phone numbers, 911, operator assistance, directory listings, local and long distance calling. In addition, customers select from a full set of feature packages that provide core call control features such as call forwarding, call waiting and call transfer, as well as advanced features such as unified messaging and one-number identity.
 - *Local Inbound*. Our local inbound service terminates traditional telephone network originated calls to Internet Protocol termination points. Customers, such as call

centers, conferencing providers, voice over IP service providers and enterprises, can obtain telephone numbers from us or port-in local telephone numbers that the customer already controls. These local calls are then converted to IP and transported over our backbone to a customer's IP voice application at a customer-selected IP voice end point.

- *Enterprise Long Distance.* Our long distance service portfolio consists of local and long distance transport and termination services. Medium and large enterprises purchase our long distance services for their corporate calling or outbound contact center needs. All Level 3 long distance services are offered at the customer's option over circuit switch or softswitch technologies.
- *Enterprise Toll Free .* Our toll free service terminates toll free calls that are originated on the traditional telephone network. These toll free calls are carried over either a circuit switch or softswitch network and delivered to customers in Internet Protocol or traditional TDM format. Within this portfolio are Advanced Toll Free services that provide contact center customers the ability to define and control call handling and advanced routing between the Level 3 network and multiple customer contact center locations. Customers may also combine advanced routing with network-based Intelligent Voice Response, or IVR, services that drive call routing and handling based on the caller's interaction with the IVR.
- *Collaboration Services .* We offer a comprehensive suite of audio, web and video collaboration services, which include the following services:
 - *Audio Conferencing. Ready-Access[®],* our on-demand/reservation less audio conferencing service, provides toll free access in key business markets worldwide. We also provide operator-assisted, full-service conference calls where participants can access our service by dialing in on either a toll or a toll-free number, or by being dialed out to by an operator. Enhanced service options include conference playback, taping/transcription service, translation services and on-line participant lists.
 - *Web Conferencing.* Our *Ready-Access Web Meeting* is fully integrated with *Ready-Access* audio conferencing for on-demand collaboration, allowing customers to manage their calls on-line, change account options, share presentations with participants and record entire meetings, including visuals. *eMeeting* is a full-featured Web conferencing application that allows customers to collaborate and share documents, presentations, applications, data and feedback with polling and instant messaging features. *Live Meeting* service uses technology licensed from Microsoft[®] to allow multiple attendees to participate in meetings using only their computer, a phone, and an Internet connection. We have integrated *Ready-Access* as an audio conferencing component into *Live Meeting* .
 - *Videoconferencing Service.* Our videoconferencing service provides video over IP and ISDN platforms, using multi-point bridging to connect multiple sites. Enhanced options available with our videoconferencing services include scheduling, recording and hybrid meetings that combine our audio and video services.

Wholesale Voice Services. Our Wholesale Voice Services include voice termination and toll free service. These services share many of the same features as the local and enterprise voice services described above.

- *Voice Termination* . Our wholesale long distance offer include domestic and international voice termination services targeted to IXCs, wireless providers, local phone companies, cable companies, resellers and voice over IP providers.
- *Toll Free*. As with Enterprise Toll Free, Level 3's wholesale Toll Free service terminates toll free calls that are originated on the traditional telephone network. Customers for these services include call centers, conferencing providers, and voice over IP providers.

Other Communications Services. Our Other Communications Services include SBC Contract Services. Our SBC Contract Services relate to wholesale voice services provided under the SBC Master Services Agreement, which are gradually declining over time, and the agreement was obtained in the December 2005 acquisition of WilTel Communications Group, LLC.

Our priority remains to protect the confidentiality of our customers' data, and to protect and secure our network. In addition, it is our policy and our practice to comply with laws in every country where we operate, and to provide government agencies access to customer data only when we are compelled to do so by the laws in the country where the data is located. We will continue to operate our global network in this manner to comply with applicable laws and the regulatory requirements of the telecommunications industry.

For a discussion of certain geographic information regarding our revenue from external customers and long-lived assets and a discussion of financial information and operating segments, please see the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. For a discussion of our communications revenue, please see Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" appearing later in this Form 10-K.

Our management continues to review our existing lines of business and service offerings to determine how those lines of business and service offerings align with our strategy and our financial objectives. This exercise takes place in the ordinary course of our business. To the extent that certain lines of business or service offerings are not considered to be compatible with our strategy or with our financial objectives, we may exit those lines of business or stop offering those services in part or in whole.

Our Distribution Strategy

Our customers generally include the following types of customers: Enterprises; Content; Government and Wholesale. Our enterprise customers include:

- large multinational customers;
- large enterprises that purchase communications services in a manner similar to carriers;
- mid-size enterprises that purchase communications services on a regional or local basis;
- portals and large search enterprises;
- regional service providers;
- systems integrators; and
- software service providers.

Our Content customers comprise subgroups of customers including:

- Digital Entertainment, such as providers of online gaming; social networking providers; technology companies that enable digital advertising and digital ad agencies; and companies that provide video over the Internet;
- Media and Entertainment, such as media conglomerates; programmers; studios and production companies; and broadcast station ownership groups; and
- Sports teams (professional and college); and stadiums and venues.

Our Government customers include U.S. Federal government departments and agencies, the government departments and agencies of other countries around the world, U.S. states and municipalities as well as research and educational consortia.

Our Wholesale customers include domestic and international carriers; voice service providers, which include calling card companies, conferencing providers, and contact centers that use VoIP technology to better manage costs and enable advanced applications; wireless providers; and broadband cable television operators.

To implement our strategy and reach our target customers, we use a combination of a direct sales force, an inside or call center based sales force, and indirect sales channels of third-party agents. The specific elements that we use depend upon the nature of the customers that are being targeted.

We target business customers and other customers that make communications purchasing decisions on a local or regional basis with our direct sales force. Smaller opportunities are serviced by an inside or call center based sales force generally selling pre-defined bundles of services. The customers that we target with this combination are generally in the mid-market, small regional service providers, some educational institutions and some governmental entities. We also complement our direct and inside sales forces that targets these customers with an indirect sales channel of third-party agents and from time to time systems integrators.

We are seeking to expand our indirect sales channel to include expanded relationships with systems integrators. We have worked with systems integrators to provide services to those companies, which the system integrator then bundles into the services that it is providing to the ultimate end user customer. We are looking to apply this expanded relationship to both large and mid-market enterprise customers.

Our sales functions are supported by dedicated employees in sales and customer target marketing. These sales functions are also supported by centralized service or product management and development, general or corporate marketing, network services, engineering, information technology, and corporate functions including legal, finance, strategy and human resources.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, our top ten communications customers represented approximately 17% of our total communications revenue.

For a discussion of certain geographic information regarding how we manage our business, please see the discussion under Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" appearing later in this Form 10-K.

Our Communications Network

Our network is an advanced, international, facilities based communications network. We primarily provide services over our own facilities. As of December 31, 2013, our network encompasses:

- approximately 110,000 intercity route miles in North America, Europe and Latin America;
- metropolitan fiber networks in approximately 170 markets containing approximately 36,000 route miles;
- approximately eight million square feet of Gateway and transmission facilities in North America, Europe and Latin America;
- approximately 350 colocation and data center facilities globally;
- approximately 33,000 route miles of subsea optical fiber cable systems; and
- more than 60 countries in service around the world.

Terrestrial Intercity Networks. Our intercity network covers approximately 74,000 route miles in North America, 26,000 route miles in Europe, and 10,000 route miles in Latin America as of December 31, 2013. We may eliminate specific routes or duplicate routes as we continue to look at opportunities to optimize our cost structure and remove unnecessary cost. Our intercity network generally includes the following characteristics:

- *Optical fiber strands designed to accommodate Dense Wave Division Multiplexing, or DWDM, transmission technology.* Our optical fiber strands are designed to accommodate DWDM technology. We believe that the installation of newer optical fibers will allow a combination of greater wavelengths of light per strand, higher transmission speeds and longer physical spacing between network electronics. We also believe that each new generation of optical fiber will allow increases in the performance of these network design aspects and will therefore enable lower unit costs.
- *High speed intercity DWDM equipment.* Our high speed intercity DWDM equipment provides high quality, reliable and cost effective transmission across our fiber backbone. We are continually evaluating advancements in technology that will enable us to scale, lower our cost and provide higher speed services over our intercity network. We believe that the market will continue to move toward Ethernet based services and higher speed interfaces. Through our technology evaluations we believe that we have positioned ourselves to be able to deliver these capabilities for both our own IP network needs as well as those of our customers.
- *Open, non-proprietary hardware and software interfaces.* Our intercity network is designed to maximize the use of open, non-proprietary hardware and software interfaces to allow less costly upgrades as hardware and software technology improves.

Local Market Infrastructure. Our local facilities include fiber optic metropolitan networks connecting our intercity network and Gateways to buildings housing communications intensive end users, enterprise customers and traffic aggregation points-including ILEC and CLEC central offices, long distance carrier points-of-presence or POPs, cable head-ends, wireless providers' facilities and Internet peering and transit facilities. Our high fiber count metropolitan networks allow us to extend our services directly to our customers' locations at low costs, because the availability of this network infrastructure does not require extensive multiplexing equipment to reach a customer location, which is required in ordinary fiber constrained metropolitan networks. As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately 27,000, 3,200 and 6,200 route miles of metropolitan fiber networks in North America, Europe and Latin America, respectively, and had operational, facilities based, local metropolitan networks in 119, 36 and 14 markets in North America, Europe and Latin America, respectively.

We operate approximately eight million square feet of space for our Gateway and transmission facilities. Our initial Gateway facilities were designed to house local sales staff, operational staff, our transmission and Internet Protocol routing, Content Delivery Networks and voice switching facilities and technical space to accommodate colocation services that is, the colocation of equipment by high-volume Level 3 customers, in an environmentally controlled, secure site with direct access to Level 3's network generally through dual, fault tolerant connections. As of December 31, 2013, we had more than 200 colocation facilities in North America, more than 100 colocation facilities in Europe, and 14 colocation facilities in Latin America.

Most of these facilities offer a complete set of data center services ranging from housing and hosting, to more complex managed solutions, including disaster recovery, applications management, business continuity, and security services to manage mission critical applications.

Transoceanic Networks. We own a number of subsea fiber optic cable systems, including Atlantic Crossing -1 ("AC-1"), Atlantic Crossing-2 ("AC-2"), Mid-Atlantic Crossing ("MAC"), South American Crossing ("SAC"), Pan American Crossing ("PAC") and an approximately 300 route mile system connecting the U.K. and Ireland. AC-1 and AC-2 link our European network to our North American intercity network and each of AC-1 and AC-2 consists of four fiber strand pairs. MAC provides a strategic gateway between the Eastern Seaboard of the U.S. and our Latin America assets, a route that is experiencing acute demand growth and increasing capacity scarcity. SAC connects major markets throughout Latin America and is one of only two sub-sea systems currently in operation that circumnavigates the majority of South America. PAC is integrated with a 2,300 mile terrestrial ring route (including associated backhaul) within Mexico, as well as an extension to Costa Rica in 2008.

We also own capacity in the TAT-14 transatlantic cable system. In addition, we purchased 700 Gigabits of transatlantic capacity from Apollo Submarine Cable System Ltd. We have acquired an additional one Terabit of capacity on the Apollo South cable system, which will be drawn down over a multi-year period. We also are an owner of the Japan-US, and China-US cable systems, an indefeasible right of use, or IRU, holder on the Southern Cross cable system extending from Australia to California, as well as an owner of the Americas II cable extending from Florida to Brazil, and an IRU holder on the Arcos system in the Caribbean. In addition, we own capacity on the Reliance-Globacom transatlantic system Flag Atlantic-1 and capacity on the Hibernia transatlantic cable system.

Content Acquisition and Distribution Services Architecture. Content distribution network, or CDN, describes a system of computers networked together across the Internet to provide content to users in the most efficient manner to enable an optimal user experience. In a CDN, nodes or groups of computers are deployed in multiple locations closer to the end user, also known as the "edge of the network" and cooperate with each other to satisfy requests for content by end users, transparently moving content behind the scenes to optimize the delivery process. Requests for content are directed intelligently through sophisticated software applications to nodes that provide optimal performance for end users.

The CDN platform directs network traffic across our existing physical network and infrastructure. The CDN platform is composed of the edge server or computer that provides caching and streaming functions, and the global server that provides load balancing-that is, a computer that directs the traffic to the most efficient edge server to meet the end user's request. The edge server enables the storage of popular content in a location that is closer to the end user and thereby reduces bandwidth requirements and improves response times for that stored content. The global server or computer load balancing components of the CDN directs end user requests to the content source that is best able to serve the request of the particular end user, such as routing to the service node that is closest to the end user or to the one with enough capacity to service the request of the end user.

The Vyvx platform transmits audio and video programming for our customers over our fiber optic network and via satellite. We use our network to carry many live traditional broadcast and cable television events from the site of the event to the network control centers of the broadcasters of the event. These

events include, among other things, live sporting events of the major professional sports leagues. For live events where the location is not known in advance, such as breaking news stories in remote locations, we provide an integrated satellite and fiber optic network based service to transmit the content to our customers. Most of our customers for these services contract for the service on an event-by-event basis; however, we have some customers who have purchased a dedicated point-to-point service, which enables these customers to transmit programming at any time.

Our Patent Portfolio

Through acquisitions and through our own research and development, we have approximately 1,000 patents and patent applications in the United States and around the world, as of December 31, 2013. Our patent portfolio includes patents covering technologies ranging from data and voice services to content distribution to transmission and networking equipment.

In addition to the patents and patent applications we own, we have received licenses to patents held by others, including through a cross-license agreement with IBM entered into in December 2007, giving us access to technology covered by IBM's approximately (at that time) 42,000 patents covering many technologies relevant to our business. While patents give us the right to prevent others, particularly competitors, from using our proprietary technologies, patent licenses give us the freedom to operate our business without the risk of interruption from the holder of the patent that has been licensed to us.

We use our patent portfolio in a number of ways. First, developing or acquiring technologies and receiving the legal right to preclude others from using them may give us a competitive advantage. Second, the breadth and depth of our patent portfolio may deter others, particularly telecommunications operators, from bringing patent infringement claims against us for fear of counter-claim by us. Most of the patent infringement suits brought against us to date have been initiated by patent-holding companies who do not operate telecommunications businesses and who are less likely to be subject to a counter-claim of infringement by us. Finally, the extensiveness of our patent portfolio gives us the option to cross-license with others having similarly broad portfolios on terms acceptable to us, mitigating the risk that others will wish to assert patent infringement claims against us.

We will continue to file new patent applications as we enhance and develop products and services, we will continue to seek opportunities to expand our patent portfolio through strategic acquisitions and licensing and we will continue to appropriately enforce our patents against infringement by others.

Business Support Systems

We believe that it is important to streamline and simplify our processes and systems. In order to pursue our business strategies, we have developed and are continuing to develop and implement a set of integrated software applications designed to automate our operational processes. These development activities also relate to the integration of the systems that were used by the companies that we have acquired. Through the development of our business support systems, we believe that we have the opportunity to obtain a competitive advantage relative to traditional telecommunications companies. In addition, we recognize that for the success of certain of our services that some of our business support systems will need to be easily accessible and usable directly by our customers.

We are currently developing and deploying a unified set of simplified processes and systems that have been designed to streamline and synchronize our service, sales and operational functions. These processes and systems have been designed to provide improved capability in service catalog management, sales opportunity management, customer management, quoting, order entry, order workflow, physical and logical network inventory management, service management, and financial management.

Key design aspects of the business support system development program are:

- integrated modular applications to allow us to upgrade specific applications as new services are available;
- a scalable architecture that allows our customers and third-party sales channel partners direct access to certain functions that would otherwise have to be performed by our employees;
- phased completion of software releases designed to allow us to test functionality on an incremental basis;
- "web-enabled" applications so that on-line access to order entry, network operations, billing, and customer care functions are available to all authorized users, including our customers;
- use of a service-oriented architecture that is designed to separate data and applications, and is expected to allow reuse of software capabilities at minimum cost;
- use of pre-developed, commercial "off-the-shelf" applications or Software as a Service (SaaS), where applicable, which will interface with our internally developed applications; and
- creation of a mobility solution for use by sales and certain operational functions to improve productivity and customer experience.

Competition

The communications industry has been and remains highly competitive. In the late 1990s and the early 2000s, significant new capacity was deployed by both existing and new entrants. This oversupply led to a period of financial restructuring and industry consolidation. Given the significant economies of scale inherent in the communications industry, we believe further consolidation may occur.

Our primary competitors are long distance carriers, ILECs, CLECs, Post Telephone and Telegraphs, or PTTs, Content Delivery Networks, or CDNs, companies, and other companies that provide communications services. The following information identifies some key competitors for each of our service offerings.

Our key competitors for our IP and data services include Verizon, AT&T, XO, NTT, Tata and Cogent in North America, and BT, Orange, TeliaSonera and Telefonica in Europe. In Latin America, our main competitors are Telefonica, Telmex and national incumbent telecommunications carriers.

For transport services, our key competitors in North America are other facilities based communications companies including AT&T, Verizon, CenturyLink, tw telecom, Zayo, and XO. In Europe, our key competitors are other carriers such as PTT companies, BT, Orange, Cable & Wireless, TeliaSonera, Colt, Interoute, KPN and Belgacom. In Latin America, our main competitors are Telefonica, Telmex and national incumbent telecommunications carriers.

For voice services our key competitors are other providers of communications services including AT&T, Verizon, CenturyLink, CLECs and national incumbent telecommunications carriers.

For our colocation and datacenter services, our key competitors are other facilities based communications companies, and other colocation providers such as web hosting companies and third-party colocation companies. In North America, these companies include Equinix, Terremark (Verizon), and CoreSite. In Europe, competitors include Equinix, Global Switch, InterXion, Telecity and Telehouse Europe. In Latin America, our largest competitors include Telefonica, Telmex, and IBM.

For CDN services, our key competitors include Akamai Technologies and Limelight Networks.

In the enterprise and government markets, our key competitors in North America include ILECs (such as AT&T, Verizon and CenturyLink) and CLECs (such as tw telecom and XO). In Europe, they include BT, Cable & Wireless, Deutsche Telekom and Orange. In Latin America, competitors include Telefonica and Telmex.

The communications industry is subject to rapid and significant changes in technology. For instance, periodic technological advances permit substantial increases in transmission capacity of both new and existing fiber, and the introduction of new products or emergence of new technologies may reduce the cost or increase the supply of certain services similar to those which we plan on providing. Accordingly, in the future our most significant competitors may be new entrants to the communications industry, which-unlike the traditional incumbent carriers we also compete with-are not burdened by an installed base of outmoded or legacy equipment.

Regulation

U.S. Regulation

Federal Regulation

The Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") has jurisdiction over interstate and international communications services. We have obtained FCC approval to land our transoceanic cables in the United States. We have also obtained FCC authorization to provide international services on a facilities and resale basis, as well as via various wireless licenses. Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the "1996 Act"), any entity, including cable television companies, electric and gas utilities, may enter any telecommunications market, subject to reasonable state regulation of safety, quality and consumer protection. The United States House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee recently began to consider revising and updating the 1996 Act, including potential changes to the FCC, its jurisdiction and its organizational structure. It is far too early in this process for us to either predict any modifications that might be made to the 1996 Act as part of this process, their effects on us, or the pace at which this process may proceed.

The 1996 Act previously required certain tariffs to define the services, terms, and conditions under which said services were to be offered. Subsequent deregulatory measures have eliminated some tariff requirements for competitive services.

Accordingly, as of August 1, 2001, our tariffs for interstate end user services were eliminated and our tariffs for international interexchange services were eliminated on January 28, 2002. Our rates must still be "just and reasonable" and "nondiscriminatory" under the 1996 Act. Our state tariffs remain in place where required (some states do not have, or have eliminated, the requirement to file certain tariffs). We have historically relied primarily on our sales force and marketing activities to provide information to our customers regarding these matters and expect to continue to do so. Further, in accordance with certain FCC tariff filing requirements, we maintain a schedule of our rates, terms and conditions for our domestic and international private line services on our web site.

Special Access Regulation. Special access services are "lit" loop or transport facilities that support the transmission of data on a point-to-point basis, often referred to as "private lines." Level 3 purchases a substantial amount of special access services from ILECs and other telecommunications carriers to reach customer premises and, less frequently, to support interoffice transport requirements. In addition, Level 3 provides special access services to end user customers and to other carriers via its own network and/or through the resale of other carriers' special access services.

In January 2005, the FCC commenced an examination of the regulatory framework governing the rates, terms, and conditions under which ILECs subject to "price cap" regulation provide interstate special access services. In this rulemaking, the FCC is reviewing both the price cap regime by which ILEC special access rates are set in most areas, as well as the "pricing flexibility" regime under which ILECs have obtained, in so-called "phase I" areas, the ability to enter into more individualized relationships with customers and to lower prices, and in so-called "phase II" areas, the ability to raise prices based upon certain threshold showings of the presence of competitors in a specific geographic and product market. In August 2012, the FCC froze further grants of phase II pricing flexibility. In December 2012, the FCC issued an order stating that it will gather additional data on a mandatory basis from both providers and purchasers of special access services so that it can conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the state of competition in the special access market. The FCC has yet to establish a date by which this additional, mandatory data requests will be due to the FCC, and we cannot predict when the FCC will complete its review. In addition, we have suggested to various government agencies, including the FCC and the Department of Justice, that certain tariff terms of price cap ILECs are anticompetitive. While we cannot predict if or when such agencies will act on such matters, the FCC has said that it intends to review these matters as part of its special access competition evaluation.

Network Neutrality and Open Internet. In 2005, the FCC adopted its Internet Policy Statement seeking to safeguard and promote unimpeded access to the Internet by announcing the following four general Internet policy principles that, subject to reasonable network management, would guide the FCC's interpretation of its statutory responsibilities to encourage broadband deployment and preserve and promote the open and interconnected nature of the public Internet. Specifically, consumers are entitled to:

- access the lawful Internet content of their choice;
- run applications and use services of their choice, subject to the needs of law enforcement;
- connect their choice of legal devices that do not harm the network; and
- competition among network providers, application and service providers, and content providers.

After a series of prior legal proceedings on December 21, 2010, the FCC issued a Report and Order entitled "*Preserving the Open Internet: Broadband Industry Practices*" (the "Open Internet Order"), which provided, among other things, that broadband providers must: be transparent about, and therefore disclose, their network management practices; not block lawful content; and not unreasonably discriminate in transmitting lawful content. The Open Internet Order did not, however, apply to "peering relationships" (that is, where we peer with an incumbent broadband supplier) and therefore did not benefit us or our customers in many cases. The Open Internet Order became effective on November 20, 2011 and was promptly appealed. On January 14, 2014, the United States Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit vacated the majority of the Open Internet Order on the grounds that the FCC could not subject broadband ISPs to regulation as "common carriers" when the FCC had previously determined that broadband services were not common carrier type services. There are several paths for reinstatement and improvement (for example, by making it apply to peering relationships) of the Open Internet Rules, but we cannot predict the nature or extent of further action by the FCC, Congress or the courts in this area, or their effects on us and our operations. While on February 19, 2014, FCC Chairman Wheeler announced his plan for the FCC Commissions to consider new rules to address network neutrality and the open internet, we cannot predict the outcome of this plan or the content of any future proposed FCC rules.

IP Interconnection. In prior filings, we have noted an IP interconnection dispute with Comcast. Our dispute with Comcast has now been resolved on mutually satisfactory terms. However, we have similar disputes with other last mile bottleneck broadband providers, some of which refuse to augment (or add) bandwidth at congested interconnection links between our respective networks (which is known to

degrade the quality of third party content) without the payment by us of a toll unilaterally dictated by the broadband supplier. We have and intend to continue to challenge the right of these last mile bottleneck broadband suppliers, which control the only access to their subscribers, to collect such arbitrary tolls from companies like us and our customers. These tolls, if imposed, would affect our and our customers underlying costs, and would jeopardize innovation on the free and open Internet. At present, we cannot predict the outcome of these IP interconnection disputes.

Intercarrier Compensation. Telecommunications carriers compensate one another for traffic carried on each other's networks. Interexchange carriers pay access charges to local telephone companies for long distance calls that originate and terminate on local networks. Local telephone companies typically charge one another for local and Internet-bound traffic terminating on each other's networks. The methodology by which carriers compensate one another for exchanged traffic, whether it be for local, intrastate or interstate traffic, has been under review by the FCC for over a decade.

In November 2011, the FCC released the Universal Service Fund/Intercarrier Compensation Transformation Order (USF/ICC Transformation Order). Along with addressing other matters, the USF/ICC Transformation Order established a prospective intercarrier compensation framework for terminating switched access and VoIP traffic. Under the USF/ICC Transformation Order and subsequent related FCC orders, most terminating switched access charges and all reciprocal compensation charges were capped at then-current levels, and will be reduced to zero over, as relevant to Level 3, generally a six year transition period that began July 1, 2012.

Several states, industry groups, and other telecommunications carriers filed petitions for reconsideration with the FCC as well as petitions for review of the USF/ICC Transformation Order. The eventual outcome of those petitions is unpredictable.

Level 3 maintains approximately 300 interconnection agreements with other telecommunications carriers. These agreements set out the terms and conditions under which the parties will exchange traffic. The largest agreements are with AT&T and Verizon. Most of Level 3's agreements with AT&T and Verizon have expired terms, but remain effective in evergreen status. As these and other interconnection agreements expire, we will continue to evaluate simply allowing them to continue in evergreen status (so long as the counterparty allows it) or negotiating new agreements. Any renegotiation would involve uncertainty as to the final terms and conditions, including the compensation rates for various types of traffic. In addition, changes in law, including FCC orders, may allow or compel us to renegotiate current and successor interconnection agreements over the next year.

Intercarrier Compensation/VoIP. Pursuant to the USF/ICC Transformation Order, VoIP, while remaining unclassified as either an information or a telecommunications service, was prospectively categorized as either local or non-local traffic. If "local", then VoIP traffic is subject to reciprocal compensation; if "non-local", then it is subject to interstate rates - thus eliminating any intrastate access rate applicable to VoIP. The USF/ICC Transformation Order did not address the treatment of VoIP retroactively. Level 3 is involved in a number of intercarrier compensation disputes dealing with the rating of VoIP traffic. At this time, we cannot predict the outcome of any of these proceedings or the timing for their eventual resolution. As noted above, the USF/ICC Transformation Order has been appealed, and the outcome of these appeals is uncertain.

Other VoIP Regulation. The FCC has classified VoIP services as "interstate" services subject to FCC regulations, and has stated that states have limited authority to regulate the offering of VoIP services. On September 22, 2003, Vonage Holdings Corporation ("Vonage") filed a petition with the FCC requesting a declaration that its offerings, which originate on a broadband network in IP format and terminate on the PSTN, are interstate information services not subject to state regulation under the 1996 Act and existing FCC rules. On November 10, 2004, the FCC adopted an order (which was subsequently upheld on appeal) ruling that Vonage's service was an interstate service not subject to state regulation.

On June 3, 2005, the FCC issued an order (which was subsequently upheld on appeal) requiring all interconnected VoIP providers to deliver enhanced 911 capabilities to their subscribers by no later than November 28, 2005. We have modified our service offerings to VoIP providers in order to assist them in complying with the FCC mandate, and have ensured that our retail VoIP services comply with these rules.

The FCC has imposed further regulatory requirements in recent years on VoIP providers that had previously been applicable only to traditional telecommunications providers, such as obligations to contribute to the federal universal service fund, to comply with regulations relating to local number portability (including contributing to the costs of managing number portability requirements), to abide by the FCC's service discontinuance rules, to contribute to the Telecommunications Relay Services fund, and to abide by the regulations concerning Customer Proprietary Network Information and the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act. In addition, a number of state public utility commissions are conducting regulatory proceedings that could affect our rights and obligations with respect to IP-based voice applications. Specifically, some states have taken the position that the "local" component of VoIP service is subject to traditional regulations applicable to local telecommunications services, such as the obligation to pay intrastate universal service fees. We cannot predict whether the FCC or state public utility commissions will impose additional requirements, regulations or charges upon our provision of services related to IP communications.

The FCC is also reconsidering whether to allow certain VoIP providers to obtain direct access to telephone numbering resources, which are currently only available to and must be obtained by VoIP providers in cooperation with telecommunications carriers. During 2013, the FCC allowed a limited number of VoIP providers, including Level 3, to conduct a "trial" concerning whether and how effectively they could utilize telephone numbers provided to them directly. The FCC is currently gathering data on whether to relax its rules, and allow non-telecommunications carriers direct access to telephone numbers. We cannot predict whether the FCC will grant some or all non-carrier VoIP providers direct access to numbering resources as a result of this proceeding.

Universal Service. Level 3 is subject to federal and state regulations that implement universal service support for access to communications services in rural and high-cost areas and to low-income consumers at reasonable rates; and access to advanced communications services by schools, libraries and rural health care providers. The FCC assesses Level 3 a percentage of interstate and international revenue it receives from retail customers as its contribution to the Federal Universal Service Fund. Additionally, the FCC recently ruled that states may assess contributions to their state Universal Service Funds from VoIP providers. Any change in the assessment methodology may affect Level 3's revenues and expenses, but at this time it is not possible to predict the extent we would be affected, if at all.

Network Security Agreement. In connection with the acquisition of Global Crossing, we entered into an agreement (the "Network Security Agreement") with certain agencies of the U.S. Government to address the U.S. Government's national security and law enforcement concerns. The Network Security Agreement is intended (i) to ensure our ability to carry out lawfully authorized U.S. Government electronic surveillance of communications that originate and/or terminate in the U.S.; (ii) to prevent and detect access to and use of U.S. communications; and (iii) to satisfy U.S. critical infrastructure protection requirements. Failure to comply with our obligations under the Network Security Agreement could result in the revocation of our telecommunications licenses by the FCC and other penalties. The Network Security Agreement also imposes significant requirements related to information storage and management, traffic routing and management, physical, logical and network security, personnel screening and training, audit, reporting and other matters.

State Regulation

The 1996 Act is intended to increase competition in the telecommunications industry, especially in the local exchange market. With respect to local services, ILECs are required to allow interconnection to their networks and to provide unbundled access to network facilities, as well as a number of other pro-

competitive measures. The implementation of the 1996 Act continues to be subject to numerous state rulemaking proceedings on these issues.

State regulatory agencies have jurisdiction when our facilities and services are used to provide intrastate telecommunications services. A portion of our traffic may be classified as intrastate telecommunications and therefore subject to state regulation. We expect that we will offer more intrastate telecommunications services (including intrastate switched services) as our business and product lines expand. We are authorized to provide telecommunications services in all fifty states and the District of Columbia. In addition, we need to maintain interconnection agreements with ILECs where we wish to provide service. We expect that we should be able to negotiate or otherwise obtain renewals or successor agreements through adoption of others' contracts or arbitration proceedings, although the rates, terms, and conditions applicable to interconnection and the exchange of traffic with certain ILECs could change significantly in certain cases. The degree to which the rates, terms, and conditions may change will depend not only upon the negotiation and arbitration process and availability of other interconnection agreements, but will also depend in significant part upon state commission proceedings that either uphold or modify the current regimes governing interconnection and the exchange of certain kinds of traffic between carriers.

There are initiatives in several state legislatures to lower intrastate access rates, aligning them with interstate rates, some of which may be affected by the FCC Order on intercarrier compensation. While we believe that rate adjustment initiatives such as this are generally better considered holistically by the FCC as part of its overall intercarrier compensation reforms, some states have and may continue to determine otherwise. Depending on whether we are a net collector or a net payer of any adjusted rate, such rate adjustments could have a negative effect on us.

Some states also require prior approvals or notifications for certain transfers of assets, customers or ownership of certificated carriers and for issuances by certified carriers of equity or debt.

Local Regulation

Our networks are subject to numerous local regulations such as building/permitting/trenching codes and licensing/franchise fees. Such regulations vary on a city-by-city, county-by-county and state-by-state basis. To install our own fiber optic transmission facilities, we need to obtain rights-of-way over privately and publicly owned land. Rights-of-way that are not already secured, or which may expire and not be renewed, may not be available to us on economically reasonable or advantageous terms in the future.

European Regulation

Unlike the United States which has a federal-state regulatory scheme, the European Union has adopted a more systematic approach to the convergence of networks and the regulation of telecommunications services. The European Commission oversees the implementation by its Member States of various directives developed to regulate electronic communications in a technology and platform neutral manner. In February 2003, the European Union adopted a new regulatory framework for electronic communications that is designed to address in a technologically neutral manner the convergence of communications across telecommunications, computer and broadcasting networks. The directives address: (1) framework (2) interconnection and access, (3) authorization and licensing, (4) universal service and (5) privacy. These directives along with an additional decision on radio spectrum set out the basis for regulation at the national level.

Pursuant to these measures, the licensing regime was replaced with one of general authorization. Our existing licenses were canceled and replaced with statutory authorization, subject to various general conditions imposed by national regulatory authorities ("NRAs"). NRAs continue to be responsible for issuing specific licenses in relation to radio spectrum.

In November 2009, the European Parliament and Council of Ministers agreed to implement a number of changes to the existing regime, comprising the "Better Regulation" Directive (Directive 2009/140/EC) and the "Citizens' Rights" Directive (Directive 2009/136/EC), which are intended to improve the existing regulatory framework, and ensure that the needs of users are more clearly defined and to remove potential ambiguity within the existing framework in a number of areas such as the processing of personal data. The legislation which transposes the two Directives above into national law required Member States to enact various amendments into national legislation by May 2011.

The Framework Directive (revised 2009) requires national regulatory authorities ("NRAs"), on a rolling basis, to analyze a set of markets for electronic communications which may require ex-ante regulation in order to function competitively.

This analysis contains three different elements:

- Market definition - first the NRA must define the relevant geographic and product market.
- SMP assessment - in a second step the NRA must analyze whether one or more undertaking active in that market possesses significant market power (conceptually similar to dominance), either individually or jointly with others.
- Decision on remedies - if the NRA identifies a market with a lack of effective competition, it is required to impose certain regulatory obligations, so-called remedies.

The basis for this measure is the European Commission's Recommendation on Relevant Markets, which contains a list of markets that should be subject to ex ante regulation. Whenever a NRA concludes that a given market shows failures that hamper competition, it must impose appropriate remedies on undertakings with a significant market power in accordance with the market Access Directive and Universal Service Directives.

Notwithstanding a synchronized approach to regulation in Europe, the implementation of the directives has not been uniform across the Member States of the European Union. Recognizing this concern, in November 2009, the EU implemented one regulation establishing the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (Regulation (EC) No 1211/2009) ("BEREC"). BEREC's remit is to improve harmonization between national regulatory measures so as to ensure greater consistency of remedies and to anticipate emerging regulatory requirements. During 2012, BEREC adopted a common position on several issues of relevance, including wholesale local and broadband access, wholesale leased lines and net neutrality. Additionally, in November 2012, BEREC issued a statement opposing the European Telecommunications Network Operators Association's proposals for the review of the International Telecommunications Regulations. BEREC's work program for 2014 identifies four key areas of focus: (i) boosting roll out of next generation infrastructure; (ii) boosting empowerment and protection; (iii) boosting the internal market; and (iv) horizontal and quality aspects.

In 2010, the EU adopted a long term strategic policy known as the Digital Agenda for Europe 2010 - 2020, aimed at ensuring that the EU derives the maximum economic, industrial and social benefit from advanced communications services, including the extensive roll-out of 'superfast broadband.' The majority of Member States have each adopted their own national policies in support of this high level agenda. For example, in the U.K., the Government indicated in December 2010, the adoption of a policy objective to ensure that every community in the country will have access to 'superfast broadband' by 2015 which, it is acknowledged, will require significant new investment in infrastructure projects, a number of which have been completed or are underway. In December 2013, the Office of Communications ("OFCOM") published its draft Annual Plan for 2014 indicating that one of its key objectives remains the promotion of effective competition.

Middle East and African Regulation

In recent years, we have expanded our operations beyond the borders of the European Union. While a number of jurisdictions have adopted regulatory regimes broadly similar to the European model and promote full competition, many of the countries in this region have not yet committed to liberalizing their telecommunications regimes and opening their telecommunications markets to foreign investment as part of the 1998 World Trade Organization Agreement on Basic Telecommunications Services. We cannot be certain of how many regional countries may ultimately liberalize their national markets or how quickly change may take place and the effect on our business of future regulatory change cannot be accurately predicted.

Canadian Regulation

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission ("CRTC") regulates telecommunications providers and their service offerings in Canada. Regulatory developments over the past several years have terminated the historic monopolies of the ILECs, bringing significant competition to this industry for both domestic and international long distance services. The provision of Canadian domestic and international transmission facilities based services is no longer restricted to "Canadian carriers". Prior to June 2012, these carriers had to have majority ownership and control in-fact by Canadians. There are no such Canadian ownership and control requirements for companies that resell the services and facilities of a Canadian carrier. Accordingly, we have historically operated as a reseller of Canadian domestic and international transmission facilities-based services in Canada. Last June, material ownership restrictions were repealed, thus allowing us to register with the CRTC as a facilities-based telecommunications common carrier. We did so in December 2012, and also obtained a Basic International Telecommunications Service license, allowing us to carry traffic that originates or terminates in points outside of Canada.

Latin American Regulation

The regulatory status of the telecommunications markets in Latin America varies to some degree. All of the countries in which we currently operate are members of the World Trade Organization, and most have committed to some deregulatory measures such as market competition and foreign ownership. Some countries now permit competition for all telecommunications facilities and services, while others allow less competition for some facilities and services, but restrict competition for other services. Some countries in which we operate currently impose limits on foreign ownership of telecommunications carriers.

The telecommunications regulatory regimes of many Latin American countries are in the process of development. Many issues, such as regulation of incumbent providers, interconnection, unbundling of local loops, resale of telecommunications services, and pricing have not been addressed fully, or even at all. We cannot accurately predict whether and how these issues will be resolved, or their effect on our operations.

Below is a summary of certain of the regulations currently applicable to our Latin American operations, by country. The regulations apply equally to all of our operating entities in a given country.

Argentina

The Argentine telecommunications sector is subject to comprehensive regulation by the *Comisión Nacional de Comunicaciones* ("National Communications Commission") and the *Secretaría de Comunicaciones* ("Secretary of Communications"). The Argentine telecommunications market was opened to competition on November 9, 2000.

Following market liberalization, the government issued a series of regulations to effectuate the transition to competition, including Decree No. 764/00. The Decree established rules for the granting of licenses for telecommunications services, interconnection, and the management and control of the radio spectrum. The Decree also established new rules and regulations to promote access to telecommunications services for customers located in high-cost access or maintenance areas or with physical limitations or special social needs. These rules and regulations, effective as of January 1, 2001, established that these services would be financed by all telecommunications providers (including us) through a Universal Service Fund, backed by the payment of 1% of each provider's total revenues for telecommunications services.

There have been no major changes in the Argentine regulatory framework since its adoption in 2000, other than a series of regulations focusing mainly on telephony services, such as the regulations issued in 2011 introducing wireless number portability. Regulations issued during 2013 increased service quality requirements. Following regional trends, we expect that in the future any change introduced by Argentine local authorities will mainly focus on mobile telephony services.

During the last few years, telecommunications companies in Argentina have been subjected to increased taxes and fees from both provincial and municipal authorities. While we have challenged the constitutionality of some of these claims, there is no certainty that we will prevail on such challenges.

Brazil

Telecommunications services in Brazil are regulated by the Ministry of Communications, pursuant to Law No. 9,472 as of July 16, 1997 (the "General Telecommunications Law"). This law authorized the creation of the *Agencia Nacional de Telecomunicações* (the "National Telecommunications Agency," known as "ANATEL"), an independent agency under the Ministry of Communications that regulates and supervises all aspects of telecommunications services. ANATEL enforces the legislative determinations of the Ministry of Communications. ANATEL has generally pursued a policy of market liberalization and supported a competitive telecommunications environment.

Chile

The telecommunications industry in Chile is regulated by the Undersecretariat of Telecommunications, a department under the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications.

In 1978, the National Policy on Telecommunications was issued which, in its most relevant aspects, called for the development of telecommunications services to be conducted by private institutions through authorizations granted by the government. However, it also endorsed a series of regulations aimed at establishing increased technical control over such investments and conferring certain discretionary powers upon the government. The policy was formalized through the General Law on Telecommunications approved in 1982, in which free, non-discriminatory access was granted to private firms in the development of the nation's telecommunications services. This law established responsibilities with respect to telecommunication services, compulsory interconnection of facilities between public service licensees, and effectuated mandatory tariffing of services where existing market conditions were deemed insufficient to guarantee a free tariff system.

Chile amended its General Law on Telecommunications in 1985 to provide that concessions and permits may be granted without limit depending upon the quantity and type of service and geographic location. The law guarantees interconnection among telecommunications service concessionaires. Chile defines value added services as supplementary services. It is not necessary to have a telecommunications service license to offer supplementary services, although those who provide additional services must comply with the technical standards established by the Department of Telecommunications, and obtain authorization therefrom.

The General Law on Telecommunications has been amended on several occasions regarding such matters as network neutrality, the elimination of domestic long distance telephony (still pending), number portability, and establishing a national plan for critical telecommunications infrastructure to ensure continuity of services.

Colombia

The telecommunication industry in Colombia is subject to regulation by the Colombian Ministry of Communications. Since 1991, the Ministry of Communications has pursued a policy of liberalization and has encouraged joint ventures between public and private telecommunication companies to provide new and improved telecommunication services. In 2009, the Colombian government adopted a new regulatory regime (Law 1341, the "TIC law") that was aimed at further deregulating the telecommunications market.

During 2013, Colombia joined the World Trade Organization's Information Technology Agreement (ITA), a multilateral agreement that aims to liberalize trade in the IT market. Under such agreement, Colombia has further committed to a deregulatory schedule.

Costa Rica

Costa Rica has possibly been the most resistant country in Latin America to liberalize the telecommunications market. Telecommunications in Costa Rica have historically been under the structure of a state-owned monopoly. Following ratification of the free trade agreement between the US and Central American States, in 2007, Costa Rica started the reform of its regulatory environment to open telecommunications to competition.

In pursuit of this objective, which is still ongoing, the government of Costa Rica moved to a total liberalized telecom market in the country from 2008. A new Telecommunications Law was enacted in June 2008 and the new regulatory body, the Telecommunications Superintendence (SUTEL), was created on July 2009 by the Law 8660. SUTEL is an administrative body within the former Public Services' Regulatory Authority (ARESEP).

Examples of SUTEL's responsibilities are: implementing policy and legislation, regulating the market entry by service providers and the services, imposing access and interconnection obligations, resolving intercarrier disputes, approving retail tariffs and contracts with end users, overseeing the universal service fund, and managing scarce resources, including numbers and radio spectrum. SUTEL also ensures compliance with consumer protections and promotes competition in the telecommunications sector.

The executive branch retains certain direct responsibilities in the telecom sector through the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Telecommunications ("Minaet"). Such responsibilities are the definition of national telecommunications policy, definition of a national plan for the development of telecommunications and control over spectrum licensing by SUTEL.

Ecuador

The telecommunications industry in Ecuador is regulated by the *Consejo Nacional de Telecomunicaciones* (the "National Telecommunications Council," known as "CONATEL") and the *Secretaría Nacional de Telecomunicaciones* (the "National Telecommunications Secretary," known as "SENATEL") and is under the control and supervision of the *Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones* ("Superintendent of Telecommunications").

The Ministry of Telecommunications is the government body in charge of the development of information technologies and communication in Ecuador, which issues policies, general plans and

monitors their implementation. The Ministry also evaluates, coordinates and promotes actions to ensure equal access to services and the effective and efficient use thereof.

Mexico

The telecommunications sector in Mexico is regulated primarily by the Federal Telecommunications Law ("FTL"), published in year 1995. Among other aspects, the FTL regulates the requirements for licensing public telecommunications networks, and the obligations of telecommunication companies in Mexico. Further, it manages licensing requirements for radio electric spectrum, satellite geostationary orbits assigned to Mexico and its related spectrum, and authorizations to commercialize telecommunications services.

While the FTL provides the main regulatory framework of the telecommunications industry, other relevant laws in the field are the Federal Antitrust Law, the Foreign Investment Law, the Law of Protection of Personal Information in Possession of Private Entities, and the Federal Consumers Protection Law, all of which play a part in the overall regulation of the sector, in addition to the general commerce and contractual laws.

In June, 2013, the Mexican government performed an integral amendment of the regime, through the enactment of a Constitutional Decree. Such Decree included the modification of the Mexican Constitution and several legislative measures and will require a series of further regulations amending the main regulatory framework of the telecommunications industry. Some of the most important aspects set forth in the amendment are the following: (i) the Federal Institution of Telecommunications ("IFETEL") was created as a constitutionally autonomous entity, replacing the existing Federal Telecommunications Commission ("COFETEL"), as the sole telecommunications regulatory body; and (ii) foreign investment was allowed with up to 100% in telecommunications and satellite communication services (previously capped at 49%) and up to 49% in broadcasting services (previously prohibited).

As a result of this reform, our direct participation in the Mexican market is now open for the acquisition of majority of control.

Panama

The telecommunications industry in Panama is regulated by Autoridad Nacional de los Servicios Públicos - ASEP (formerly Ente Regulador de los Servicios Públicos), an independent regulatory body created by General Law 26 (1996) amended in 2006 by decree-law 10. ASEP is a multi-sector regulator in charge of all Panama utilities including telecommunications. General Law 31 established the regulatory framework for telecommunications regulation. This law was last amended in 1999 by Law 24.

Peru

The telecommunications industry in Peru is regulated by the Supervisory Authority for Private Investment in Telecommunications ("OSIPTEL") and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications ("MTC"). OSIPTEL is an independent regulatory body attached to the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers.

Under Peruvian law, the provision of public telecommunications services requires a concession. The functions related to the issuance of concessions and market access registration and the assignment of the radio spectrum for public telecommunications services are managed by the MTC's General Directorate of Telecommunications. Since market liberalization became effective in August 1998, there has been no limitation on the issuance of concessions, except for services subject to natural limitations on grounds of scarce resources, as in the case of the radio spectrum.

Uruguay

The telecom market in Uruguay is highly regulated. The Executive Branch, through the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, is the final authority in regards with telecom matters, while the Telecom National Office (Dirección Nacional de Telecomunicaciones) works as a general advisory body and the Communication Services Regulatory Unit URSEC (Unidad Reguladora de Servicios de Comunicaciones) participates as a regulatory agency.

In order to provide telecommunications services, it is necessary to hold a license. Moreover, if the service also requires the assignment of spectrum, it is also necessary to have a concession. The Executive Branch grants licenses to broadcast and also grants assignments of spectrum with a fixed term. URSEC is entitled to grant licenses and concessions in all the remaining cases. The international long distance telephony is a closed market with approximately ten players operating in that market. Through our Uruguayan branch "GC Sac Argetina SRL Sucursal Uruguay," we are licensed as a long distance service provider.

Venezuela

The Venezuelan telecommunications industry is regulated by the *Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones* ("CONATEL of Venezuela"), which is ascribed to and under the purview of the Minister of People's Power for Communication and Information. Venezuela opened its telecommunications market to competition on November 28, 2000. In 2007, the Venezuelan government nationalized the incumbent telecommunications operator, CANTV. In December 2010, the government issued a new law declaring that the provision of telecommunications services is an activity of the "public domain." To date, the government has not indicated its intent to expand nationalization within the telecommunications sector.

Asian Regulation

The status of liberalization of the telecommunications regulatory regimes of the Asian countries in which we operate or may in the future operate varies. Some countries allow full competition in the telecommunications sector, while others limit competition for many or most services. Similarly, some countries in Asia maintain foreign ownership restrictions which limit the amount of foreign direct investment and require foreign companies to seek local joint venture partners.

Most of the countries in the region have committed to liberalizing their telecommunications regimes and opening their telecommunications markets to foreign investment as part of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Basic Telecommunications Services, which came into force in 1998. Additionally, the United States has entered into bilateral Free Trade Agreements with Singapore, Australia and South Korea that became effective in 2003, 2005 and 2012, respectively. We cannot predict what effect, if any, these agreements will have on other countries in the region or whether the U.S. will pursue similar agreements with other countries. We also cannot be certain whether this liberalizing trend will continue or accurately predict the pace and scope of liberalization. It is possible that one or more of the countries in which we operate or may in the future operate will slow or halt the liberalization of its telecommunications markets. The effect on us of such an action cannot be accurately predicted.

The telecommunications regulatory regimes of many Asian countries are in the process of development. Many issues, such as regulation of incumbent providers, interconnection, unbundling of local loops, resale of telecommunications services, offering of voice services and pricing have not been addressed fully or at all. We cannot accurately predict whether or how these issues will be resolved and their effect on our operations in Asia.

Glossary of Terms:

access	Telecommunications services that permit long distance carriers to use local exchange facilities to originate and/or terminate long distance service.
access charges	The fees paid by long distance carriers to LECs for originating and terminating long distance calls on the LECs' local networks.
ATM	Asynchronous transfer mode. An information transfer standard that is one of a general class of packet technologies that relay traffic by way of an address contained within the first five bytes of a standard fifty-three byte long packet or cell. The ATM format can be used by many different information systems, including LANs, to deliver traffic at varying rates, permitting a mix of data, voice and video.
backbone	A high-speed network that interconnects smaller, independent networks. It is the through-portion of a transmission network, as opposed to spurs which branch off the through-portions.
CAP	Competitive Access Provider. A company that provides its customers with an alternative to the local exchange company for local transport of private line and special access telecommunications services.
caching	A process by which a Web storage device or cache is located between Web servers (or origin servers) and a user, and watches requests for HTML pages and objects such as images, audio, and video, then saves a copy for itself. If there is another request for the same object, the cache will use its copy, instead of asking the origin server for it again.
capacity	The information carrying ability of a communications facility.
carrier	A provider of communications transmission services by fiber, wire or radio.
CDN	Content Distribution Network or CDN describes a system of computers networked together across the Internet that cooperate transparently to deliver various types of content to end users. The delivery process is optimized generally for either performance or cost. When optimizing for performance, locations that can serve content quickly to the user are chosen. When optimizing for cost, locations that are less expensive to serve from may be chosen instead.
central office	Telephone company facility where subscribers' lines are joined to switching equipment for connecting other subscribers to each other, locally and long distance.
CLEC	Competitive Local Exchange Carrier. A company that competes with ILECs in the local services market.
co-carrier	A relationship between a CLEC and an ILEC that affords each company the same access to and right on the other's network and provides access and services on an equal basis.
common carrier	A government defined group of private companies offering telecommunications services or facilities to the general public on a non-discriminatory basis.
conduit	A pipe, usually made of metal, ceramic or plastic, that protects buried cables.
dark fiber	Fiber optic strands that are not connected to transmission equipment.
dedicated lines	Telecommunications lines reserved for use by particular customers.
facilities based carriers	Carriers that own and operate their own network and equipment.

fiber optics	A technology in which light is used to transport information from one point to another. Fiber optic cables are thin filaments of glass through which light beams are transmitted over long distances carrying enormous amounts of data. Modulating light on thin strands of glass produces major benefits including high bandwidth, relatively low cost, low power consumption, small space needs and total insensitivity to electromagnetic interference.
Gateway	Gateways are the primary technical facilities in the markets we serve. They are the endpoints of each long haul city-pair segment. Where we have metro rings, they are the locations most metro rings home to.
Gbps	Gigabits per second. A transmission rate. One gigabit equals 1.024 billion bits of information.
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network. An information transfer standard for transmitting digital voice and data over telephone lines at speeds up to 128 Kbps.
ILEC	Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier. A company historically providing local telephone service. Often refers to one of the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs). Often referred to as "LEC" (Local Exchange Carrier).
Interconnection	Interconnection of facilities between or among the networks of carriers, including potential physical colocation of one carrier's equipment in the other carrier's premises to facilitate such interconnection.
ISPs	Internet Service Providers. Companies formed to provide access to the Internet to consumers and business customers via local networks.
IXC	Interexchange Carrier. A telecommunications company that provides telecommunications services between local exchanges on an interstate or intrastate basis.
Kbps	Kilobits per second. A transmission rate. One kilobit equals 1,024 bits of information.
LATA	Local Access and Transport Area. A geographic area composed of contiguous local exchanges, usually but not always within a single state. There are approximately 200 LATAs in the United States.
leased line	An amount of telecommunications capacity dedicated to a particular customer along predetermined routes.
LEC	Local Exchange Carrier. A telecommunications company that provides telecommunications services in a geographic area. LECs include both ILECs and CLECs.
local exchange	A geographic area determined by the appropriate state regulatory authority in which calls generally are transmitted without toll charges to the calling or called party.
local loop	A circuit that connects an end user to the LEC central office within a LATA.
long distance carriers	Long distance carriers provide services between local exchanges on an interstate or intrastate basis. A long distance carrier may offer services over its own or another carrier's facilities.
Mbps	Megabits per second. A transmission rate. One megabit equals 1.024 million bits of information.
MPLS	MultiProtocol Label Switching. A standards approved technology for speeding up network traffic flow and making it easier to manage. MPLS involves setting up a specific path for a given sequence of packets, identified by a label put in each packet, thus saving the time needed for a router or switch to look up the address to the next node to forward the packet to.

multiplexing	An electronic or optical process that combines a large number of lower speed transmission lines into one high speed line by splitting the total available bandwidth into narrower bands (frequency division), or by allotting a common channel to several different transmitting devices, one at a time in sequence (time division).
PBX	Private Branch eXchange. A PBX, sometimes known as a phone switch or phone switching device, is a device that connects office telephones in a business with the PSTN. The functions of a PBX include routing incoming calls to the appropriate extension in an office, sharing phone lines between extensions, automated greetings for callers using recorded messages, dialing menus, connections to voicemail, automatic call distribution and teleconferencing.
peering	The commercial practice under which ISPs exchange traffic with each other. Although ISPs are free to make a private commercial arrangement, there are generally two types of peering. With a settlement free peering arrangement the ISPs do not need to pay each other for the exchange of traffic. With paid peering, the larger ISP receives payment from the smaller ISP to carry the traffic of that smaller ISP. Peering occurs at both public and private exchange points.
POP	Point of Presence. Telecommunications facility where a communications provider locates network equipment used to connect customers to its network backbone.
private line	A dedicated telecommunications connection between end user locations.
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network. That portion of a local exchange company's network available to all users generally on a shared basis (i.e., not dedicated to a particular user). Traffic along the public switched network is generally switched at the local exchange company's central offices.
RBOCs	Regional Bell Operating Companies. Originally, the seven local telephone companies established as a result of the divestitures of AT&T in connection with its settlement with the U.S. Department of Justice of an antitrust lawsuit.
reciprocal compensation	The compensation of a CLEC for termination of a local call by the ILEC on the CLEC's network, which is the same as the compensation that the CLEC pays the ILEC for termination of local calls on the ILEC's network.
resale	Resale by a provider of telecommunications services (such as a LEC) of such services to other providers or carriers on a wholesale or a retail basis.
router	Equipment placed between networks that relays data to those networks based upon a destination address contained in the data packets being routed.
selective router	Telephone switch or functional equivalent, controlled by the relevant local exchange carrier (LEC), which determines the public safety answering point to which a 911 call should be delivered based on the location of the 911 caller.
SONET	Synchronous Optical Network. An electronics and network architecture for variable bandwidth products which enables transmission of voice, data and video (multimedia) at very high speeds. SONET ring architecture provides for virtually instantaneous restoration of service in the event of a fiber cut or equipment failure by automatically rerouting traffic in the opposite direction around the ring.
special access services	The lease of private, dedicated telecommunications lines or "circuits" along the network of a local exchange company or a CAP, which lines or circuits run to or from the long distance carrier POPs. Examples of special access services are telecommunications lines running between POPs of a single long distance carrier, from one long distance carrier POP to the POP of another long distance carrier or from an end user to a long distance carrier POP.
streaming	Streaming is the delivery of media, such as movies and live presentations, over a network in real time. A computer (a streaming server) sends the media to another computer (a client computer), which plays the media as it is delivered.

switch	A device that selects the paths or circuits to be used for transmission of information and establishes a connection. Switching is the process of interconnecting circuits to form a transmission path between users and it also captures information for billing purposes.
Tbps	Terabits per second. A transmission rate. One terabit equals 1.024 trillion bits of information.
TDM	Time Division Multiplexing. A technology that transmits multiple signals simultaneously over a single transmission path.
unbundled	Services, programs, software and training sold separately from the hardware.
unbundled access	Access to unbundled elements of a telecommunications services provider's network including network facilities, equipment, features, functions and capabilities, at any technically feasible point within such network.
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
xDSL	A term referring to a variety of newer Digital Subscriber Line technologies. Some of these newer varieties are asymmetric with different data rates in the downstream and upstream directions. Others are symmetric. Downstream speeds range from 384 Kbps (or "SDSL") to 1.5 to 8 Mbps ("ADSL").

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Forward Looking Statements

We, or our representatives, from time to time may make or may have made certain forward-looking statements, either orally or in writing, including without limitation statements made or to be made in this Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, information contained in other filings with the SEC, press releases and other public documents or statements. In addition, our representatives, from time to time, participate in speeches and calls with market analysts, conferences with investors or potential investors in our securities and other meetings and conferences. Some of the information presented at these speeches, calls, meetings and conferences may include forward-looking statements. We use words like "plan," "estimate," "expect," "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "goal," "seek," "project," "strategy," "future," "likely," "may," "should," "will" and similar references to future periods to identify forward-looking statements.

We wish to ensure that all forward-looking statements are accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements, so as to ensure to the fullest extent possible the protections of the safe harbor established in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Accordingly, all forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and are accompanied by, the following discussion of certain important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in these forward-looking statements. We caution the reader that this list of important factors may not be exhaustive. We operate in a rapidly changing business, and new risk factors emerge from time to time.

Forward-looking statements are neither historical facts nor assurances of future performance. Instead, they are based only on our current beliefs, expectations, and assumptions regarding the future of our business, future plans and strategies, projections, anticipated events and trends, the economy and other future conditions. Because forward-looking statements relate to the future, they are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict and many of which are outside of our control. We cannot predict every risk factor, nor can we assess the effect, if any, of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a prediction of actual results. Further, we undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements that may be made from time to time,

whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, after the date they are made to conform the statements to actual results or changes in our expectations.

For more information about our results of operations and financial condition, you should see the discussion included under Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," appearing later in this Form 10-K.

Risks Related to our Business Operations

We need to increase revenue from the services that we offer to realize our targets for financial and operating performance.

We must increase revenue from our data, voice, content and infrastructure services at acceptable margins in order to realize our targets for financial and operating performance. If:

- we do not avoid excessive customer churn or improve our current relationships with existing key customers;
- we are not able to expand the available capacity on our network to meet our customers' demands in a timely manner;
- we do not develop new large volume and enterprise customers; or
- our customers determine to obtain these services from either their own network or from one of our competitors,

we may not be able to increase or maintain our revenue at acceptable margins, which would adversely affect our ability to become and/or remain profitable.

Our business requires the continued development of effective business support systems and uniform standards, controls and policies to implement customer orders and to provide and bill for services.

Our business depends on our ability to continue to develop and manage effective business support systems. In certain cases, the development of these business support systems is required to realize anticipated benefits from both past and future acquisitions. The development and management of business support systems is a complicated undertaking requiring significant resources and expertise, the development of uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies and the efficient consolidation and elimination of business support systems that are no longer useful in the business. This undertaking also requires support from third-party vendors. Following the development of the business support systems, the data migration regarding network and circuit inventory must be completed for the full benefit of the systems to be realized. Business support systems are needed for:

- quoting, accepting and inputting customer orders for services;
- provisioning, installing and delivering services;
- providing customers with direct access to our information systems so that they can manage the services that they purchase from us, generally through web-based customer portals; and
- billing for services.

Because our business provides for continued rapid growth in the number of customers that we serve, the volume of services offered as well as the integration of any acquired companies' business

support systems, there is a need to continually develop our business support systems on a schedule sufficient to meet proposed milestone dates. The failure to continue to develop effective unified business support systems or complete the data migration regarding network and circuit inventory into these systems could materially adversely affect our ability to implement our business plans and realize anticipated benefits from our acquisitions.

We may lose customers if we experience system failures that significantly disrupt the availability and quality of the services that we provide. System failures may also cause interruptions to service delivery and the completion of other corporate functions.

Our operations depend on our ability to limit and mitigate interruptions or degradation in service for customers. Interruptions in service or performance problems, for whatever reason, could undermine confidence in our services and cause us to lose customers or make it more difficult to attract new ones. In addition, because many of our services are critical to the businesses of many of our customers, any significant interruption or degradation in service could result in lost profits or other losses to customers. Although we generally limit our liability for service failures in our service agreements to limited service credits (generally in the form of free service for a short period of time) and generally exclude any liability for "consequential" damages such as lost profits or the cost of purchasing replacement services, a court might not enforce these limitations on liability in the manner contemplated, which could expose us to financial loss. In addition, we often provide our customers with committed service levels. If we are unable to meet these service level commitments, we may be obligated to provide service credits or other compensation to our customers. Because we offer emergency notification services referred to as "911" services, any significant interruption or degradation in those services could create legal and financial exposure.

The failure of any equipment or facility on our network, including our network operations control centers and network data storage locations, could result in the interruption of customer service and other corporate functions until necessary repairs are effected or replacement equipment is installed. In addition, our business continuity plans may not be adequate to address a particular failure that we experience. Delays, errors, network equipment or network facility failures, including with respect to our network operations control centers and network data storage locations, could also result from natural disasters (including natural disasters that may increase in frequency as a result of the effects of climate change), disease, accidents, terrorist acts, power losses, security breaches, vandalism or other illegal acts, computer viruses, or other causes. Our business could be significantly hurt from these delays, errors, failures or faults including as a result of:

- service interruptions;
- exposure to customer liability;
- the inability to install new service;
- the unavailability of employees necessary to provide services;
- the delay in the completion of other corporate functions such as issuing bills and the preparation of financial statements; or
- the need for expensive modifications to our systems and infrastructure.

If our security measures are breached, or if our services are subject to attacks that degrade or deny the ability of users to access our systems, products and services, we may experience significant legal and financial exposure, our products and services may be perceived as not being secure, users and customers may curtail or stop using our products and services, and our business may be disrupted.

Network and information systems and other technologies are critical to our business activities. Network and information systems-related events such as computer hackings, cyber-attacks, computer viruses, worms or other destructive or disruptive software, process breakdowns, denial of service attacks or other malicious activities, or any combination of the these items, could result in a degradation or disruption of our services, damage to our properties, equipment and data, or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. We experience cyber-attacks against our network and information systems of varying degrees on a regular basis, and as a result, unauthorized parties could obtain access to our data or our customers' data. Our security measures may also be breached due to employee error, malfeasance, or otherwise. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce our employees or customers to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to our data or our customers' data, including information subject to data protection laws and regulations such as the national laws implementing the European Union Directive on Data Protection and various U.S. federal and state laws governing the protection of health or other personally identifiable information. The risk of these systems-related events and security breaches occurring has intensified, in part because we maintain certain information necessary to conduct our businesses in digital form stored on servers connected to the Internet.

While we develop and maintain systems and processes designed to prevent systems-related events and security breaches from occurring, the development and maintenance of these systems and processes is costly and requires ongoing monitoring and updating as technologies change and efforts to overcome security measures become more sophisticated. Despite our efforts, there can be no assurance that unauthorized access and security breaches will not occur in the future. In addition, because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures.

Any security breach or unauthorized access could result in significant legal and financial exposure, including in respect of customer credits, lost revenues due to business interruption, increased expenditures on security measures, monetary damages, regulatory enforcement actions, fines and/or criminal prosecution. In addition, damage to our reputation and the market perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could cause us to lose customers. Moreover, the amount and scope of insurance we maintain against losses resulting from unauthorized access or security breaches may not be sufficient to cover our losses or otherwise adequately compensate us for any disruptions to our businesses that may result.

Failure to develop and introduce new services could affect our ability to compete in the industry.

We continuously develop, test and introduce new services that are delivered over our communications network. These new services are intended to allow us to address new segments of the communications marketplace, address the changing communications needs of our existing customers and compete for additional customers.

In certain instances, the introduction of new services requires the successful development of new technology. To the extent that upgrades of existing technology are required for the introduction of new services, the success of these upgrades may be dependent on reaching mutually acceptable terms with vendors and on vendors meeting their obligations in a timely manner.

In addition, new service offerings may not be widely accepted by our customers. If our new service offerings are not widely accepted by our customers, we may terminate those service offerings and we may be required to impair any assets or technology used to develop or offer those services.

If we are not able to successfully complete the development and introduction of new services in a timely manner, our business could be materially adversely affected.

Our future results will suffer if we do not effectively manage expansions to our operations.

We may continue to expand our operations through new product and service offerings and through additional strategic investments, acquisitions or joint ventures, some of which may involve complex technical and operational challenges. Our future success depends, in part, upon our ability to manage our expansion opportunities, which pose numerous risks and uncertainties, including the need to integrate new operations into our existing business in an efficient and timely manner, to combine accounting and data processing systems and management controls and to integrate relationships with customers, vendors and business partners. In addition, future acquisitions or joint ventures may involve the issuance of additional shares of our common stock, which may dilute our stockholders' ownership.

Any future acquisitions of businesses or facilities could entail a number of risks, including:

- problems with the effective integration of operations;
- inability to maintain key pre-acquisition business relationships;
- increased operating costs;
- exposure to unanticipated liabilities; and
- difficulties in realizing projected efficiencies, synergies and cost savings.

We continually evaluate potential investments and strategic opportunities to expand, enhance connectivity and add traffic to our network. In the future, we may seek additional investments, strategic alliances or similar arrangements, which may expose us to risks such as:

- the difficulty of identifying appropriate investments, strategic allies or opportunities on terms acceptable to us;
- the possibility that senior management may be required to spend considerable time negotiating agreements and monitoring these arrangements;
- potential regulatory issues applicable to the telecommunications industry;
- the loss or reduction in value of the capital investment;
- our inability to capitalize on the opportunities presented by these arrangements; and
- the possibility of insolvency of a strategic ally.

We cannot assure you that our future expansion or acquisition opportunities will be successful, or that we will realize expected operating efficiencies, cost savings, revenue enhancements, synergies or other benefits.

Our future growth depends upon the continued development and expansion of the Internet as a communications medium and marketplace for the distribution and consumption of data and video by businesses, consumers and governments.

Achieving the anticipated benefits of our business operations will depend in part upon the continued development and expansion of the Internet as a communications medium and marketplace for the distribution and consumption of data and video by businesses, consumers and governments. The use of the Internet for these purposes may not grow and expand at the rate that we anticipate or may be restricted by such things as:

- actions by ISPs or the owners of access networks that restrict us from delivering our customers' traffic to the users of those networks;
- future regulation;
- a lack of anticipated technology innovation and adoption; or
- a lack of continued broadband penetration both in the United States and elsewhere.

There is no guarantee that we will be successful in increasing sales of our content distribution service offering.

As we believe that one of the largest sources of future incremental demand for our services will be derived from customers that are seeking to distribute their video, feature rich content or applications over the Internet, we offer a variety of content distribution network, or CDN, and related services. There are many difficulties that we may encounter in selling these services, including customer support system development issues, intellectual property matters, technological issues, increasing capacity on our network to meet our customers' demands in a timely manner, developmental constraints and other problems that we may not anticipate. There is no guarantee that we will be successful in generating significant revenues from our CDN service offering.

Intellectual property and proprietary rights of others could prevent us from using necessary technology to provide our services or subject us to expensive intellectual property litigation.

If technology that is necessary for us to provide our services was determined by a court to infringe a patent held by another entity that is unwilling to grant us a license on terms acceptable to us, we could be precluded by a court order from using that technology and we would likely be required to pay a significant monetary damages award to the patent holder. The successful enforcement of these patents, or our inability to negotiate a license for these patents on acceptable terms, could force us to cease using the relevant technology and offering services incorporating the technology. In the event that a claim of infringement was brought against us based on the use of our technology or against our customers based on their use of our services for which we are obligated to indemnify, we could be subject to litigation to determine whether such use or sale is, in fact, infringing. This litigation could be expensive and distracting, regardless of the outcome of the suit.

While our own patent portfolio may deter other operating companies from bringing such actions, patent infringement claims are increasingly being asserted by patent holding companies, which do not use technology and whose sole business is to enforce patents against operators, such as us, for monetary gain. Because such patent holding companies do not provide services or use technology, the assertion of our own patents by way of counter-claim would be largely ineffective. We have already been the subject of time-consuming and expensive patent litigation brought by certain patent holding companies and we can reasonably expect that we will face further claims in the future.

Our consolidated revenue is concentrated in a limited number of customers.

A significant portion of our consolidated revenue is concentrated among a limited number of customers. For the year ended December 31, 2013, our top ten customers represented approximately 17% of our total consolidated revenue. If we lost one or more of our major customers, or, if one or more of them significantly decreased orders for our services, our business would be materially and adversely affected.

Continued uncertainty in the global financial markets and the global economy may negatively affect our financial results.

Continued uncertainty in the global financial markets and economy may negatively affect our financial results. A prolonged period of economic decline could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition and exacerbate some of the other risk factors we describe herein. Our operating results and financial condition could be negatively affected if, as a result of economic conditions:

- customers cancel, defer or forgo purchases of our services;
- customers are unable to make timely payments to us;
- the demand for, and prices of, our services are reduced as a result of actions by our competitors or otherwise;
- key suppliers upon which we rely are unwilling or unable to provide us with the materials we need for our network on a timely basis or on terms that we find acceptable; or
- our financial counterparties, insurance providers or other contractual counterparties are unable to, or do not meet, their contractual commitments to us.

We have generated substantial net losses and may continue to do so.

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, we incurred net losses of approximately \$109 million, \$422 million and \$756 million, respectively. Although we anticipate that our operating results will improve over time, there can be no assurance that currently anticipated operating improvements will be realized on schedule or that we will be able to achieve or sustain profitability in the future. Continued net losses could limit our ability to fund expansions of our network, investments in our products and services, interest and principal payments on our debt, or other business needs.

Future expansion or adaptation of our network will require substantial resources, which may not be available at the time.

We will need to continue to expand and adapt our network in order to remain competitive, which may require significant additional funding. Additional expansion and adaptations of our communications network's electronic and software components will be necessary in order to respond to:

- growing number of customers;
- the development and launching of new services;
- increased demands by customers to transmit larger amounts of data;
- changes in customers' service requirements;

- technological advances by competitors; and
- governmental regulations.

Future expansion or adaptation of our network will require substantial additional financial, operational and managerial resources, which may not be available at the time. We may be unable to expand or adapt our network to respond to these developments on a timely basis and at a commercially reasonable cost.

The market prices for many of our services have decreased in the past and may decrease in the future, resulting in lower revenue and margins than we anticipate.

Over the past few years, the market prices for many of our services have decreased. These decreases resulted from downward market pressure and other factors including:

- technological changes and network expansions which have resulted in increased transmission capacity available for sale by us and by our competitors;
- some of our customer agreements contain volume based pricing; and
- some of our competitors have been willing to accept smaller operating margins in the short term in an attempt to increase long-term revenues.

In order to retain customers and revenue, we often must reduce prices in response to market conditions and trends. As our prices for some of our services decrease, our operating results may suffer unless we are able to either reduce our operating expenses or increase traffic volume from which we can derive additional revenue.

We also expect revenue from our managed modem services to continue to decline primarily as a result of end users migrating to broadband services.

The need to obtain additional capacity for our network from other providers increases our costs. In addition, the need to interconnect our network to networks that are controlled by others could increase our costs.

We use network resources owned by other companies for portions of our network. We obtain the right to use such network portions, including both telecommunications capacity and rights to use dark fiber, through operating leases and IRU agreements. In several of those agreements, the counter party is responsible for network maintenance and repair. If a counter party to a lease or IRU suffers financial distress or bankruptcy, we may not be able to enforce our rights to use these network assets or, even if we could continue to use these network assets, we could incur material expenses related to maintenance and repair. We could also incur material expenses if we were required to locate alternative network assets. We may not be successful in obtaining reasonable alternative network assets if needed. Failure to obtain usage of alternative network assets, if necessary, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to carry on business operations. In addition, some of our agreements with other providers require the payment of amounts for services whether or not those services are used.

In the normal course of business, we need to enter into interconnection agreements, including IP interconnection for voice and data services, with many domestic and foreign local telephone companies as well as the owners of networks that our customers desire to access in order to deliver their services. We are not always able to secure these interconnection agreements on favorable terms.

Costs of obtaining service from other communications carriers comprise a significant proportion of the operating expenses of long distance carriers. Similarly, a large proportion of the costs of providing

international service consists of payments to other carriers. Changes in regulation, particularly the regulation of local and international telecommunication carriers and local access network owners, could indirectly, but significantly, affect our competitive position. These changes could increase or decrease the costs of providing our services.

We may be unable to hire and retain sufficient qualified personnel; the loss of any of our key executive officers could adversely affect our business.

We believe that our future success will depend in large part on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled, knowledgeable, sophisticated and qualified managerial, professional and technical personnel. We have experienced significant competition in attracting and retaining personnel who possess the skills that we are seeking. As a result of this significant competition, we may experience a shortage of qualified personnel.

Critical decisions regarding our businesses are managed by a small number of key executive officers. The loss of any of these key executive officers could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our operations are subject to regulation in each of the countries in which we operate and require us to obtain and maintain a number of governmental licenses and permits. If we fail to comply with those regulatory requirements or to obtain and maintain those licenses and permits, including payment of related fees, if any, we may not be able to conduct our business in that jurisdiction. Moreover, those regulatory requirements could change in a manner that significantly increases our costs or otherwise adversely affects our operations.

In the ordinary course of constructing our networks and providing our services, we are required to obtain and maintain a variety of telecommunications and other licenses and authorizations in the countries in which we operate, as well as rights-of-way from utilities, railroads, incumbent carriers and other persons. We also must comply with a variety of regulatory obligations. Due to the political and economic risks associated with the countries in which we operate, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our licenses or that they will be renewed upon their expiration. Our failure to obtain or maintain necessary licenses, authorizations and rights-of-way, or to comply with the obligations imposed upon license holders including the payment of fees, in one or more countries, may result in sanctions or additional costs, including the revocation of authority to provide services in one or more countries.

In addition, our subsidiaries are defendants in several lawsuits that, among other things, challenge the subsidiaries' use of rights-of-way. The plaintiffs have sought to have these lawsuits certified as class actions. It is possible that additional suits challenging use of our rights-of-way will be filed and that those plaintiffs also may seek class certification. The outcome of such litigation may increase our costs and adversely affect our operating results.

Our operations around the world are subject to regulation at the regional level (for example, the European Union), the national level (for example, the FCC) and, in many cases, at the state, provincial, and local levels. We also operate in some areas of the world without licenses, but only as permitted through relationships with locally licensed partners. The regulation of telecommunications networks and services around the world varies widely. In some countries, the range of services that we are legally permitted to provide may be limited, or may change. In other countries, existing telecommunications legislation is in the process of development, is unclear or inconsistent, or is applied in an unequal or discriminatory fashion, or inadequate judicial, regulatory or other forums are available to address these inadequacies or disputes. Changes to existing regulations or rules, or the failure to regulate going forward in areas which have historically been regulated on matters such as network neutrality, licensing fees, environmental, health and safety, privacy, intercarrier compensation, interconnection and other areas, in general or particular to our industry, may increase costs, restrict operations or decrease revenues. Our inability or failure to comply with the telecommunications and other laws and regulations of one or more of

the countries in which we operate could result in the temporary or permanent suspension of operations in one or more countries. We also may be prohibited from entering certain countries at all or from providing all of our services in one or more countries. In addition, many of the countries in which we operate are conducting regulatory or other proceedings that will affect the implementation of their telecommunications legislation. We cannot be certain of the outcome of these proceedings. These proceedings may affect the manner in which we are permitted to provide our services in these countries as well as the level of fees and taxes payable to the government.

Termination of relationships with key suppliers could cause delay and additional costs.

Our business is dependent on third-party suppliers for fiber, computers, software, optronics, transmission electronics and related components as well as providers of network colocation facilities and right of way rights that are integrated into our network, some of which are critical to the operation of our business. If any of these critical relationships is terminated, a supplier either exits or curtails its business as a result of economic conditions, a supplier fails to provide critical rights of use, services or equipment, or the supplier is forced to stop providing services due to legal constraints, such as patent infringement, and we are unable to reach suitable alternative arrangements quickly, we may experience significant additional costs or we may not be able to provide certain services to customers.

ILECs may not provide us local access services at prices that allow us to effectively compete.

We acquire a significant portion of our local access services, the connection between our owned network and the customer premises, from incumbent local exchange carriers or ILECs. The ILECs compete directly with our business and may have a tendency to favor themselves and their affiliates to our detriment. For instance, at the end of 2013, AT&T attempted to eliminate its longer term plans (and correspondingly larger discounts) used routinely by us to purchase certain local access services from AT&T. The price increases we would have seen as the result of the loss of these larger discounts, price increases we would have had little choice but to pass on to our customers, would have made competing with AT&T in its operating region more difficult. We and others objected to AT&T's filings at the FCC, and following FCC intervention, AT&T withdrew these unilateral price increases. We are unable to predict what AT&T may try next, and what other incumbent telephone companies may pursue in this regard. Network access represents a very large portion of our total costs and if we face less favorable pricing and provisioning timeframes, we may be at a competitive disadvantage to the ILECs.

In some instances it is expensive and difficult to switch new customers to our network, and lack of cooperation of incumbent carriers can slow the new customer connection process.

It is expensive, difficult and time-consuming for new customers to switch to our network if we require cooperation from the incumbent carrier in instances where there is no direct connection between the customer and our network. Many of our principal competitors, the domestic and international incumbent carriers, are already established providers of local telephone services to all or virtually all telephone subscribers within their respective service areas. Their physical connections from their premises to those of their customers are expensive and difficult to duplicate. To complete the new customer provisioning process for a customer's location that is not located on our network, we rely on the incumbent carrier to process certain information. The incumbent carriers have a financial interest in retaining their customers, which could reduce their willingness to cooperate with our new customer provisioning requests, thereby adversely affecting our ability to compete and increase revenue. Further consolidation of incumbent carriers with other telecommunications service providers may make these problems more acute.

We may be liable for the information that content owners or distributors distribute over our network.

The law relating to the liability of private network operators for information carried on or disseminated through their networks is still unsettled. While we disclaim any liability for third-party content in our services agreements, we may become subject to legal claims relating to the content disseminated on our network, even though such content is owned or distributed by our customers or a customer of our customers. For example, lawsuits may be brought against us claiming that material distributed using our network was inaccurate, offensive, or violated the law or the rights of others. Claims could also involve matters such as defamation, invasion of privacy and copyright infringement. In addition, the law remains unclear over whether content may be distributed from one jurisdiction, where the content is legal, into another jurisdiction, where it is not. Companies operating private networks have been sued in the past, sometimes successfully, based on the nature of material distributed, even if the content is not owned by the network operator and the network operator has no knowledge of the content or its legality. It is not practical for us to monitor all of the content that is distributed using our network. We may need to take costly measures to reduce our exposure to these risks or to defend ourselves against such claims.

Our financial condition and growth depends upon the successful integration of any business we may acquire in the future. We may not be able to efficiently and effectively integrate such future acquired operations, and thus may not fully realize the anticipated benefits from them.

Achieving the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions depends in part upon whether we can integrate our businesses in an efficient and effective manner. We may acquire businesses in accordance with our business strategy. The integration of any acquired businesses involves a number of risks, including, but not limited to:

- demands on management related to any significant increase in size after the acquisition;
- the disruption of ongoing business and the diversion of management's attention from the management of daily operations to management of integration activities;
- failure to fully achieve expected synergies and costs savings;
- unanticipated impediments in the integration of departments, systems, including accounting systems, technologies, books and records, procedures and policies, as well as in maintaining uniform standards and controls, including internal control over financial reporting;
- loss of customers or the failure of customers to order incremental services that we expect them to order;
- failure to provision services that are ordered by customers during the integration period;
- higher integration costs than anticipated; and
- difficulties in the assimilation and retention of highly qualified, experienced employees, many of whom may be geographically dispersed.

Successful integration of acquired businesses or operations depends on our ability to manage these operations, realize opportunities for revenue growth presented by strengthened service offerings and expanded geographic market coverage, obtain better terms from our vendors due to increased buying power, and eliminate redundant and excess costs to fully realize the expected synergies. Because of difficulties in combining geographically distant operations and systems which may not be fully compatible, we may not be able to achieve these objectives.

We cannot be certain that we will realize our anticipated benefits from our acquisitions, or that we will be able to efficiently and effectively integrate acquired operations as planned.

Changes in regulations affecting commercial power providers may increase our costs.

In the normal course of business, we need to enter into agreements with many providers of commercial power for our office, network, Gateway facilities, and colocation and data center facilities. Costs of obtaining commercial power comprise a significant component of our operating expenses. Changes in regulations that affect commercial power providers, particularly regulations related to the control of greenhouse gas emissions or other climate change related matters, could affect the costs of commercial power, which may increase the costs of providing our services.

Potential regulation of Internet service providers in the United States could adversely affect our operations.

In the United States, the FCC has, to date, treated Internet service providers as enhanced service providers. In addition, Congress has, to date, not sought to heavily regulate the provision of IP-based services. Both Congress and the FCC are considering proposals that involve greater regulation of IP-based service providers. Depending on the content and scope of any regulations, the imposition of such regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business and the profitability of our services.

The communications industry is highly competitive with participants that have greater resources and a greater number of existing customers.

The communications industry is highly competitive. Many of our existing and potential competitors have financial, personnel, marketing and other resources significantly greater than ours. Many of these competitors have the added competitive advantage of a larger existing customer base. In addition, significant new or increased competition could arise as a result of:

- the consolidation in the industry;
- allowing foreign carriers to more extensively compete in the U.S. market;
- further technological advances; and
- further deregulation and other regulatory initiatives.

If we are unable to compete successfully, our business could be significantly affected.

Rapid technological changes can lead to further competition.

The communications industry is subject to rapid and significant changes in technology. In addition, the introduction of new services or technologies, as well as the further development of existing services and technologies, may reduce the cost or increase the supply of certain services similar to those that we provide. As a result, our most significant competitors in the future may be new entrants to the communications industry. These new entrants may not be burdened by an installed base of outdated equipment or obsolete technology. Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate and adapt in a timely manner to technological changes.

Our international operations and investments expose us to risks that could materially adversely affect the business.

We have operations and investments outside of the United States, as well as rights to undersea cable capacity extending to other countries, that expose us to risks inherent in international operations. These include:

- general economic, social and political conditions;
- the difficulty of enforcing agreements and collecting receivables through certain foreign legal systems;
- tax rates in some foreign countries may exceed those in the U.S.;
- foreign currency exchange rates may fluctuate, which could adversely affect our results of operations and the value of our international assets and investments;
- foreign earnings may be subject to withholding requirements or the imposition of tariffs, exchange controls or other restrictions;
- difficulties and costs of compliance with foreign laws and regulations that impose restrictions on our investments and operations, with penalties for noncompliance, including loss of licenses and monetary fines;
- difficulties in obtaining licenses or interconnection arrangements on acceptable terms, if at all; and
- changes in laws and regulations relating to foreign trade and investment.

We are exposed to significant currency exchange rate risks and currency transfer restrictions and our results may suffer due to currency translations and remeasurements.

Certain of our current and prospective customers derive their revenue in currencies other than U.S. dollars but are invoiced by us in U.S. dollars. The obligations of customers with substantial revenue in foreign currencies may be subject to unpredictable and indeterminate increases in the event that such currencies depreciate in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Furthermore, these customers may become subject to exchange control regulations restricting the conversion of their revenue currencies into U.S. dollars. In either event, the affected customers may not be able to pay us in U.S. dollars. Similarly, declines in the value of foreign currencies (such as the devaluation of the Venezuelan bolivar and the Argentine peso discussed below) relative to the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our ability to market our services to customers whose revenue is denominated in those currencies. In addition, where we issue invoices for our services in currencies other than U.S. dollars, our net loss may suffer due to currency translations in the event that such currencies depreciate relative to the U.S. dollar and we cannot or do not elect to enter into currency hedging arrangements in respect of those payment obligations.

We conduct a significant portion of our business using the British pound, the euro and the Brazilian real. Appreciation of the U.S. dollar adversely affects our consolidated revenue. Since we tend to incur costs in the same currency in which those operations realize revenue, the effect on operating income and operating cash flow is largely mitigated. However, if the U.S. dollar appreciates significantly, future revenues, operating income and operating cash flows could be materially affected. In addition, the appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies reduces the U.S. dollar value of cash balances held in those currencies.

Certain Latin American economies (such as Venezuela and Argentina) have experienced shortages in foreign currency reserves and have adopted restrictions on the use of certain mechanisms to expatriate local earnings and convert local currencies into U.S. dollars. Any of these shortages or restrictions may limit or impede our ability to transfer or to convert those currencies into U.S. dollars and to expatriate those funds. In addition, currency devaluations in one country may have adverse effects in another country.

In Venezuela, the official bolivares-U.S. dollar exchange rate established by the Venezuelan Central Bank ("BCV") and the Venezuelan Ministry of Finance has historically attributed to the bolivar a value significantly greater than the value that prevailed on the former unregulated parallel market. The official rate is the rate used by the Comisión de Administración de Divisas ("CADIVI"), an agency of the Venezuelan government, to exchange bolivares pursuant to an official process that requires application and government approval. Effective January 12, 2010, the Venezuelan government devalued the Venezuelan bolivar by increasing the official rate from 2.15 Venezuelan bolivares to the U.S. dollar to 4.30 for goods and services deemed "non-essential" and 2.60 for goods and services deemed "essential". Effective January 1, 2011, the Venezuelan government further increased the official rate for goods deemed "essential" to 4.30 Venezuelan bolivares to the U.S. dollar. Effective February 13, 2013, the Venezuelan government further devalued the Venezuelan bolivar by increasing the official rate to 6.30 Venezuelan bolivares to the U.S. dollar, except for a limited set of goods and services deemed "essential" that will temporarily continue to attract the 4.30 rate. We use the official rate for "non-essential" goods and services to record the assets, liabilities and transactions of our Venezuelan subsidiary.

In an attempt to control inflation, on May 18, 2010, the Venezuelan government announced that the BCV would be given control over the previously unregulated portions of the exchange market. In June 2010, a new regulated currency trading system controlled by the BCV, the Transaction System for Foreign Currency Denominated Securities ("SITME"), commenced operations and established an initial weighted average implicit exchange rate of approximately 5.30 bolivares to the U.S. dollar. Subject to the limitations and restrictions imposed by the BCV, entities domiciled in Venezuela were permitted to access the SITME by buying U.S. dollar denominated securities through banks authorized by the BCV. SITME was intended to supplement the CADIVI application and approval process with an additional process that allowed for quicker and smaller exchanges, albeit at a less favorable exchange rate. However, in connection with the February 13, 2013 devaluation of the bolivar, the Venezuelan government also announced that SITME will be eliminated. In lieu of the SITME mechanism, the Venezuelan Government introduced the SICAD (Complementary System for Administration of Foreign Currency), a new currency trading system controlled by the BCV. Whereas SITME used a fixed exchange rate, SICAD is intended to be an auction of public foreign currency denominated securities, which will result in a variable exchange rate.

The acquisition of foreign currency by Venezuelan companies to honor foreign debt, pay dividends or otherwise expatriate capital is subject to the limitations and restrictions of the CADIVI registration, application and approval process, and is also subject to the availability of foreign currency within the guidelines set forth by the National Executive Power for the allocation of foreign currency. Approvals under the CADIVI process have been less forthcoming at times, resulting in a significant buildup of excess cash in our Venezuelan subsidiary and a significant increase in our exchange rate and exchange control risks.

CADIVI is to be gradually replaced by the *Centro Nacional de Comercio Exterior* (National Center for Foreign Trade). Also, the Venezuelan government will no longer set the exchange rate for the sale of foreign currency according to the determinations made by the Venezuelan Central Bank on the Exchange Rate Agreements for all sectors. The exchange rate will be determined by the value obtained by the last auction made by means of the SICAD auctions.

At December 31, 2013, we had \$10.4 million of obligations registered and subject to approval by CADIVI for the conversion of bolivares into foreign currencies. We cannot predict the timing and extent of any CADIVI approvals to honor foreign debt, distribute dividends or otherwise expatriate capital using the

official Venezuelan exchange rate. Some approvals have been issued within a few months while others have taken more than one year. In 2013, we received \$4.3 million of approvals from CADIVI to convert bolivares to U.S. dollars at both the essential and non-essential official rates.

As of December 31, 2013, our Venezuelan subsidiary had \$136 million of net assets including \$67 million of cash and cash equivalents, of which \$2 million was held in U.S. dollars and \$65 million was held in Venezuelan bolivares. In light of the Venezuelan exchange control regime, none of these net assets (other than the \$2 million of cash denominated in U.S. dollars and held outside of Venezuela) may be transferred to Level 3 or any other subsidiary of Level 3 in the form of loans, advances or cash dividends without the consent of a third-party (that is, CADIVI or SITME).

Since November 2013, the Venezuelan government has made several announcements affecting its currency exchange controls regime. On January 23, 2014, the government announced that the exchange rate for foreign investments and foreign exchange transactions will be the rate available through the Supplementary System for Foreign Currency Administration, or SICAD, currency market at the most recent auction conducted by that agency. Given this recent development, there is significant uncertainty regarding the exchange rates that this auction process will produce as well as how SICAD will operate.

In addition, on January 24, 2014, the Venezuelan government approved a new Law on Fair Prices, which provides that the maximum profit margin for all of the activities related to the production, manufacturing, import, storage, transportation, distribution and marketing of all goods and services in the territory of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela shall not exceed 30% per year. Specific regulations regarding the application of the Law on Fair Prices to the telecommunication industry and, more specifically, our business activities in Venezuela have not been released. As a result, it is unclear how this new law may affect our operations in Venezuela and our current pricing structure in that country.

The effects on revenue and operating income of any future bolivares devaluations are not expected to be material in light of certain pricing adjustment mechanisms in many of our contracts with Venezuelan customers and since most of our costs in Venezuela are incurred in bolivares.

In Argentina, our financial statements use the exchange rate as of each relevant date or period-end quoted by *Banco de la Nación Argentina*, or "Banco Nación." As of December 31, 2013, the official market was Argentine pesos 6.521 per \$1.00 while the free market rate was approximately Argentine pesos 10.00 per \$1.00. On January 23, 2014, after a series of public announcements of the Argentine National Government, the devaluation of the official exchange rate accelerated and reached a peak of Argentine pesos 8.01 per \$1.00, which represented the largest biggest depreciation since 2002. These announcements may be followed by additional measures by the Argentine National Government, which could further accelerate the depreciation of the Argentine peso.

Economic and political conditions in Latin America pose numerous risks to our operations.

Our business operations in the Latin American region constitute a significant portion of our business. As events in the Latin American region have demonstrated, negative economic or political developments in one country in the region can lead to or exacerbate economic or political instability elsewhere in the region. Furthermore, events in recent years in other developing markets have placed pressures on the stability of the currencies of a number of countries in Latin America in which we operate, including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela. While certain areas in the Latin American region have experienced economic growth, this recovery remains fragile. Pressures on local currencies are likely to have an adverse effect on our customers in this region. Volatility in regional currencies and capital markets could also have an adverse effect on our ability and that of our customers to gain access to international capital markets for necessary financing, refinancing and repatriation of earnings. Foreign

currency exchange controls are currently in effect in Venezuela and Argentina, and have adversely affected our ability to repatriate cash balances from those countries.

In addition, any changes to the political and economic conditions in certain Latin American countries could materially and adversely affect our business. For example, in January 2007, the Venezuelan National Assembly issued an Enabling Law allowing the President of Venezuela to carry out the nationalization of certain businesses in the electricity and energy sectors, as well as Venezuela's largest telecommunications company, Compañía Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela ("CANTV"). CANTV was nationalized in the same year. A statement from the Venezuelan minister of telecommunications and director of the Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, the country's telecommunications regulatory authority, has indicated that the nationalization of CANTV does not imply the nationalization of the telecommunications sector as a whole. However, there can be no assurance that such nationalization plans will not also extend to other businesses in the telecommunications sector, including our business. The government also announced plans to modify the telecommunications law, and we cannot predict the effect of these amendments to our business. In addition, a referendum held on February 15, 2009, approved an amendment to the nation's constitution removing presidential term limits.

Inflation and certain government measures to curb inflation in some Latin American countries may have adverse effects on their economies and our business and operations in those locations.

Some Latin American countries, including Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina, have historically experienced high rates of inflation. Inflation and some measures implemented to curb inflation have had significant negative effects on the economies of these countries. Governmental actions taken in an effort to curb inflation, coupled with speculation about possible future actions, have contributed to economic uncertainty at times in most Latin American countries. These countries may experience high levels of inflation in the future that could lead to further government intervention in the economy, including the introduction of government policies that could adversely affect our results of operations in those locations. In addition, if any of these countries experience high rates of inflation, we may not be able to adjust the price of our services sufficiently to offset the effects of inflation on our cost structures in those locations. A high inflation environment would also have negative effects on the level of economic activity and employment and adversely affect our business.

Our agreements with certain agencies of the U.S. Government impose significant requirements on us. A violation of those agreements could have severe consequences.

We are a party to an agreement with the U.S. Departments of Homeland Security, Justice and Defense addressing the U.S. government's national security and law enforcement concerns. This agreement imposes significant requirements on us related to information storage and management; traffic management; physical, logical, and network security arrangements; personnel screening and training; and other matters. We are also party to an agreement with the U.S. Department of Defense addressing the U.S. government's national security concerns. This agreement imposes significant requirements on us related to the composition and qualifications of the Level 3 Communications, Inc. board of directors; the limitation of the influence or control over us of non-U.S. persons; physical, logical, and network security arrangements; and other matters.

While we expect to continue to comply fully with our obligations under both of the above-mentioned agreements, it is impossible to eliminate completely the risk of a violation of either. The consequences of a violation of these agreements could be severe, potentially including the revocation of our FCC licenses in the U.S., which would result in the cessation of our U.S. operations, and/or the loss of permissions required to do business with the U.S. Government.

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA") and other anticorruption laws, and our failure to comply therewith could result in penalties which could harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are subject to the FCPA, which generally prohibits companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or keeping business and/or other benefits. Although we have policies and procedures designed to ensure that we, our employees and agents comply with the FCPA and other anticorruption laws, there can be no assurance that such policies or procedures will work effectively all of the time or protect us against liability for actions taken by our agents, employees and intermediaries with respect to our business or any businesses that we acquire. We currently operate and in the future may operate in a number of jurisdictions that pose a high risk of potential anticorruption violations. If we are not in compliance with the FCPA and other laws governing the conduct of business with government entities (including local laws), we may be subject to criminal and civil penalties and other remedial measures. Any investigation of any potential violations of the FCPA or other anticorruption laws by U.S. or foreign authorities could have an adverse effect on our business.

The U.K. Bribery Act 2010 (the "Bribery Act") reformed the United Kingdom ("U.K.") law in relation to bribery and corruption. As well as containing provisions concerning bribery of public officials, the Bribery Act includes a criminal offense of failing to prevent bribery by relevant commercial organizations. This offense applies when any person associated with the organization offers or accepts bribery anywhere in the world intending to obtain or retain a business advantage for the organization or in the conduct of business. The Bribery Act has wide ranging implications in particular for business in the U.K., including our subsidiaries. However, it should be noted that it also has a wide-ranging extra-territorial effect. The Bribery Act is broader in scope than the FCPA in that it directly addresses commercial bribery in addition to bribery of government officials and it does not recognize certain exceptions, notably facilitation payments that are permitted by the FCPA. Under the Bribery Act, it is a defense to the accusation of failure to prevent bribery for a commercial organization to show that it had in place "adequate procedures" designed to prevent such acts. As with the FCPA, if we are not in compliance with the Bribery Act as well as similar laws in the U.K. or elsewhere that are applicable to our business, we may be subject to criminal and civil penalties and other remedial measures.

Risks Related to Our Liquidity and Financial Resources

Disruptions in the financial markets could affect our ability to obtain debt or equity financing or to refinance our existing indebtedness on reasonable terms (or at all), and have other adverse effects on us.

Disruptions in the commercial credit markets could result in a tightening of credit markets. The effects of recent credit market disruptions were widespread, and it is impossible to predict whether the improvement in the global credit markets will continue. As a result of credit market turmoil, we may not be able to obtain debt or equity financing or to refinance our existing indebtedness on favorable terms (or at all), which could affect our strategic operations and our financial performance and force modifications to our operations.

If we are unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in our debt agreements, there would be a default under the terms of these agreements, and this could result in an acceleration of payment of funds that have been borrowed.

If we were unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in any of our debt agreements, there would be a default under the terms of those agreements. As a result, borrowings under other debt instruments that contain cross-acceleration or cross-default provisions may also be accelerated and become due and payable. If any of these events occur, there can be no assurance that we would be able to make necessary payments to the lenders or that we would be able to find alternative financing. Even if

we were able to obtain alternative financing, there can be no assurance that it would be on terms that are acceptable.

If we experience a change in control or certain other events, we may be unable to satisfy our obligations to repurchase our outstanding notes as required under our outstanding debt agreements.

Upon the occurrence of certain events defined in the various debt agreements relating to our outstanding debt, we are required to make an offer to purchase all of our outstanding notes at a purchase price generally equal to 101% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any). In addition, to the extent that we are required to make an offer to purchase one of the outstanding issues of our notes, the debt agreements relating to our other issues of notes may require us to repurchase that other debt upon a change in control or termination of trading. We may not have or be able to borrow sufficient funds to pay the purchase price for all the notes tendered by holders seeking to accept the offer to purchase.

We have substantial debt, which may hinder our growth and put us at a competitive disadvantage.

Our substantial debt may have important consequences, including the following:

- the ability to obtain additional financing for acquisitions, working capital, investments and capital or other expenditures could be impaired or financing may not be available on acceptable terms;
- a substantial portion of our cash flows will be used to make principal and interest payments on outstanding debt, reducing the funds otherwise available for operations and future business opportunities;
- a substantial decrease in cash flows from operating activities or an increase in expenses could make it difficult to meet debt service requirements and force modifications to operations;
- having more debt than certain of our competitors may place us at a competitive disadvantage; and
- substantial debt may make us more vulnerable to a downturn in business or the economy generally.

We had substantial deficiencies of earnings to cover fixed charges of approximately \$71 million, \$374 million and \$786 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

We may not be able to repay our existing debt; failure to do so or refinance the debt could prevent us from implementing our strategy and realizing anticipated profits.

If we were unable to refinance our debt or to raise additional capital on acceptable terms, our ability to operate our business would be impaired. As of December 31, 2013, we had an aggregate of approximately \$8.4 billion of current and long-term debt on a consolidated basis (excluding debt discounts and fair value adjustments), and approximately \$1.4 billion of stockholders' equity. Of the long-term debt, approximately \$31 million is due to mature in 2014, \$483 million is due to mature in 2015 and \$13 million is due in 2016 and 2017, in each case excluding debt discounts and fair value adjustments.

Our ability to make interest and principal payments on our debt and borrow additional funds on favorable terms depends on the future performance of the business. If we do not have enough cash flow

in the future to make interest or principal payments on its debt, we may be required to refinance all or a part of our debt or to raise additional capital. We cannot be sure that we will be able to refinance our debt or raise additional capital on acceptable terms.

Restrictions and covenants in our debt agreements limit our ability to conduct our business and could prevent us from obtaining needed funds in the future.

Our debt and financing arrangements contain a number of significant limitations that restrict our ability to, among other things:

- borrow additional money or issue guarantees;
- pay dividends or other distributions to stockholders;
- make investments;
- create liens on assets;
- sell assets;
- enter into sale-leaseback transactions;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; and
- engage in mergers or consolidations.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The unpredictability of our quarterly results may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

Our revenue and operating results will vary significantly from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control and any of which may cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate. The primary factors, among other things, that may affect our quarterly results include the following:

- the timing of costs associated with the operation of our business and integration activities with respect to any completed acquisitions;
- demand for our services;
- loss of customers or the ability to attract new customers;
- changes in pricing policies or the pricing policies of our competitors;
- costs related to acquisitions of technology or businesses;
- changes in regulatory rulings; and
- general economic conditions as well as those specific to the communications and related industries.

A delay in generating revenue or the timing of recognizing revenue and expenses could cause significant variations in our operating results from quarter to quarter. It is possible that in some future

quarters our results may be below analysts' and investors' expectations. In these circumstances, the price of our common stock will likely decrease.

If certain transactions occur with respect to our capital stock, we may be unable to fully utilize our net operating loss carry forwards, or NOLs, to reduce our U.S. federal income taxes.

As of December 31, 2013, we had NOLs of approximately \$9.1 billion for U.S. federal income tax purposes (after taking into account the effects of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code")). If certain transactions occur with respect to our capital stock that result in a cumulative ownership change of more than 50 percentage points by 5% stockholders over a three-year period as determined under rules prescribed by the Code and applicable regulations, annual limitations would be imposed with respect to our ability to utilize our NOLs and certain current deductions against any taxable income we achieve in future periods.

We have entered into transactions over the applicable three-year period that, when combined with other changes in ownership that are outside of our control, have resulted in cumulative changes in the ownership of our capital stock. Additional transactions that we enter into, as well as transactions by existing 5% stockholders and transactions by holders that become new 5% stockholders that we do not participate in, could cause us to incur a 50 percentage point ownership change by 5% stockholders and, if we trigger the above noted Code imposed limitations, such transactions would prevent us from fully utilizing NOLs and certain current deductions to reduce our U.S. federal income taxes. In addition, these limitations could cause us not to pursue otherwise favorable acquisitions and other transactions involving our capital stock, or could reduce the net benefits to be realized from any such transactions.

STT Crossing's significant ownership interest in Level 3 increases the risk that we could be unable to use our accumulated NOLs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the rights agreement entered into by Level 3 designed to protect our ability to use our accumulated NOLs could discourage third-parties from seeking strategic transactions with us that could be beneficial to our stockholders.

Completion of the Global Crossing acquisition-in particular STT Crossing's acquisition of a significant ownership interest in Level 3-moved us significantly closer to the 50% ownership change described above and increases the likelihood of a loss of our NOLs.

In April 2011, we entered into the rights agreement in an effort to deter acquisitions of our common stock that might reduce our ability to use our NOLs. Under the rights agreement, from and after the record date of April 21, 2011, each share of our common stock carries with it one preferred share purchase right that could discourage a third-party from proposing a change of control or other strategic transaction concerning Level 3 or otherwise have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of Level 3 that other stockholders may view as beneficial. The rights agreement expires in October 2014.

Under our certificate of incorporation, we are able to issue more shares of our common stock than are currently outstanding. Such future issuances of our common stock may have a dilutive effect on the earnings per share and voting power of our stockholders.

Our certificate of incorporation, as currently in effect, authorizes us to issue to up to 343,333,333 shares of our common stock, which is a greater number of shares of common stock than are outstanding. If our Board of Directors elects to issue additional shares of common stock in the future, whether in public offerings, in connection with mergers and acquisitions or otherwise, these additional issuances may dilute the earnings per share and voting power of our stockholders. Depending on the number of shares being issued and the particular circumstances involved, the Board of Directors may be able to complete a particular issuance without further stockholder action.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter and by-laws could limit the share price and delay a change of management.

Our restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws contain provisions that could make it more difficult or even prevent a third-party from acquiring us without the approval of our incumbent Board of Directors. These provisions, among other things:

- prohibit stockholder action by written consent in place of a meeting;
- limit the right of stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;
- limit the right of stockholders to present proposals or nominate directors for election at annual meetings of stockholders; and
- authorize our board of directors to issue preferred stock in one or more series without any action on the part of stockholders.

In addition, the terms of most of our long-term debt require that upon a "change in control," as defined in the agreements that contain the terms and conditions of the long-term debt, we make an offer to purchase the outstanding long term debt at either 100% or 101% of the aggregate principal amount of that long term debt.

These provisions could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock and significantly impede the ability of the holders of our common stock to change management. Provisions and agreements that inhibit or discourage takeover attempts could reduce the market value of our common stock.

If a large number of shares of our common stock is sold in the public market, the sales could reduce the trading price of our common stock and impede our ability to raise future capital.

We cannot predict what effect, if any, future issuances by us of our common stock will have on the market price of our common stock. In addition, shares of our common stock that we issue in connection with an acquisition may not be subject to resale restrictions. The market price of our common stock could drop significantly if certain large holders of our common stock, or recipients of our common stock in connection with an acquisition, sell all or a significant portion of their shares of common stock or are perceived by the market as intending to sell these shares other than in an orderly manner. In addition, these sales could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional common stock in the capital markets.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile and, in the future, the market price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially due to a variety of factors.

The market price of our common stock has been subject to volatility and, in the future, the market price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially due to a variety of factors, including:

- the depth and liquidity of the trading market for our common stock;
- quarterly variations in actual or anticipated operating results;
- changes in estimated earnings by securities analysts;
- market conditions in the communications and information services industries;
- announcement and performance by competitors;

- regulatory actions; and
- general economic conditions.

In addition, market fluctuations could have a material adverse effect on the market price or liquidity of our common stock.

Other Risks

We have environmental liabilities from our historical operations.

There could be environmental liabilities arising from historical operations of our predecessors, for which we may be liable. Our operations and properties are subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations relating to environmental protection, human health and safety. These laws and regulations include those concerning the use and management of hazardous and non-hazardous substances and wastes. We have made and will continue to make significant expenditures relating to our environmental compliance obligations. Despite our best efforts, we may not at all times be in compliance with all of these requirements.

In connection with certain historical operations, we have responded to or been notified of potential environmental liability at approximately 159 properties as of January 24, 2013. We are engaged in addressing or have liquidated environmental liabilities at 76 of those properties. Of these: (a) we have formal commitments or other potential future costs at 15 sites; (b) there are 8 sites with unknown future costs; and (c) there are 53 sites with no likely future costs. The remaining properties have been dormant for several years. We could potentially be held liable, jointly or severally, and without regard to fault, for the costs of investigation and remediation of these sites. The discovery of additional environmental liabilities related to historical operations or changes in existing environmental requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are exposed to legal proceedings and contingent liabilities that could result in material losses that we have not reserved against.

We are party to various legal proceedings and are subject to certain important contingent liabilities described more fully in Note 17, "Commitments, Contingencies and Other Items," to our consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-K, many of which involve Global Crossing. If one or more of these legal proceedings or contingent liabilities were to be resolved in a manner adverse to us, we could suffer material losses. Certain of these contingent liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our business in addition to the effect of any potential monetary judgment or sanction against us. Furthermore, any legal proceedings, regardless of the outcome, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources. Assets and entities that we have acquired may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities for which we may have no recourse, or only limited recourse to the entity from which the business was acquired (or its stakeholders).

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may adversely affect the financial markets and our business.

There can be no assurance that there will not be future terrorist attacks. These attacks or armed conflicts may directly affect our physical facilities or those of our customers. These events could cause consumer confidence and spending to decrease or result in increased volatility in the U.S. and world financial markets and economy. Any of these occurrences could materially adversely affect our business.

The pension plans previously maintained by Global Crossing and with respect to our operations before 1997 may require additional funding and negatively affects cash flows.

Certain North American and European hourly and salaried employees of Global Crossing are covered by defined benefit pension plans. On December 31, 1996, the North American plan was frozen and all employees hired thereafter are not eligible to participate in the plan. The U.K. plans were closed to new employees on December 31, 1999. The pension expense and required contributions to these pension plans are directly affected by the value of plan assets, the projected rate of return on plan assets, the actual rate of return on plan assets and the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit pension plan obligations. As of December 31, 2013, the projected benefit obligation under these pension plans and the pension plans with respect to non-Global Crossing operations prior to 1997 was approximately \$165 million (\$72 million for U.S. plans and \$93 million for U.K. plans) and the value of plan assets was approximately \$148 million (approximately \$74 million for U.S. plans and \$74 million for U.K. plans), resulting in these pension plans being underfunded by \$17 million. If plan assets perform below expectations, future pension expense and funding obligations will increase, which would have a negative effect on our cash flows from operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our headquarters are located on 46 acres in the Interlocken Advanced Technology Environment within the City and County of Broomfield, Colorado. The campus facility encompasses approximately 850,000 square feet of office space.

We also lease or own significant corporate office space in the following cities and lease smaller sales, administrative, and support offices around the world:

- *North America* : Atlanta, Georgia; Austin, Texas; Miami, Florida; Montreal, Canada; New York, New York; Phoenix, Arizona; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Rochester, New York; Southfield, Michigan; and Tulsa, Oklahoma
- *Europe* : Basingstoke, England; Crewe, England; Dublin, Ireland; London, England; Naarden, The Netherlands; and Paris, France
- *Latin America* : Bogota, Colombia; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Caracas, Venezuela; Lima, Peru; Quito, Ecuador; Santiago, Chile; and Sao Paulo, Brazil
- *Asia/Pacific*: Hong Kong, China; Singapore and Tokyo, Japan

We own or lease numerous cable landing stations and telehouses throughout the world related to undersea and terrestrial cable systems. Furthermore, we own or lease properties to house and operate our fiber optic backbone and distribution network facilities, our point-to-point distribution capacity, as well as our switching equipment and connecting lines between other carriers' equipment and facilities and the equipment and facilities of our customers. Our Gateway facilities are designed to house local sales staff, operational staff, our transmission and IP routing/switching facilities and technical space to accommodate colocation of equipment by high-volume Level 3 customers. We operate approximately eight million square feet of space for our Gateway and transmission facilities. Our Gateway space is either owned by us or is held pursuant to long-term lease agreements. For additional information on our technical sites and other properties relating to our network operations, see Item 1, "Business - Our Communications Network."

We have entered into various agreements regarding our unused office and technical space in order to reduce our ongoing operating expenses regarding such space.

Our existing properties are in good condition and are suitable for the conduct of our business.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For information regarding legal proceedings in which we are involved, see Note 17, "Commitments, Contingencies and Other Items," to our consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-K.

ITEM 4. MINING SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Part II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "LVLT." As of February 24, 2014, there were approximately 6,974 holders of record of our common stock, par value \$.01 per share. The table below sets forth, for the calendar quarters indicated, the high and low per share sales prices of our common stock as reported by the NYSE Composite Tape for the quarters and the years indicated.

Year Ended December 31, 2013	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 24.83	\$ 19.67
Second Quarter	23.99	19.34
Third Quarter	27.36	20.34
Fourth Quarter	33.19	26.36

Year Ended December 31, 2012	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 27.53	\$ 16.87
Second Quarter	26.72	19.72
Third Quarter	24.75	18.12
Fourth Quarter	23.22	18.19

Equity Compensation Plan Information.

We have two equity compensation plans under which we may issue shares of our common stock to employees, officers, directors and consultants. They are The Level 3 Communications, Inc. Stock Plan and the 2003 Global Crossing Limited Stock Incentive Plan. We assumed sponsorship of the 2003 Global Crossing Limited Stock Incentive Plan in connection with the acquisition of Global Crossing. Options outstanding under the 2003 Global Crossing Limited Stock Incentive Plan at the closing of the acquisition were automatically exchanged for options to purchase shares of our common stock and the plan was amended to provide for the issuance of shares of our common stock. The following table provides information about the shares of our common stock that may be issued upon exercise of awards under The Level 3 Communications, Inc. Stock Plan (in the "Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders" category) and the 2003 Global Crossing Limited Stock Incentive Plan (in the "Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders" category) as of December 31, 2013.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights		Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights		Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans	
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	5,268,215	*	\$	23.99	**	11,925,668
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	26,665	***	\$	14.43	***	3,352,982

* Includes, among other awards, awards of outperform stock appreciation units ("OSOs"). For purposes of this table, each OSO was considered to use a single share of our common stock from the total number of shares reserved for issuance under The Level 3 Communications, Inc. Stock Plan even though the actual payout multiplier may range from zero to four, as described below.

** At December 31, 2013, the only type of award outstanding under The Level 3 Communications, Inc. Stock Plan that included an "exercise price" was the OSOs. The weighted-average exercise price indicated was for the outstanding OSOs at the date of grant. The exercise price of an OSO is subject to change based upon the performance of our common stock relative to the performance of the S&P 500® Index from the time of the grant of the award until the award has been exercised.

*** Includes awards of options only. The 2003 Global Crossing Limited Stock Incentive Plan provides for the granting of (i) stock options, (ii) stock appreciation rights and (iii) other stock-based awards, including, without limitation, restricted share units, to eligible participants. The vesting of outstanding awards may be accelerated and the securities issuable pursuant to outstanding awards may be adjusted upon the occurrence of certain corporate events. No awards may be granted under the plan after December 8, 2013. For additional information about the plan, see Note 14, "Employee Benefits and Stock-Based Compensation" to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 10-K.

OSOs were awarded through the end of 2013, and will continue to be outstanding through 2016. OSOs were designed to provide recipients of the awards with the incentive to maximize stockholder value and to reward recipient employees only when the price of our common stock outperforms the S&P 500® Index between the date of grant and the date that the OSO is settled. OSOs have a three-year life and vest 100% on the third anniversary of the date of the award and fully settle on that date. In other words, recipients of OSOs are not able to voluntarily exercise the OSOs as they will settle automatically with value on the third anniversary of the date of the award or expire without value on that date. This type of instrument is sometimes referred to as a "European style option."

The OSOs initial strike price is equal to the closing market price of our common stock on the trading day immediately prior to the date of grant. This initial strike price is referred to as the "Initial Price." On the settlement date, the Initial Price is adjusted as of that date by a percentage that is equal to the aggregate percentage increase or decrease in the S&P 500® Index over the period beginning on the date of grant and ending on the trading day immediately preceding the settlement date. The Initial Price, however, cannot be adjusted below the closing price of our common stock on the day that the OSO was granted.

The value of all OSOs increase as the price of our common stock increases relative to the performance of the S&P® 500 Index over time. This increase in value is attributable in part to the use of a "success multiplier."

The mechanism for determining the value of an individual OSO award is described as follows. The Initial Price is adjusted over time (the "Adjusted Strike Price") until the settlement date. The adjustment represents an amount equal to the percentage appreciation or depreciation in the value of the S&P 500® Index from the date of grant to the settlement date. The value of the OSO would increase for increasing levels of outperformance.

OSOs include a multiplier range from zero to four depending upon the performance of our common stock relative to the S&P 500[®] Index as shown in the following table.

If Level 3 Stock Outperforms the S&P 500 [®] Index by:	Then the Pre-multiplier Gain Is Multiplied by a Success Multiplier of:
0% or Less	—
More than 0% but Less than 11%	Outperformance percentage multiplied by 4/11
11% or More	4

The pre-multiplier gain is our common stock price minus the Adjusted Strike Price on the settlement or exercise date.

Beginning in 2014, outperform stock appreciation rights, or OSOs, will no longer be awarded. Instead, we will award performance-based restricted stock unit awards, which will use a two-year performance measurement period, with the specific performance criteria to be determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors for each annual award cycle, and will vest 50% on the second anniversary of the grant date (after the relevant performance has been measured) and the second 50% vesting on the third anniversary of grant date to serve as a retention tool.

Dividend Policy.

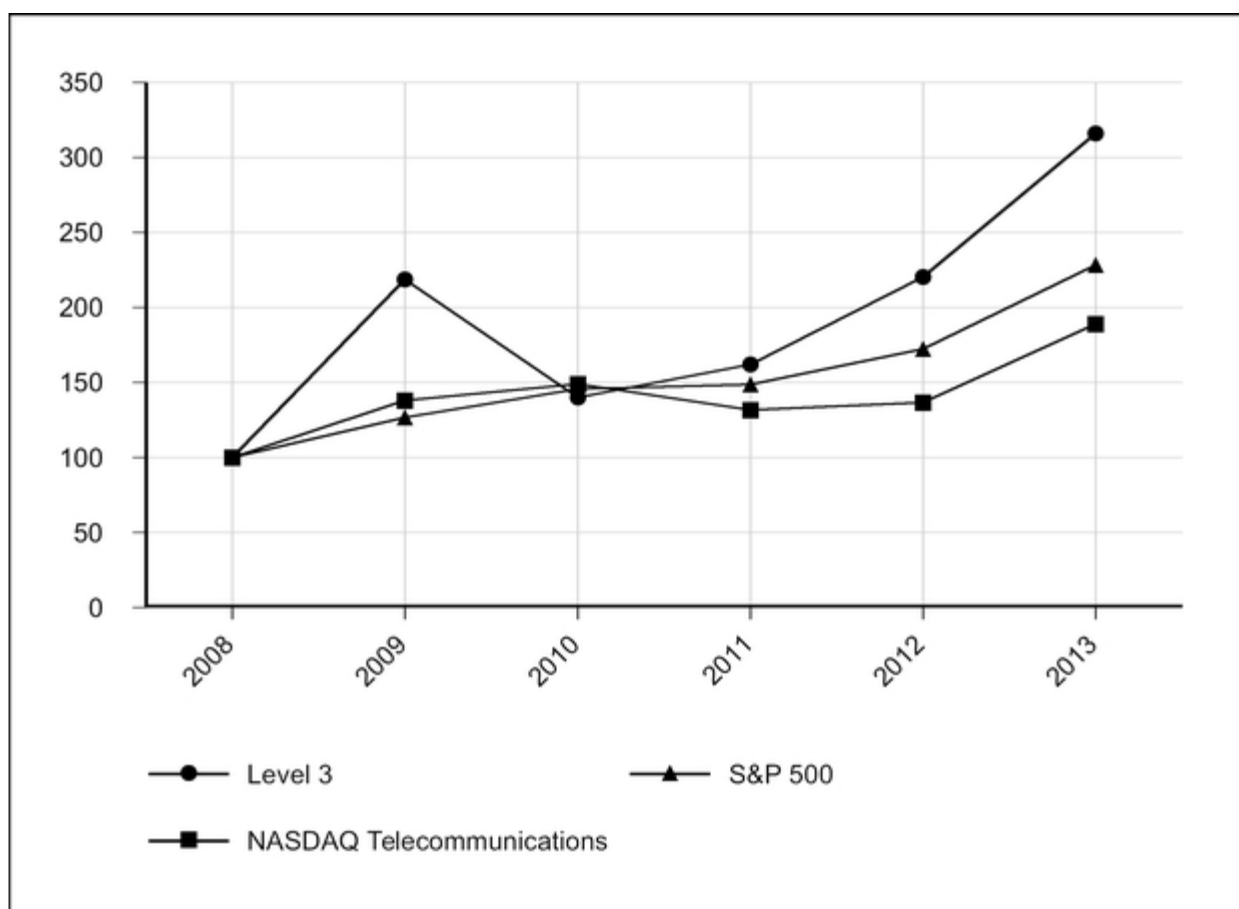
Our current dividend policy, in effect since April 1, 1998, is to retain future earnings for use in our business. As a result, our directors and management do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on shares of our common stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, under certain of our debt covenants we may be restricted from paying cash dividends on shares of our common stock.

Performance Graph.

The following performance graph shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference by means of any general statement incorporating by reference this annual report on Form 10-K into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates such information by reference, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such acts.

The graph compares the cumulative total return of our common stock for the five year period from 2009 through 2013 with the S&P[®] 500 Index and the Nasdaq Telecommunications Index. The graph assumes that the value of the investment was \$100 on December 31, 2008, and that all dividends and other distributions were reinvested.

**Comparison of Five Year Cumulative Total Return
Among Our Common Stock, the S&P® 500 Index
and the Nasdaq Telecommunications Index**



	12/08	12/09	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13
Level 3 common stock	\$ 100.00	\$ 218.57	\$ 140.00	\$ 161.81	\$ 220.10	\$ 315.90
S&P 500® Index	100.00	126.46	145.51	148.59	172.37	228.19
NASDAQ Telecommunications	100.00	137.81	148.84	131.52	136.58	189.00

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The Selected Financial Data of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and its subsidiaries appear below.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)					
Results of Operations:					
Revenue (1)	\$ 6,313	\$ 6,376	\$ 4,333	\$ 3,591	\$ 3,695
Loss from Continuing Operations (2)	(109)	(422)	(827)	(621)	(624)
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, Net (1)	—	—	71	(1)	6
Net Loss	(109)	(422)	(756)	(622)	(618)
Per Common Share:					
Loss from Continuing Operations	(0.49)	(1.96)	(6.03)	(5.61)	(5.73)
Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, Net	—	—	0.52	(0.01)	0.05
Net Loss	(0.49)	(1.96)	(5.51)	(5.62)	(5.68)
Dividends (3)	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Position:					
Total Assets	\$ 12,874	\$ 13,307	\$ 13,188	\$ 8,355	\$ 9,062
Current portion of long-term debt (4)	31	216	65	180	705
Long-Term Debt, less current portion (4)	8,331	8,516	8,385	6,268	5,755
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) (5)	1,411	1,171	1,193	(157)	491

- (1) On October 4, 2011, the Company purchased Global Crossing Limited ("Global Crossing") (the "Amalgamation"). During 2011, the Company recorded revenue attributable to Global Crossing of approximately \$654 million.

On November 14, 2011, the Company completed the sale of its coal mining business to Ambre Energy Limited as part of its long-term strategy to focus on core business operations. Revenue attributable to the coal mining business totaled approximately \$54 million in 2011 through the date of sale, \$60 million in 2010 and \$67 million in 2009. As a result of the transaction, the Company recognized a gain on the transaction of approximately \$72 million, which is included in its consolidated statements of operations within "Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, Net." The financial results of the coal mining business are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations through the date of sale, and all periods have been revised to reflect the presentation within discontinued operations.

- (2) In 2009, the Company recognized a gain of approximately \$14 million as a result of debt repurchases and exchanges of certain of the Company's debt securities and \$9 million of restructuring charges.

In 2010, the Company recognized a loss of approximately \$59 million associated with the tender offer to repurchase the Company's 12.25% Senior Notes due 2013 and as a result of the redemption of its 10% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011. The Company also recognized a \$91 million benefit primarily related to the release of foreign deferred tax valuation allowances and \$2 million of restructuring charges.

In 2011, the Company recognized a loss of \$100 million related to the redemption and repurchase of the 3.5% Convertible Senior Notes due in June 2012 and prepayment of the Tranche B Term Loan that was outstanding under the existing Senior Secured Term Loan, the conversion of certain of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013, the retirement of a portion of the 9.25% Senior Notes due 2014, the redemption of the 5.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011 and exchange of the 9% Convertible Senior Discount Notes due 2013. As a result of a change in the estimated useful lives of certain of the Company's property, plant and equipment, the Company recognized a reduction of approximately \$74 million in depreciation expense during the fourth quarter of 2011. The change in accounting estimate was accounted for on a prospective basis effective October 1, 2011. The Company also recognized \$11 million of restructuring charges and \$20 million of charges associated with the impairment of certain wireless spectrum licenses.

In 2012, the Company recognized a \$160 million loss on modification and extinguishment of debt as a result of the refinancing of the \$650 million Tranche B II Term Loan and \$550 million Tranche B III Term Loan in October 2012, the refinancing of the \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan in August 2012 and the repayment of existing vendor financing obligations, the redemption of the 8.75% Senior Notes due 2017 in August 2012, the redemption of the 9.25% Senior Notes due 2014 in February 2012 and the exchange of a portion of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 in March 2012. The Company also recognized \$34 million of restructuring charges. The Company completed an updated analysis and revised its estimated future cash flows of its asset retirement obligations as a result of a strategic review of the Company's real estate portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2012. As a result, the Company reduced its asset retirement obligations liability by \$73 million with an offsetting reduction to property, plant and equipment of \$24 million, selling, general and administrative expenses of \$47 million and depreciation and amortization of \$2 million (see Note 6 - Asset Retirement Obligations in the notes to the consolidated financial statements). In addition, as a result of the refinancing of the Tranche A Term Loan in 2012, two interest rate swap agreements maturing in early 2014 that had effectively hedged changes in the interest rate on a portion of the Tranche A Term Loan were deemed "ineffective" under GAAP. The Company recognized a non-cash loss on the agreements of approximately \$60 million (excluding accrued interest), which represented the cumulative loss recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) ("AOCI") at the date the instruments ceased to qualify as hedges.

In 2013, the Company recognized an \$84 million loss on modification and extinguishment of debt as a result of refinancing its \$815 million Tranche B 2019 Term Loan and \$595.5 million Tranche B 2016 Term Loan in August 2013, its \$1.2 billion Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan in October 2013 and its \$640 million 10% Senior Notes due 2018 and \$300 million Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015 in December 2013. Additionally, the Company incurred \$47 million of restructuring charges.

- (3) The Company's current dividend policy, in effect since April 1998, is to retain future earnings for use in the Company's business. As a result, management does not anticipate paying cash dividends on shares of common stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, the Company is restricted under certain debt-related covenants from paying cash dividends on shares of its common stock.
- (4) In 2009, the Company received net proceeds of \$274 million as a result of amending and restating its existing senior secured credit facility to increase the borrowings through the creation of a new \$280 million Tranche B Term Loan. The Company exchanged \$142 million of its 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2010 and \$140 million of its 2.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2010 for \$200 million of 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 and \$78 million of cash. In 2009, the Company received net proceeds of \$274 million from the issuance of its 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015, Series B. Also in 2009, the Company repurchased \$126 million aggregate principal amount of its 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2009, \$55 million aggregate principal amount of its 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2010, \$13 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2010, \$131 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.25%

Convertible Senior Notes due 2011, \$56 million aggregate principal amount of its 10% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011, and \$31 million aggregate principal amount of its 3.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2012. The Company also redeemed the remaining \$13 million of its 11.5% Senior Notes due 2010, repurchased the remaining \$6 million aggregate principal amount of its Floating Rate Notes due 2011 and repaid at maturity the remaining \$55 million of its outstanding 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2009.

In 2010, the Company received net proceeds of \$613 million from the issuance of its 10% Senior Notes due 2018 and net proceeds of \$195 million from the issuance of its 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016. In connection with the issuance of its 10% Senior Notes due 2018, the Company repurchased \$550 million of the total outstanding 12.25% Senior Notes due 2013 primarily through a tender offer. In addition, the Company redeemed all of the outstanding \$172 million aggregate principal amount of its 10% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011, \$3 million of its 5.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011, the remaining \$3 million of its 10.75% Senior Notes due 2011, and \$2 million of its 2.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2010. Upon maturity, the Company repaid the remaining \$111 million of its 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2010 and the remaining \$38 million of its 2.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2010.

In 2011, the Company issued approximately \$605 million of 11.875% Senior Notes due 2019 in two separate transactions, as well as \$500 million of its 9.375% Senior Notes due 2019. Proceeds from the first 11.875% Senior Note offering were used to redeem \$196 million of 5.25% Convertible Senior Notes. In the second offering, the Company exchanged \$295 million of 9% Convertible Senior Discount Notes for the 11.875% Senior Notes. Level 3 Escrow, Inc., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, issued \$600 million in aggregate principal amount of 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019. Level 3 Escrow, Inc. issued an additional \$600 million in aggregate principal amount of its 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 under the same indenture as the 8.125% Senior Notes previously issued, which were treated as a single series of notes under the indenture. In connection with the Amalgamation, all of the 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 were assumed by Level 3 Financing, Inc., a direct wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and the proceeds were used to refinance certain existing indebtedness of Global Crossing. The Company exchanged approximately \$128 million of its 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 for approximately 5 million shares of its common stock. The Company also paid approximately \$29 million in cash, representing interest due from the conversion through the 2013 maturity date. The Company also repurchased approximately \$20 million of its 3.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2012. The Company borrowed \$550 million aggregate principal amount of its Tranche B III Term Loan. The net proceeds in addition to cash on hand were used to redeem the remaining \$274 million aggregate principal amount of 3.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2012 and prepay the \$280 million Tranche B Term Loan that was outstanding under the existing Senior Secured Term Loan. Also in connection with the closing of the Amalgamation, the Company amended its existing credit agreement to incur an additional \$650 million of borrowings through an additional Tranche B II Term Loan. The net proceeds from the Tranche B II Term Loan were used to consummate the Amalgamation, to refinance certain existing indebtedness of Global Crossing in connection with the consummation of the Amalgamation and for general corporate purposes.

In 2012, the Company refinanced its existing \$650 million Tranche B II Term Loan and \$550 million Tranche B III Term Loan under its existing senior secured credit facility through the creation of a new term loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.2 billion (the "Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan") along with cash on hand. The Company also fully repaid the outstanding principal amount of its Commercial Mortgage due 2015 along with accrued interest which was approximately \$63 million. Also in 2012, the Company completed the offering of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of its 8.875% Senior Notes due 2019 in a private offering. The net proceeds from that offering were used for general corporate purposes, including the repurchase, redemption, repayment or refinancing of the Company's and its subsidiaries' existing indebtedness. Additionally in 2012, the Company completed the offering of \$775 million aggregate principal amount of its 7% Senior Notes due 2020

in a private offering. The net proceeds from the offering of the notes, along with cash on hand, were used to redeem all of the Company's outstanding 8.75% Senior Notes due 2017, including the payment of accrued and unpaid interest and applicable premiums. The Company refinanced its existing \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan under its existing senior secured credit facility through the creation of new term loans in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.415 billion (the "New Term Loans") along with cash on hand and used the remaining net proceeds to repay \$15 million in principal amount plus a premium for existing vendor financing obligations. Further in 2012, the Company exchanged approximately \$100 million aggregate principal amount of its outstanding 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 for approximately 5.4 million shares of its common stock, including an inducement premium. Also in 2012, the Company issued \$900 million aggregate principal amount of its 8.625% Senior Notes due 2020. A portion of the net proceeds from the offering were used to redeem all of the Company's outstanding 9.25% Senior Notes due 2014 in aggregate principal amount of \$807 million.

In 2013, the Company repaid at maturity approximately \$172 million of its 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013. The Company also refinanced its existing \$815 million Tranche B 2019 Term Loan through the creation of the \$815 million Tranche B-III 2019 Term loan and its \$595.5 million Tranche B 2016 Term Loan and \$1.2 billion Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan through the creation of a new term loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.796 billion (the "Tranche B 2020 Term Loan"). Additionally, the Company completed the offering of \$640 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.125% Senior Notes due 2021. The proceeds from the offering, together with cash on hand, were used to redeem all of the outstanding 10% Senior Notes due 2018. Also in 2013, the Company completed the offering of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of its Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2018. The net proceeds of these notes, together with cash on hand, were used to redeem all of the outstanding Floating Rate Notes due 2015. Finally in 2013, the holders of approximately \$200 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's outstanding 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016 converted these notes for approximately 10.8 million shares of the Company's common stock. The remaining \$1 million principal amount of the Company's 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016 was redeemed with cash on hand.

Long-term debt, less current portion includes capital lease obligations. Refer to "Contractual Obligations" within Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for further discussion of the Company's total obligations.

- (5) In 2011, the Company issued approximately 4.7 million shares of common stock in exchange for \$128 million aggregate principal amount of its 15% Convertible Senior Notes. The Company also issued approximately 89 million shares of common stock, valued at approximately \$1.9 billion, as the stock portion of the purchase price to acquire Global Crossing.

In 2012, the Company issued approximately 5.4 million shares of common stock, including an inducement premium, in exchange for approximately \$100 million aggregate principal amount of its outstanding 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013.

In 2013, the Company issued approximately 10.8 million shares of common stock when holders of approximately \$200 million of its 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016 converted these notes.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements (including the notes thereto) included elsewhere herein and the description of its business in Item 1, "Business".

Executive Summary

Overview

The Company is a facilities-based provider of a broad range of communications services. Revenue for communications services is generally recognized on a monthly basis as these services are provided. For contracts involving private line, wavelength and dark fiber services, Level 3 may receive upfront payments for services to be delivered for a period of generally up to 25 years. In these situations, Level 3 defers the revenue and amortizes it on a straight-line basis to earnings over the term of the contract. At December 31, 2013, for contracts where upfront payments were received for services to be delivered in the future, the Company's weighted average remaining contract period was approximately 12 years.

On October 4, 2011, a wholly owned subsidiary of Level 3 completed its amalgamation with Global Crossing and the amalgamated entity became an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company through a tax free, stock for stock transaction (the "Amalgamation").

Level 3, through its two 50% owned joint-venture surface mines, one each in Montana and Wyoming, sold coal primarily through long-term contracts with public utilities. In November 2011, Level 3 completed the sale of its coal mining business to Ambre Energy Limited as part of its long-term strategy to focus on core business operations. The financial results of the coal mining business are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations through the date of sale, and all periods presented have been revised to reflect the presentation within discontinued operations.

Business Strategy and Objectives

The Company pursues the strategies discussed in Item 1. Business, "Business Overview and Strategy." In particular, with respect to strategic financial objectives, the Company focuses its attention on the following:

- growing revenue by increasing sales generated by our Core Network Services;
- focusing on our Enterprise customers, as this customer group has the largest potential for significant growth;
- continually improving the customer experience to increase customer retention and reduce customer churn;
- launching new products and services to meet customer needs, in particular for enterprise customers;
- reducing network costs and operating expenses;
- achieving sustainable generation of positive cash flows from operations;
- continuing to show improvement in Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in this Item below) as a percentage of revenue;

- localizing certain decision making and interaction with our mid-market enterprise customers, including leveraging our existing network assets;
- concentrating its capital expenditures on those technologies and assets that enable the Company to develop its Core Network Services;
- managing Wholesale Voice Services for margin contribution; and
- refinancing its future debt maturities.

The Company's management continues to review all existing lines of business and service offerings to determine how those lines of business and service offerings enhance the Company's focus on the delivery of communications services and meeting its financial objectives. To the extent that certain lines of business or service offerings are not considered to be compatible with the delivery of the Company's services or with meeting its financial objectives, Level 3 may exit those lines of business or stop offering those services in part or in whole.

The Company has also been focused on improving its liquidity and financial condition, and extending the maturity dates of certain debt, as described below and in greater detail in Note 12 - Long-Term Debt in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In November 2013, the Company notified the holders of its 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes that the Company would be redeeming these notes on December 26, 2013 for a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued but unpaid interest up to, but not including, the redemption date. The holders of the 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes converted approximately \$200 million aggregate principal amount of the notes into 10,814,264 shares of Level 3 common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. On December 26, 2013, approximately \$1 million aggregate principal amount of the remaining 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes was redeemed at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued but unpaid interest.

In November 2013, the Company completed the offering of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of its Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2018. The net proceeds from the offering of the notes, together with cash on hand were used to redeem all of the Company's outstanding Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015 in December 2013, including accrued interest and expenses. The Floating Rate Notes due 2018 were priced at 100% of their principal amount and will mature on January 15, 2018. Interest on the notes will be payable on May 15 and November 15 of each year, beginning on May 15, 2014.

Also in November 2013, the Company completed the offering of \$640 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.125% Senior Notes due 2021. The net proceeds from the offering of the notes, together with cash on hand were used to redeem all of the Company's outstanding 10% Senior Notes due 2018 in December 2013, including accrued interest, applicable premiums and expenses. The 6.125% Senior Notes were priced at 100% of their principal amount and will mature on January 15, 2021. Interest on the notes will be payable on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on April 15, 2014.

In October 2013, the Company refinanced its existing \$1.2 billion Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan under its existing senior credit facility by increasing the borrowings under the Tranche B 2020 Term Loan by an aggregate principal amount of \$1.2 billion. The Tranche B 2020 Term Loan new aggregate principal amount is \$1,795.5 million. The \$1,795.5 million Tranche B 2020 Term Loan will bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.00%, with a minimum LIBOR of 1.00%, and will mature on January 15, 2020. The additional portion of the Tranche B 2020 Term Loan was priced to lenders at par, with the payment to the lenders of an upfront 0.25% fee at closing. The prior Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan had an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.25%, with a minimum LIBOR of 1.50% and matured on October 4, 2019.

In August 2013, the Company refinanced its \$595.5 million Tranche B 2016 Term Loan under its existing senior credit facility through the creation of a new Tranche B 2020 Term Loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$595.5 million. The Tranche B 2020 Term Loan has an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.00%, with a minimum LIBOR of 1.00%, and will mature on January 15, 2020. The previous Tranche B 2016 Term Loan had an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.25%, with a minimum LIBOR of 1.50%, and matured on August 1, 2016.

Also in August 2013, the Company refinanced its \$815 million Tranche B 2019 Term Loan under its existing senior credit facility through the creation of a new Tranche B-III 2019 Term Loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$815 million. The Tranche B-III 2019 Term Loan has an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.00%, with a minimum LIBOR of 1.00%, and will mature on August 1, 2019. The previous Tranche B 2019 Term Loan had an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.75%, with a minimum LIBOR of 1.50%, and matured on August 1, 2019.

In January 2013, the Company repaid at maturity approximately \$172 million of its 15% Convertible Senior Notes.

The Company will continue to look for opportunities to improve its financial position and focus its resources on growing revenue and managing costs for the business.

Revenue by Channel:

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Core Network Services:		
North America - Wholesale Channel	\$ 1,478	\$ 1,541
North America - Enterprise Channel	2,471	2,299
EMEA - Wholesale Channel	354	364
EMEA - Enterprise Channel	403	372
EMEA - U.K. Government Channel	131	175
Latin America - Wholesale Channel	160	156
Latin America - Enterprise Channel	594	556
Total Core Network Services	5,591	5,463
Wholesale Voice Services and Other	722	913
Total Revenue	<u>\$ 6,313</u>	<u>\$ 6,376</u>

Total revenue consists of:

- Core Network Services revenue from colocation and data center services; transport and fiber; IP and data services; and local and enterprise voice services.
- Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue from sales of long distance voice services, revenue from managed modem and its related intercarrier compensation services and revenue from the SBC Master Services Agreement, which was obtained through an acquisition in 2005.

Core Network Services revenue represents higher margin services and Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue represents lower margin services. Core Network Services revenue requires different levels of investment and focus and provides different contributions to the Company's operating results than Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue. Management believes that growth in revenue from its Core Network Services is critical to the long-term success of its business. The Company also believes it

must continue to effectively manage gross margin contribution from the Wholesale Voice Services component and the positive cash flows from the Other revenue component. The Company believes that trends in its communications business are best gauged by analyzing revenue changes in Core Network Services.

Core Network Services

Colocation and data center services allow customers to place their network equipment and servers in suitable environments maintained by the Company with high-speed links providing on-net access to more than 55 countries. These services are secure, redundant and flexible to fit the varying needs of the Company's customers. Services, which vary by location, include hosting network equipment used to transport high speed data and voice over Level 3's global network; providing managed IT services, installation, maintenance, storage and monitoring of enterprise services; and providing comprehensive IT outsource solutions.

Growth in transport (such as private line and wavelengths) and fiber revenue is largely dependent on increased demand for bandwidth services and available capital of companies requiring communications capacity for their own use or in providing capacity as a service provider to their customers. These expenditures may be in the form of monthly payments or, in the case of private line, wavelength or dark fiber services, either monthly payments or upfront payments. The Company is focused on providing end-to-end transport and fiber services to its customers to directly connect customer locations with a private network. Pricing for end-to-end metropolitan transport services have been relatively stable. For intercity transport and fiber services, the Company continues to experience pricing pressure in locations where a large number of carriers co-locate their facilities. An increase in demand may be offset by declines in unit pricing.

Internet Protocol ("IP") and data services primarily include the Company's Internet services, Virtual Private Network ("VPN"), Content Delivery Network ("CDN"), media delivery, Vyvx broadcast, Converged Business Network ("CBN"), and Managed Services. Level 3's IP and high speed IP service is high quality and is offered in a variety of capacities. The Company's VPN service permits businesses of any size to replace multiple networks with a single, cost-effective solution that greatly simplifies the converged transmission of voice, video, and data. This convergence to a single platform can be obtained without sacrificing the quality of service or security levels of traditional ATM and frame relay offerings. VPN service also permits customers to prioritize network application traffic so that high priority applications, such as voice and video, are not compromised in performance by the flow of low priority applications such as email.

Voice services comprise a broad range of local and enterprise voice services using Voice over Internet Protocol ("VoIP") and traditional circuit-switch based technologies, including VoIP enhanced local service, SIP Trunking, local inbound service, Primary Rate Interface service, long distance service and toll-free service. The Company's voice services also include its comprehensive suite of audio, Web and video collaboration services.

The Company believes that a source of future incremental demand for the Company's Core Network Services will be from customers that are seeking to distribute their feature rich content or video over the Internet. Revenue growth in this area is dependent on the continued increase in demand from customers and the pricing environment. An increase in the reliability and security of information transmitted over the Internet and declines in the cost to transmit data have resulted in increased utilization of e-commerce or Web-based services by businesses. Although the pricing for data services is currently relatively stable, the IP market is generally characterized by price compression and high unit growth rates depending upon the type of service. The Company experienced price compression in the high-speed IP and voice services markets in 2012, which has continued in 2013.

The following provides a discussion of the Company's Core Network Services revenue in terms of the enterprise and wholesale channels.

- The enterprise channel includes large, multi-national enterprises requiring large amounts of bandwidth to support their business operations, such as financial services companies, healthcare companies, content providers, and portal and search engine companies. It also includes medium sized enterprises, as well as government markets, including the U.S. federal government, the systems integrators supporting the U.S. federal government, U.S. state and local governments, academic consortia, and certain academic institutions. Included in the enterprise channel, but broken out separately in the table above, is the U.K. government channel, which includes revenue primarily from the government sector in the U.K.
- The wholesale channel includes revenue from incumbent and alternative carriers in each of the regions, global carriers, wireless carriers, cable companies, satellite companies, regional service providers and voice service providers.

The Company believes that the alignment of Core Network Services around channels should allow it to drive growth while enabling it to better focus on the needs of its customers. Each of these channels is supported by dedicated employees in sales. Each of these channels is also supported by non-dedicated, centralized service delivery and management, product management and development, corporate marketing, global network services, engineering, information technology, and corporate functions, including legal, finance, strategy and human resources.

Wholesale Voice Services and Other

The Company offers wholesale voice services that target large and existing markets. The revenue potential for wholesale voice services is large; however, pricing is expected to continue to decline over time as a result of the new low-cost IP and optical-based technologies. In addition, the market for wholesale voice services is being targeted by many competitors, several of which are larger and have more financial resources than the Company.

The Company also has other revenue derived from mature services that are not critical areas of emphasis for the Company, including revenue from managed modem and its related intercarrier compensation services and SBC Contract Services, which includes revenue from the SBC Master Services Agreement, obtained in the December 2005 acquisition of WilTel Communications Group, LLC. The Company and its customers continue to see consumers migrate from narrow band dial-up services to higher speed broadband services as the narrow band market matures. The Company has discontinued its managed modem services. The Company expects ongoing declines in the other revenue component of Wholesale Voice Services and Other similar to what has been experienced over the past several years.

The Company receives compensation from other carriers when it terminates traffic originating on those carriers' networks. This intercarrier compensation is based on interconnection agreements with the respective carriers or rates mandated by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"). The Company has interconnection agreements in place for the majority of traffic subject to intercarrier compensation. Along with addressing other matters, on November 18, 2011, the FCC established a prospective intercarrier compensation framework for terminating switched access and VoIP traffic, with elements of it becoming effective beginning on December 29, 2011. Under the framework, most terminating switched access charges and all intercarrier compensation charges are capped at current levels, and will be reduced to zero over, as relevant to Level 3, a six year transition period which began July 1, 2012. Several states, industry groups, and other telecommunications carriers filed petitions in federal court for reconsideration of the framework with the FCC, although the outcome of those petitions is unpredictable. A majority of the Company's existing intercarrier compensation revenue is associated with agreements that have expired terms, but remain effective in evergreen status. As these and other interconnection agreements expire, the Company will continue to evaluate simply allowing them to

continue in evergreen status (so long as the counterparty allows the same) or negotiating new agreements. The Company earned intercarrier compensation revenue from providing managed modem services, which it has discontinued. The Company also receives intercarrier compensation from its voice services. In this case, intercarrier compensation is reported within Core Network Services revenue.

Seasonality and Fluctuations

The Company continues to expect business fluctuations to affect sequential quarterly trends in revenue, margins and cash flow. This includes the timing, as well as any seasonality of sales and service installations, usage, rate changes and repricing for contract renewals. Historically, the Company's revenue and expense in the first quarter has been affected by the slowing of our customers' purchasing activities during the holidays and the resetting of payroll taxes in the new year. The Company's historical experience with quarterly fluctuations may not necessarily be indicative of future results.

Because revenue subject to billing disputes where collection is uncertain is not recognized until the dispute is resolved, the timing of dispute resolutions and settlements may positively or negatively affect the Company's revenue in a particular quarter. The timing of disconnections may also affect our results in a particular quarter, with disconnections early in the quarter generally having a greater effect. The timing of capital and other expenditures may affect our margins or cash flow. The convergence of any of these or other factors such as fluctuations in usage, increases or decreases in certain taxes and fees or pricing declines upon contract renewals in a particular quarter may result in the Company's revenue growing more or less than previous trends, may affect the Company's margins and other financial results and may not be indicative of future financial performance.

2014 Revenue Reporting

In 2014, the Company is maintaining its current reporting of revenue by service offering as disclosed in the table above but will be making some adjustments between current geographical and channel reporting categories, primarily collapsing the U.K. government channel in EMEA into the EMEA enterprise channel, to more appropriately reflect the revenue attribution by region.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, expenses and related disclosures. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The Company evaluates these estimates on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While the Company has other accounting policies that involve estimates such as the allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, and unfavorable contracts recognized in purchase accounting, management has identified the policies below, which require the most significant judgments and estimates to be made in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, as critical to its business operations and the understanding of its results of operations.

Revenue

Revenue for communications services, including colocation and data center services, transport and fiber, IP and data services, voice services and managed modem, is recognized monthly as the services

are provided based on contractual amounts expected to be collected. Communications services are provided either on a usage basis, which can vary period to period, or at a contractually committed amount.

Intercarrier compensation revenue is recognized when an interconnection agreement is in place with another carrier, or if an agreement has expired, when the parties have agreed to continue operating under the previous agreement until a new agreement is negotiated and executed, or at rates mandated by the FCC.

For certain sale and long-term indefeasible right of use ("IRU") contracts involving private line, wavelengths and dark fiber services, the Company may receive upfront payments for services to be delivered for a period of up to 25 years. In these situations, the Company defers the revenue and amortizes it on a straight-line basis to earnings over the term of the contract.

Termination revenue is recognized when a customer disconnects service prior to the end of the contract period and for which Level 3 had previously received consideration and for which revenue recognition was deferred. Termination revenue also is recognized when customers make termination penalty payments to Level 3 to settle contractually committed purchase amounts that the customer no longer expects to meet or when a customer and Level 3 renegotiate a contract under which Level 3 is no longer obligated to provide product or services for consideration previously received and for which revenue recognition has been deferred. Termination revenue is reported in the same manner as the original product or service provided.

Accounting practice and guidance with respect to the accounting treatment of revenue continues to evolve. Any changes in the accounting treatment could affect the manner in which the Company accounts for revenue within its business.

Revenue Reserves

The Company establishes appropriate revenue reserves at the time services are rendered based on an analysis of historical credit activity to address, where significant, situations in which collection is not reasonably assured as a result of credit risk, potential billing disputes or other reasons. The Company's significant estimates are based on assumptions and other considerations, including payment history, credit ratings, customer financial performance, history of billing disputes and industry financial performance.

Cost of Revenue for Communications Services

The Company disputes incorrect billings from its suppliers of network services. The most prevalent types of disputes include disputes for circuits that are not disconnected by the supplier on a timely basis and usage bills with incorrect or inadequate information. Depending on the type and complexity of the issues involved, it may and often does take several quarters to resolve the disputes. The Company establishes appropriate cost of revenue reserves for disputed supplier billings based on an analysis of its historical experience in resolving disputes with its suppliers. In determining the amount of the cost of network service expenses and related accrued liabilities to reflect in its financial statements, the Company considers the adequacy of documentation of disconnect notices, compliance with prevailing contractual requirements for submitting these disconnect notices and compliance with its interconnection agreements with these carriers. Judgment is required in estimating the ultimate outcome of the dispute resolution process, as well as any other amounts that may be incurred to conclude the negotiations or settle any litigation. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions and such differences could be material.

Non-Cash Compensation

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense for all share-based payment awards in accordance with fair value recognition provisions. Under the fair value recognition provisions, the Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense net of an estimated forfeiture rate, recognizing compensation cost for only those awards expected to vest over the requisite service period of the awards. Determining the appropriate fair value model and estimating the fair value of share-based payment awards require subjective assumptions, including the assumption for stock price volatility for outperform stock options and the achievement of performance criteria for performance based awards. The Company estimates the stock price volatility using a combination of historical and implied volatility, as Level 3 believes it is consistent with the approach most marketplace participants would consider by using all available information to estimate expected volatility. The Company has determined that expected volatility is more reflective of market conditions and provides a more accurate indication of volatility than using solely historical volatility. In reaching this conclusion, the Company has considered many factors including the extent to which its future expectations of volatility over the respective term is likely to differ from historical measures, the absence of actively traded options for the Company's common stock and the Company's ability to review volatility of its publicly traded convertible debt with similar terms and prices to the options the Company is valuing. The Company issued outperform stock options in which the value received is based on a formula involving a multiplier related to the level by which the Company's common stock outperforms the S&P 500® Index. The Company utilized a modified Black-Scholes model due to the additional variables required to calculate the effect of the success multiplier for its outperform stock options, including estimating the expected volatility of the S&P 500® Index.

The assumptions used in estimating the fair value of share-based payment awards represent management's best estimates, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if factors change and the Company uses different assumptions, stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. In addition, the Company is required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and recognize expense only for those shares expected to vest. If actual forfeiture rates are materially different from the Company's estimate, stock-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what the Company has recorded in the current period.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

The Company performs an assessment of its long-lived assets, including finite-lived acquisition-related intangible assets, for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of assets or asset groupings may not be recoverable. This review requires the identification of the lowest level of identifiable cash flows for purposes of grouping assets subject to review. The estimate of undiscounted cash flows includes long-term forecasts of revenue growth, gross margins and operating expenses. All of these items require significant judgment and assumptions. An impairment loss may exist when the estimated undiscounted cash flows attributable to the assets are less than their carrying amount. If an asset is deemed to be impaired, the amount of the impairment loss recognized represents the excess of the long-lived asset's carrying value as compared to its estimated fair value, based on management's assumptions and projections.

The Company conducted a long-lived asset impairment analysis in the fourth quarter of 2013 and 2012 and in each case concluded that its long-lived assets, including its finite-lived acquisition-related intangible assets, were not impaired. To the extent that future changes in assumptions and estimates cause a change in estimates of future cash flows that indicate the carrying amount of the Company's long-lived assets, including finite-lived acquisition-related intangible assets, may not be recoverable, the Company may incur impairment charges in the future to write-down the carrying amount of the Company's long-lived assets to their estimated fair value.

Useful Lives of Long-Lived Assets

The Company performs internal reviews to evaluate the depreciable lives of its property, plant and equipment annually or more frequently if new facts and circumstances arise that may affect management's original estimates. Due to the rapid changes in technology and the competitive environment, selecting the estimated economic life of telecommunications property, plant, and equipment requires a significant amount of judgment. The Company's internal reviews take into account input from the Company's global engineering and network services personnel, actual usage, the physical condition of the Company's property, plant, and equipment, industry data, and other relevant factors.

In relation to its most recent annual review of estimated useful lives, the Company considered the expected use of assets in each of the categories as well as any legal, regulatory, or contractual provisions that may limit the remaining useful lives. The Company expects to extend the lives associated with IP equipment and certain of its facility equipment in connection with the analysis expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2014. This will be a change in estimate that will be accounted for prospectively.

Goodwill

The Company performs an annual impairment assessment of its goodwill during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if the Company determines that indicators of impairment exist. The Company's impairment review process considers the fair value of each reporting unit relative to its carrying value. The Company assesses the fair value of each of its reporting units using an income approach (also known as a discounted cash flow) and a market multiple approach. The income approach utilizes cash flow projections discounted using an appropriate Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) rate for each reporting unit. The market multiple approach uses a multiple of a company's Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, and Depreciation and Amortization expenses (EBITDA).

If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill is not impaired and no further testing is performed. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then a second step must be performed, and the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill must be determined and compared to the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then an impairment loss equal to the difference will be recorded. In accordance with recently issued accounting guidance, prior to performing the two step evaluation, an assessment of qualitative factors may be performed to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds the carrying value. If it is determined that it is unlikely that the carrying value exceeds the fair value, the Company is not required to complete the two step goodwill impairment evaluation. The selection and assessment of qualitative factors used to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds the carrying value involves significant judgments and estimates.

In the second quarter of 2013, the Company changed the date of its annual assessment of goodwill impairment from December 31 to October 1. This was a change in method of applying an accounting principle which management believes is a preferable alternative as the new date of the assessment provides additional time prior to the Company's year-end to complete the goodwill impairment testing and report the results in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is more closely aligned with the Company's strategic planning process. The change in the assessment date does not delay, accelerate or avoid a potential impairment charge.

In 2013 and 2012, the Company's reporting units consist of its three regional operating units in: North America; Europe, the Middle East and Africa ("EMEA"); and Latin America. Goodwill assigned to the North America, EMEA and Latin America reporting units at December 31, 2013 totaled \$2.577 billion and was \$1.835 billion, \$0.147 billion and \$0.595 billion, respectively. Goodwill assigned to the North America, EMEA and Latin America reporting units at December 31, 2012 totaled \$2.565 billion and was \$1.826 billion, \$0.144 billion and \$0.595 billion, respectively.

In 2013 and 2012, the Company conducted its goodwill impairment analysis and determined that it was more likely than not that the fair value of its reporting units exceeded the carrying value and concluded that goodwill was not impaired. As of December 31, 2013, the estimated fair value of the reporting units substantially exceeded their carrying value.

To the extent that future changes in the Company's assumptions and estimates cause a change in the related fair value estimates that indicate the carrying amount of the Company's goodwill may exceed its fair value, the Company may incur impairment charges in the future to write-down the carrying amount of the Company's goodwill to its estimated fair value.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company's asset retirement obligations consist of legal requirements to remove certain of its network infrastructure at the expiration of the underlying right-of-way ("ROW") term and restoration requirements for leased facilities. The initial and subsequent measurement of the Company's asset retirement obligations require the Company to make significant estimates regarding the eventual costs and probability or likelihood that the Company will be required to remove certain of its network infrastructure and restore certain of its leased properties. In addition, the Company must estimate the periods over which these costs will be incurred and the present value of such costs using the Company's estimate of its credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate upon initial recognition.

As a result of a strategic review of the Company's real estate portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company completed an updated analysis and revised its estimated future cash flows of its asset retirement obligations. The analysis required estimating the probability or likelihood that the Company will be required to remove certain of its network infrastructure and restore leased properties, and the timing and amount of eventual costs. The analysis resulted in the downward revision of the Company's asset retirement obligation liability. This change in the estimated cash flows resulted in a non-cash gain of \$49 million recorded within selling, general and administrative expense, and depreciation expense during the year ended December 31, 2012.

In conjunction with its review of the ROW obligation, the Company identified an error in its assumptions used to estimate its ROW obligation related to the extension of the useful lives of its conduit assets effective October 1, 2011 (See Note 1 - Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the notes to the consolidated financial statements). The Company recorded a non-cash benefit of approximately \$21 million recorded within selling, general and administrative expense during the fourth quarter of 2012 for the change in the ROW term used to estimate its ROW obligation. The reduction in the asset retirement obligations liability includes the change in estimate of the ROW term that arose in prior periods, which did not materially affect any of the Company's previously reported results of operations or financial condition, or the current period results of operations or financial condition.

At December 31, 2012, as a result of the total revisions in estimated amount and timing of cash flows for asset retirement obligations, the Company reduced its asset retirement obligations liability by \$73 million with an offsetting reduction to property, plant and equipment of \$24 million, selling, general and administrative expenses of \$47 million and depreciation and amortization of \$2 million. The Company first reduced property, plant and equipment to the extent of the carrying amount of the related asset initially recorded when the asset retirement obligations were established. The amount of the remaining reduction to the asset retirement obligations were recorded as a reduction to depreciation expense to the extent of historical depreciation of the related asset and then to selling, general and administrative expenses.

The Company periodically evaluates its asset retirement obligations to determine if the amount and timing of its cash flow estimates continue to be appropriate based on current facts and circumstances.

Assessment of Loss Contingencies

The Company has legal, tax and other contingencies that could result in significant losses upon the ultimate resolution of such contingencies. The Company has provided for losses in situations where it has concluded that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. Further, with respect to loss contingencies, where it is probable that a liability has been incurred and there is a range in the expected loss and no amount in the range is more likely than any other amount, the Company accrues at the low end of the range. A significant amount of judgment is involved in determining whether a loss is probable and reasonably estimable due to the uncertainty involved in predicting the likelihood of future events and estimating the financial impact of such events. Accordingly, it is possible that upon the further development or resolution of a contingent matter, a significant charge could be recorded in a future period related to an existing contingent matter. For additional information, see Note 17 - Commitments, Contingencies and Other Items in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Business Combinations

The accounting guidance for business combinations requires an acquiring entity to recognize all of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date fair value. The allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Global Crossing (and the related estimated lives of depreciable tangible and identifiable intangible assets) required a significant amount of judgment and is considered a critical estimate. Such allocation of certain aspects of the purchase price to items that are more complex to value was performed by management, taking into consideration information provided to management by an independent valuation firm.

Results of Operations 2013 vs. 2012

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		Change %
	2013	2012	
Revenue	\$ 6,313	\$ 6,376	(1)%
Cost of Revenue	2,471	2,602	(5)%
Depreciation and Amortization	800	749	7 %
Selling, General and Administrative	2,376	2,450	(3)%
Total Costs and Expenses	5,647	5,801	(3)%
Operating Income	666	575	16 %
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest income	—	2	NM
Interest expense	(649)	(733)	(11)%
Loss on modification and extinguishment of debt, net	(84)	(160)	(48)%
Other, net	(4)	(58)	(93)%
Total Other Expense	(737)	(949)	(22)%
Loss Before Income Taxes	(71)	(374)	(81)%
Income Tax Expense	(38)	(48)	(21)%
Net Loss	\$ (109)	\$ (422)	(74)%

NM — Not meaningful

Discussion of all significant variances:

Revenue by Service Offering:

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	Change %
Core Network Services Revenue:			
Colocation and Datacenter Services	\$ 585	\$ 561	4 %
Transport and Fiber	1,962	1,950	1 %
IP and Data Services	2,106	2,002	5 %
Voice Services (Local and Enterprise)	938	950	(1)%
Total Core Network Services Revenue	\$ 5,591	\$ 5,463	2 %
Wholesale Voice Services and Other Revenue	722	913	(21)%
Total Revenue	\$ 6,313	\$ 6,376	(1)%

Revenue decreased 1% to \$6.313 billion in 2013 compared to \$6.376 billion in 2012. The change was driven by declines in Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue partially offset by growth in Core Network Services revenue from enterprise customers.

The Company experienced growth in its IP and data services and colocation and data center services during 2013 compared to 2012 driven primarily by end user customer demand for content delivery over the Internet and enterprise bandwidth. The Company also experienced modest growth in transport and fiber services in 2013. Core Network Services revenue for voice services declined in 2013, primarily due to the anticipated attrition of certain U.K. Government channel voice services.

Core Network Services revenue increased in the North America and Latin America regions in 2013 compared to 2012, as a result of growth in services provided to the existing enterprise customer base and the acquisition of new customers in the enterprise channel. These increases were partially offset by (i) a decrease in the EMEA region's Core Network Services revenue primarily as a result of lower U.K. Government and wholesale channel revenue and (ii) a decrease in wholesale channel revenue in North America.

Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue decreased in 2013 compared to 2012 primarily as a result of declines in usage as customers transition to IP voice services. The Company continues to manage its combined wholesale voice services platform for margin contribution. In addition, the Company expects SBC Contract Services revenue to continue to decline as a result of the migration of the SBC traffic to the AT&T network. The Company has discontinued its managed modem services.

Wholesale Voice Services revenue decreased in the North America and EMEA regions in 2013 compared to 2012, due to competitive pressures and the Company's focus on maintaining or growing its margin percentage. Wholesale Voice Services revenue in Latin America was flat in 2013 compared to 2012.

Cost of Revenue includes leased capacity, right-of-way costs, access charges, satellite transponder lease costs, and other third-party costs directly attributable to the network, but excludes depreciation and amortization and related impairment expenses.

Cost of revenue as a percentage of total revenue was 39% in 2013 compared to 41% in 2012. The decrease is primarily due to an improving gross margin mix of higher margin on-net Core Network

Services and a decline in lower margin Wholesale Voice Services and Other Revenue. Additionally, the Company continues to implement initiatives to reduce both fixed and variable network expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization expense increased 7% to \$800 million in 2013 from \$749 million in 2012. The increase is primarily attributable to new capital expenditures in 2013 in support of the network with asset lives less than the average remaining life of all existing assets as of the beginning of the year.

Selling, General and Administrative ("SG&A") expenses include salaries, wages and related benefits (including non-cash, stock-based compensation expenses), property taxes, travel, insurance, rent, contract maintenance, advertising, accretion expense on asset retirement obligations, restructuring charges and other administrative expenses. SG&A expenses also include certain network related expenses such as network facility rent, utilities and maintenance costs.

SG&A expenses decreased 3% to \$2.376 billion in 2013 compared to \$2.450 billion in 2012. The decreases are primarily due to lower employee compensation and other employee related costs, professional fees and vendor services and other discretionary costs. Employee cash compensation and other employee related costs decreased as the Company continued to achieve cost synergies as a result of the integration of the Global Crossing business, workforce reductions primarily focused on labor cost savings and organizational effectiveness and higher capitalization of labor costs related to the implementation of information technology systems, network deployment and customer installation activities. Professional fees and vendor services and other discretionary costs decreased primarily due to the rationalization and renegotiation of vendor services and lower travel and entertainment costs. In addition, the Company incurred approximately \$47 million in 2012 of integration costs related to the Global Crossing acquisition. The integration was substantially complete by the end of 2012.

Also included in SG&A expenses in 2013 and 2012, respectively, were \$151 million and \$135 million of non-cash, stock-based compensation expenses related to grants of outperform stock options, restricted stock units, accruals for the Company's annual discretionary bonus, incentive and retention plans and shares issued for the Company's matching contribution to the 401(k) plan. The increase in non-cash, stock-based compensation expense is primarily due to accruing the annual discretionary bonus at a higher target rate in 2013 than in 2012 as well as the vesting of long-term incentive awards in connection with James Q. Crowe's departure from the Company, as described below.

On April 11, 2013, the Company announced that Jeff K. Storey had been appointed by the Board of Directors, effective immediately, to be the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer. As a result of the departure of James Q. Crowe, the Company incurred an SG&A charge of approximately \$23 million in the second quarter of 2013, consisting of \$6 million of additional cash compensation expenses and \$17 million in non-cash compensation expenses related to the vesting of certain of Mr. Crowe's long-term incentive awards payable under the terms of his employment agreement.

Additionally in 2013, the Company implemented certain workforce reductions. Restructuring charges in 2013 and 2012 were \$47 million and \$34 million, respectively, recorded in SG&A.

Adjusted EBITDA, as defined by the Company, is net income (loss) from the consolidated statements of operations before (1) income tax benefit (expense), (2) total other income (expense), (3) non-cash impairment charges included within selling, general and administrative expenses, (4) depreciation and amortization expense and (5) non-cash stock compensation expense included within selling, general and administrative expenses and (6) discontinued operations.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and may not be used in the same way by other companies. Management believes that Adjusted EBITDA is an important part of the Company's internal reporting and is a key measure used by management to evaluate profitability and operating performance of the Company and to make resource allocation decisions. Management believes such measurement is especially important in a capital-intensive industry

such as telecommunications. Management also uses Adjusted EBITDA to compare the Company's performance to that of its competitors and to eliminate certain non-cash and non-operating items in order to consistently measure from period to period its ability to fund capital expenditures, fund growth, service debt and determine bonuses.

Adjusted EBITDA excludes non-cash impairment charges and non-cash stock compensation expense because of the non-cash nature of these items. Adjusted EBITDA also excludes interest income, interest expense and income tax benefit (expense) because these items are associated with the Company's capitalization and tax structures. Adjusted EBITDA also excludes depreciation and amortization expense because these non-cash expenses reflect the effect of capital investments which management believes are better evaluated through cash flow measures. Adjusted EBITDA excludes net other income (expense) because these items are not related to the primary operations of the Company.

There are limitations to using non-GAAP financial measures such as Adjusted EBITDA, including the difficulty associated with comparing companies that use similar performance measures whose calculations may differ from the Company's calculations. Additionally, this financial measure does not include certain significant items such as interest income, interest expense, income tax benefit (expense), depreciation and amortization expense, non-cash impairment charges, non-cash stock compensation expense and net other income (expense). Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered a substitute for other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with GAAP.

The following information provides a reconciliation of Net Loss to Adjusted EBITDA as defined by the Company:

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Net Loss	\$ (109)	\$ (422)
Income Tax Expense	38	48
Total Other Expense	737	949
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	800	749
Non-Cash Compensation Expense	151	135
Non-Cash Impairment	7	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 1,624	\$ 1,459

Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA was \$1.624 billion in 2013 compared with \$1.459 billion in 2012. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA is primarily attributable to growth in the Company's higher incremental margin Core Network Services revenue, continued improvements in cost of revenue and lower SG&A expenses.

Adjusted EBITDA increased in the North America, EMEA and Latin America regions in 2013 compared to 2012, as a result of growth in core network services revenue in North America and Latin America and initiatives resulting in reduced fixed and variable network expenses in all three regions. These increases were partially offset by (i) a decrease in the EMEA region's Core Network Services revenue primarily as a result of lower U.K. Government and wholesale channel revenue and (ii) a decrease in wholesale channel revenue in North America. See Note 16 - Segment Information in the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information on Adjusted EBITDA by region.

Historically, the Company has paid a portion of employee annual bonuses with shares of its common stock. Beginning in 2014, the Company will accrue the entire bonus compensation within SG&A as cash compensation, which will be paid in 2015.

Interest Expense decreased 11% to \$649 million in 2013 from \$733 million in 2012. Interest expense decreased as a result of lower cost of borrowing on refinanced debt in 2013 compared to 2012 as well as the repayment of the Company's 15% Convertible Senior Notes in 2013.

The Company expects annual interest expense in 2014 to approximate \$600 million based on current interest rates on the Company's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2013. See Note 12 - Long-Term Debt in the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information on Level 3's financing activities.

Loss on Modification and Extinguishment of Debt, net was \$84 million in 2013 compared to a loss of \$160 million in 2012. The loss recorded during 2013 was related to a charge of approximately \$1 million related to the refinancing of the Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015 in December 2013, \$56 million related to the refinancing of 10% Senior Notes due 2018 in December 2013, \$10 million related to the refinancing \$1.2 billion Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan in October 2013, \$8 million related to the refinancing \$595.5 million Tranche B 2016 Term Loan in August 2013 and \$9 million related to the refinancing the \$815 million Tranche B 2019 Term Loan in August 2013. The loss recorded during 2012 was related to a charge of \$50 million related to the refinancing of the \$650 million Tranche B II Term Loan and \$550 million Tranche B III Term Loan in October 2012, a charge of \$9 million related to the refinancing of the \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan in August 2012 and the repayment of existing vendor financing obligations, a charge of \$40 million as a result of the redemption of the 8.75% Senior Notes due 2017 in August 2012, a charge of \$22 million related to the redemption of the 9.25% Senior Notes due 2014 in February 2012, and a charge of \$39 million as a result of the exchange of a portion of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 for approximately 5.4 million shares of Level 3 common stock in March 2012. See Note 12 - Long-Term Debt in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for more details regarding the Company's financing activities.

Other, net was \$4 million of expense in 2013 compared to \$58 million of expense in 2012. Other, net is primarily comprised of gains and losses on the sale of non-operating assets, foreign currency gains and losses and other income and expense.

Other, net expense in 2013 is primarily due to foreign currency fluctuations of local currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, including foreign currency losses attributable to the devaluation of the Venezuelan bolivar as discussed below, partially offset by net foreign currency gains. The Other, net expense in 2012 was driven by a non-cash loss on the Company's interest rate swap agreements of approximately \$60 million that were deemed "ineffective" hedges under GAAP in connection with the refinancing of the \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan.

Effective February 13, 2013, the Venezuelan government devalued the Venezuelan bolivar by increasing the official rate from 4.30 Venezuelan bolivares to the U.S. dollar to 6.30 Venezuelan bolivares to the U.S. dollar. This devaluation reduced the Company's net monetary assets by \$22 million based on the bolivar balances as of February 13, 2013, resulting in a charge of \$22 million that was recognized in Other, net in the consolidated statement of operations in 2013.

Income Tax Expense was \$38 million in 2013 compared to \$48 million in 2012. Income tax expense in all periods is primarily related to taxes in foreign jurisdictions.

The Company incurs tax expense attributable to income in various subsidiaries that are required to file state or foreign income tax returns on a separate legal entity basis. The Company also recognizes accrued interest and penalties in income tax expense related to uncertain tax benefits. Our tax rate is volatile and may move up or down with changes in, among other things, the amount and source of income or loss, our ability to utilize foreign tax credits, changes in tax laws, and the movement of liabilities established for uncertain tax positions as statutes of limitations expire or positions are otherwise effectively settled.

Results of Operations 2012 vs. 2011

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	Change %
Revenue	\$ 6,376	\$ 4,333	47 %
Cost of Revenue	2,602	1,706	53 %
Depreciation and Amortization	749	805	(7)%
Selling, General and Administrative	2,450	1,770	38 %
Total Costs and Expenses	5,801	4,281	36 %
Operating Income	575	52	NM
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest income	2	1	100 %
Interest expense	(733)	(716)	2 %
Loss on modification and extinguishment of debt, net	(160)	(100)	60 %
Other, net	(58)	(23)	152 %
Total Other Expense	(949)	(838)	13 %
Loss Before Income Taxes	(374)	(786)	(52)%
Income Tax Expense	(48)	(41)	17 %
Loss from Continuing Operations	(422)	(827)	(49)%
Income from Discontinued Operations, Net	—	71	NM
Net Loss	\$ (422)	\$ (756)	(44)%

NM — Not meaningful

Discussion of all significant variances:

Revenue by Service Offering:

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	Change %
Core Network Services Revenue:			
Colocation and Datacenter Services	\$ 561	\$ 404	39%
Transport and Fiber	1,950	1,556	25%
IP and Data Services	2,002	1,075	86%
Voice Services (Local and Enterprise)	950	531	79%
Total Core Network Services Revenue	\$ 5,463	\$ 3,566	53%
Wholesale Voice Services and Other Revenue	913	767	19%
Total Revenue	\$ 6,376	\$ 4,333	47%

Revenue increased 47% to \$6.376 billion in 2012 compared to \$4.333 billion in 2011. The increase was primarily driven by the additional revenue associated with the Global Crossing acquisition completed in the fourth quarter of 2011. Excluding revenue from the Global Crossing acquisition, growth in Core Network Services revenue, particularly from enterprise customers, was partially offset by declines in Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue.

The Company experienced growth in each of its service offerings during 2012 compared to 2011 as a result of the Global Crossing acquisition. Excluding revenue from the Global Crossing acquisition, Core Network Services revenue growth in IP and data services and voice services during 2012 was driven primarily by end customer demand for content delivery over the Internet and enterprise bandwidth, as well as increased usage for voice services. Growth in transport and fiber services and colocation and data center services was more modest during 2012.

Core Network Services revenue increased in the North America, EMEA and Latin America regions during 2012 compared to 2011 primarily as a result of the Global Crossing acquisition. Excluding revenue from the Global Crossing acquisition, revenue increased in the North America region and to a lesser extent the EMEA region during 2012 compared to 2011.

Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue increased in 2012 compared to 2011 as a result of the Global Crossing acquisition. Excluding revenue from the Global Crossing acquisition, Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue decreased in 2012 due to declines in usage.

Wholesale Voice Services revenue increased in the North America, EMEA and Latin America regions during 2012 compared to 2011 primarily as a result of the Global Crossing acquisition.

Cost of Revenue as a percentage of total revenue was 41% in 2012 compared to 39% in 2011. The increase was due to the inclusion of costs associated with the Global Crossing business, which has lower gross margins, in 2012 compared to 2011. This increase was partially offset by an improving gross margin mix from higher margin on-net Core Network Services and a decrease in lower margin Wholesale Voice Services and Other.

Depreciation and Amortization expense decreased 7% to \$749 million in 2012 from \$805 million in 2011. The decrease was attributable to a change in the estimated useful lives of certain of the Company's property, plant and equipment that resulted in a reduction of depreciation expense of \$74 million in 2012 compared to 2011. The change in accounting estimate was applied on a prospective basis effective October 1, 2011 as required under the accounting standard related to changes in accounting estimates (See Note 1 - Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Property, Plant and Equipment in the notes to the consolidated financial statements). Since this change was applied prospectively, it affected the full year 2012 and only the fourth quarter 2011. This decrease was partially offset by additional depreciation and amortization as a result of the Global Crossing acquisition and property, plant and equipment additions since January 1, 2012.

SG&A expenses increased 38% to \$2.450 billion in 2012 compared to \$1.770 billion in 2011. The increase was primarily due to SG&A expenses associated with the Global Crossing acquisition, although transaction and integration costs decreased to approximately \$47 million in 2012 from \$70 million in 2011. In addition, there was higher employee compensation and related costs, as the Company continued to increase its sales, support and customer service delivery headcount, and merit salary increases became effective in the first quarter of 2012. These increases were partially offset by cost synergies achieved as a result of the Global Crossing acquisition in 2012 and a \$47 million non-cash benefit as a result of a revision to the Company's estimated future asset retirement obligations (see Note 6 - Asset Retirement Obligations in the notes to the consolidated financial statements).

Also included in SG&A expenses in 2012 and 2011, respectively, were \$135 million and \$101 million of non-cash, stock-based compensation expenses related to grants of outperform stock options, restricted stock units, accruals for the Company's discretionary bonus, incentive and retention plans and shares issued for the Company's matching contribution to the 401(k) plan. The increase in non-cash, stock-based compensation expense is primarily due to an increase in the number of stock grants, including the Company's matching contribution for the 401(k) plan during 2012, primarily as a result of the Global Crossing acquisition.

Additionally, restructuring charges recorded in SG&A in 2012 and 2011 were \$34 million and \$11 million, respectively. The increase was primarily due to an increase of reductions in headcount associated with the integration of the Global Crossing acquisition.

Adjusted EBITDA. The following information provides a reconciliation of Net Loss to Adjusted EBITDA as defined by the Company:

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Net Loss	\$ (422)	\$ (756)
Income Tax Expense	48	41
Total Other Expense	949	838
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	749	805
Non-Cash Compensation Expense	135	101
Income from Discontinued Operations, Net	—	(71)
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 1,459</u>	<u>\$ 958</u>

Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA was \$1.459 billion in 2012 compared with \$958 million in 2011. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA is primarily attributable to Adjusted EBITDA associated with the Global Crossing acquisition and growth in the Company's higher incremental margin Core Network Services revenue and continued improvements in cost of revenue.

Adjusted EBITDA increased in the North America, EMEA and Latin America regions during 2012 compared to 2011 primarily as a result of the Global Crossing acquisition. Excluding Adjusted EBITDA from the Global Crossing acquisition, Adjusted EBITDA increased in the North America region and to a lesser extent the EMEA region during 2012 compared to 2011, primarily due to increased CNS revenues. See Note 16 - Segment Information in the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information on Adjusted EBITDA by region.

Interest Expense increased 2% to \$733 million in 2012 from \$716 million in 2011. Interest expense increased as a result of a higher average debt balance for 2012 compared to 2011, including financings associated with the Global Crossing acquisition, partially offset by lower cost of borrowing on refinanced debt.

Loss on Modification and Extinguishment of Debt, net was \$160 million in 2012 compared to a loss of \$100 million in 2011. The loss recorded during 2012 was related to a charge of \$50 million for the refinancing of the \$650 million Tranche B II Term Loan and the \$550 million Tranche B III Term Loan in October 2012, a charge of \$9 million related to the refinancing of the \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan in August 2012 and the repayment of existing vendor financing obligations, a charge of \$40 million as a result of the redemption of the 8.75% Senior Notes due 2017 in August 2012, a charge of \$22 million related to the redemption of the 9.25% Senior Notes due 2014 in February 2012, and a charge of \$39 million as a result of the exchange of a portion of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 for approximately 5.4 million shares of Level 3 common stock in March 2012.

The loss recorded during 2011 was related to a charge of approximately \$27 million recognized in the fourth quarter of 2011 for the redemption of the 3.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2012 and prepayment of the Tranche B Term Loan that was outstanding under the existing Senior Secured Term Loan, a charge of approximately \$29 million recognized for the July 2011 conversion of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013, a charge of less than \$1 million for the 3.5% Senior Notes due 2012 repurchased in August 2011, a \$23 million charge recognized for the portion of the 9.25% Senior Notes

due 2014 retired in April 2011 and a \$20 million charge recorded in the first quarter of 2011, which was the result of the redemption of the 5.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011 and the exchange of the 9% Convertible Senior Discount Notes due 2013. See Note 10 - Long-Term Debt in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for more details regarding the Company's financing activities.

Other, net was \$58 million of expense in 2012 compared to \$23 million of expense in 2011. Other, net is primarily comprised of gains and losses from the change in the fair value of certain derivative investments, as well as gains and losses on the sale of non-operating assets, foreign currency gains and losses and other income. Other, net in 2012 was driven by a non-cash loss on the Company's interest rate swap agreements of approximately \$60 million that were deemed "ineffective" hedges under GAAP in connection with the refinancing of the \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan. See Note 12 - Long-Term Debt in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for more details regarding the Company's financing activities. The expense recognized in 2011 is primarily related to a charge of approximately \$20 million related to the impairment of certain wireless spectrum licenses (See Note 8 - Acquired Intangible Assets in the notes to consolidated financial statements).

Income Tax Expense was \$48 million in 2012 compared to \$41 million in 2011. The income tax expense in 2012 was primarily related to income taxes for Latin American entities acquired as part of the Global Crossing acquisition. The income tax expense during 2011 is primarily related to an out of period adjustment to recognize deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences associated with certain indefinite-lived intangible assets that the Company is unable to offset with deductible temporary differences associated with its deferred tax assets as well as income tax expense associated with the post-acquisition results of Global Crossing. See Note 1 - Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations was net \$71 million of income in 2011. Level 3, through its two 50% owned joint-venture surface mines, one each in Montana and Wyoming, sold coal primarily through long-term contracts with public utilities. In November 2011, Level 3 completed the sale of its coal mining business to Ambre Energy Limited as part of its long-term strategy to focus on core business operations. As a result of the transaction, all of the assets and liabilities associated with the coal mining business have been removed from the Company's balance sheet and a gain on the transaction of approximately \$72 million was recognized in 2011.

Financial Condition—December 31, 2013

Cash flows provided by operating activities, investing activities and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, are summarized as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	Change
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 713	\$ 578	\$ 135
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(745)	(725)	(20)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	(294)	207	(501)
Effect of Exchange Rates on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(22)	1	(23)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ (348)</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ (409)</u>

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities increased to \$713 million in 2013 compared to \$578 million in 2012. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to growth in earnings and lower interest payments.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities increased to \$745 million in 2013 compared to \$725 million in 2012, primarily as a result of additional capital expenditures, which totaled \$760 million in 2013 and \$743 million in 2012. The increase is primarily due to additional investment in the network, which includes higher capitalized labor.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities of \$294 million in 2013 compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$207 million in 2012 relates to greater net payments of debt and capital leases during 2013, primarily as a result of the repayment at maturity of the 15% Convertible Notes due January 15, 2013 as compared to greater net borrowings in 2012. See Note 12 - Long-Term Debt in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for more details regarding the Company's debt transactions during 2013.

Effect of Exchange Rates on Cash and Cash Equivalents

The effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents in 2013 was primarily due to the devaluation of the Venezuelan bolivar. This devaluation reduced the Company's unrestricted cash and cash equivalents by \$21 million in the first quarter of 2013.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company incurred a net loss of \$109 million in 2013 and \$422 million in 2012. In connection with its continuing operations, the Company utilized cash of \$760 million for capital expenditures and \$294 million for financing activities in 2013. This compares to \$743 million of cash used for capital expenditures and \$207 million of cash flows provided by financing activities in 2012.

Net cash interest payments are expected to decrease to approximately \$560 million in 2014 from \$674 million in 2013 based on forecasted interest rates on the Company's variable rate debt outstanding as of December 31, 2013.

Capital expenditures for 2014 are expected to be 12% to 13% of revenue from 12% of revenues in 2013, as the Company invests in base capital expenditures (estimated capital required to keep the network operating efficiently and support new service development) with the remaining capital expenditures expected to be partly success-based, which is tied to a specific customer revenue opportunity, and partly project-based where capital is used to expand the network based on the Company's expectation that the project will eventually lead to incremental revenue. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had contractual debt obligations, including capital lease obligations, and excluding interest, discounts on debt issuance and fair value adjustments, of \$31 million that mature in 2014, \$483 million in 2015, which includes the Company's \$475 million 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 that are convertible at a price of approximately \$27 per share, and \$7 million in 2016.

The Company had \$631 million of cash and cash equivalents on hand at December 31, 2013. The Company also had \$30 million of current and non-current restricted cash and securities used to collateralize outstanding letters of credit and certain performance and operating obligations of the Company and other deposits at December 31, 2013. In addition, \$65 million of the Company's total cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2013 was held in Venezuelan bolivares by a Venezuelan subsidiary. In light of the Venezuelan exchange control regime, none of such \$65 million may be transferred to the Company in the form of loans, advances or cash dividends without the consent of the Venezuelan government. The \$65 million value of the Company's bolivar balance reflects the February 13, 2013 devaluation of the bolivar that resulted from the increase in the official exchange rate from 4.30

Venezuelan bolivares to the U.S. dollar to 6.30 Venezuelan bolivares to the U.S. dollar. That devaluation reduced the Company's unrestricted cash and cash equivalents by \$21 million, based on the bolivar balances as of February 13, 2013.

The Company currently has the ability to repatriate cash and cash equivalents into the United States without paying or accruing U.S. taxes. Level 3 does not currently intend to repatriate any of its foreign cash and cash equivalents from entities outside of Latin America. The Company has no restrictions on its ability to repatriate foreign cash and cash equivalents, other than conversion and repatriation restrictions in Venezuela, as needed to fund operations in the United States, including debt service.

Based on information available at this time, the Company believes that its current liquidity and anticipated future cash flows from operations will be sufficient to fund its business for at least the next twelve months.

The Company may need to refinance all or a portion of its indebtedness at or before maturity and cannot provide assurances that it will be able to refinance any such indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all. In addition, the Company may elect to secure additional capital in the future, at acceptable terms, to improve its liquidity or fund acquisitions. In addition, in an effort to reduce future cash interest payments as well as future amounts due at maturity or to extend debt maturities, the Company may, from time to time, issue new debt, enter into debt for debt, debt for equity or cash transactions to purchase its outstanding debt securities in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. The Company will evaluate any such transactions in light of the existing market conditions and the possible dilutive effect to stockholders. The amounts involved in any such transaction, individually or in the aggregate, may be material.

In addition to raising capital through the debt and equity markets, the Company may sell or dispose of existing businesses, investments or other non-core assets.

Consolidation of the communications industry may continue. The Company will continue to evaluate consolidation opportunities and could make additional acquisitions in the future.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Level 3 has not entered into off-balance sheet arrangements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the contractual obligations and other commercial commitments of the Company at December 31, 2013, as further described in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Payments Due by Period

	Total	Less than 1 Year	2 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	After 5 Years
(dollars in millions)					
Contractual Obligations					
Long-Term Debt, including current portion	\$ 8,392	\$ 31	\$ 490	\$ 12	\$ 7,859
Interest Obligations (1)	3,215	572	1,085	1,055	503
Asset Retirement Obligations	56	—	18	—	38
Operating Leases	1,567	268	421	325	553
Right of Way Agreements	700	119	117	99	365
Purchase and Other Obligations	1,406	800	454	55	97
Other Commercial Commitments					
Letters of Credit	29	7	2	7	13

(1) Includes the Company's future cash flows related to interest rate swap obligations of \$12 million in 2014 included in Other Current Liabilities presented in Note 10 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments in the notes to consolidated financial statements.

The Company's debt instruments contain certain covenants which, among other things, limit additional indebtedness, dividend payments, certain investments and transactions with affiliates. If the Company should fail to comply with these covenants, amounts due under the instruments may be accelerated at the note holder's discretion after the declaration of an event of default. The Company's debt instruments do not have covenants that require the Company or its subsidiaries to maintain certain levels of financial performance or other financial measures such as total leverage or minimum revenues. These types of covenants are commonly referred to as "maintenance covenants."

Long-term debt obligations exclude issue discounts.

Interest obligations assume interest rates on \$2.911 billion of variable rate debt do not change from December 31, 2013. In addition, interest is calculated based on debt outstanding as of December 31, 2013.

The Company's asset retirement obligations consist of legal requirements to remove certain of its network infrastructure at the expiration of the underlying right-of-way ("ROW") term and restoration requirements for leased facilities. The initial and subsequent measurement of the Company's asset retirement obligations require the Company to make significant estimates regarding the eventual costs and probability or likelihood that the Company will be required to remove certain of its network infrastructure and restore certain of its leased properties.

Due to uncertainty regarding the completion of tax audits and possible outcomes, the remaining estimate of the timing of payments related to uncertain tax positions and interest cannot be made. See Note 15 - Income Taxes in the notes to consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding the Company's uncertain tax positions.

Certain right of way agreements include provisions for increases in payments in future periods based on the rate of inflation as measured by various price indexes. The Company has not included estimates for these increases in future periods in the amounts included above.

Certain non-cancelable right of way agreements provide for automatic renewal on a periodic basis. The Company includes payments due during these automatic renewal periods given the significant cost to relocate the Company's network and other facilities.

Certain other right of way agreements are cancelable or can be terminated under certain conditions by the Company. The Company includes the payments under such cancelable right of way agreements in the table above for a period of 1 year from January 1, 2014, if the Company does not consider it likely that it will cancel the right of way agreement within the next year.

Purchase and other obligations represent all outstanding purchase order amounts of the Company as of December 31, 2013 (\$430 million), contractual commitments with third parties to purchase network access services (\$744 million) and maintenance payments for portions of the Company's network (\$232 million).

The table above does not include other long-term liabilities, such as liabilities recorded for legal matters that are not contractual obligations by nature. The Company cannot determine with any degree of certainty the years in which these liabilities might ultimately be paid.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is subject to market risks arising from changes in interest rates. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had borrowed a total of approximately \$2.9 billion primarily under a Senior Secured Term Loan (excluding discounts) and Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2018 that bear interest at LIBOR rates plus an applicable margin. As the LIBOR rates fluctuate, so too will the interest expense on amounts borrowed under the debt instruments, unless LIBOR rates are below the minimum LIBOR rate for a particular Senior Secured Term Loan. The weighted average interest rate on these variable rate instruments at December 31, 2013, was approximately 4.0%.

The Company's senior secured credit facility's variable interest rate is based on a fixed rate of 3.0% plus LIBOR, with a fixed minimum LIBOR rate of 1.0% for both the \$815 million Tranche B-III 2019 and the \$1,795.5 million Tranche B 2020 Term Loans. The market LIBOR rate for the Company's senior secured credit facility was approximately 0.24% at December 31, 2013, which was below the fixed minimum rate. Declines in LIBOR below the fixed minimum rate or increases up to the fixed minimum rate do not affect the Company's annual interest expense. A hypothetical increase in the weighted average rate by 1.0% would increase the Company's annual interest rate expense on all of its variable rate instruments by approximately \$9 million as of December 31, 2013.

At December 31, 2013, the Company had \$5.5 billion (excluding discounts) of fixed rate debt bearing a weighted average interest rate of 8.3%. A decline in interest rates in the future will not generally benefit the Company with respect to the fixed rate debt due to the terms and conditions of the indentures relating to that debt that would require the Company to repurchase the debt at specified premiums if redeemed early. Indicated changes in interest rates are based on hypothetical movements and are not necessarily indicative of the actual results that may occur.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The Company conducts a portion of its business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the currency in which the Company's consolidated financial statements are reported. Accordingly, the Company's operating results could be adversely affected by foreign currency exchange rate volatility relative to the U.S. dollar. The Company's European subsidiaries and certain Latin American subsidiaries use the local currency as their functional currency, as the majority of their revenue and purchases are transacted in their local currencies. Although the Company continues to evaluate strategies to mitigate risks related to the effect of fluctuations in currency exchange rates, the Company will likely recognize gains or losses from international transactions. Changes in foreign currency rates could adversely affect the Company's operating results.

Effective February 13, 2013, the Venezuelan government devalued the Venezuelan bolivar by increasing the official rate from 4.30 Venezuelan bolivares to the U.S. dollar to 6.30 Venezuelan bolivares to the U.S. dollar. This devaluation reduced the Company's net monetary assets by \$22 million, including unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$21 million, based on the bolivar balances as of February 13, 2013. The devaluation of the Company's net monetary assets resulted in a charge of \$22 million which was recognized in Other, net in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013. The effects on revenue and operating income are not expected to be material in light of certain pricing adjustment mechanisms in many of the Company's contracts with Venezuelan customers and since most of the Company's costs in Venezuela are incurred in bolivares.

Future earnings and losses will be affected by actual fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency rates.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Financial statements and supplementary financial information for Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Subsidiaries begin on page F-1.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of December 31, 2013. Based upon such review, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective and are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15 that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, management assessed the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 based on the guidelines established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the Company's assessment, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. That report appears on page F-3.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Part III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item 10 is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item 11 is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information called for by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K regarding our compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance is contained in Item 5, "Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities" above. The other information required by this Item 12 is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item 13 is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item 14 is incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC.

Part IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

- (a) Financial statements and financial statement schedules required to be filed for the registrant under Items 8 or 15 are set forth following the index page at page F-I. Exhibits filed as a part of this report are listed below. Exhibits incorporated by reference are indicated in parentheses.
- 2.1 Agreement and Plan of Amalgamation, dated as of April 10, 2011, by and among Level 3 Communications, Inc. (the "Registrant"), Apollo Amalgamation Sub, Ltd. and Global Crossing Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Reports on Form 8-K dated April 13, 2011).
- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 23, 2008).

- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of Level 3 Financing, Inc.'s, Level 3 Communications, Inc.'s and Level 3 Communications, LLC's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (SEC File No. 333-167110) filed on May 26, 2010).
- 3.3 Certificate of Amendment to the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 6, 2011).
- 3.4 Certificate of Amendment of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1.2 to the Form 8-A filed on October 19, 2011).
- 3.5 Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended June 30, 2012).
- 3.6 Conformed copy of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Level 3 Communications, Inc., as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended June 30, 2012).
- 3.7 Certificate of Designation of Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Form 8-A dated April 11, 2011).
- 3.8 Specimen Stock Certificate of Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Registrant's Form 8-A dated March 31, 1998).
- 3.9 Amended and Restated By-laws of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 22, 2012).
- 4.1.1 Indenture, dated as of December 24, 2008, among Level 3 Communications, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon as Trustee, relating to Senior Debt Securities (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 24, 2008).
- 4.2 Indenture, dated as of June 26, 2009, among Level 3 Communications, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, relating to Level 3 Communications, Inc.'s 7% Convertible Senior Notes Due 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 2, 2009).
- 4.3 Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 15, 2009, among Level 3 Communications, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, relating to Level 3 Communications, Inc.'s 7% Convertible Senior Notes Due 2015, Series B (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 15, 2009).
- 4.4 Indenture, dated as of January 19, 2011, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to the 11.875% Senior Notes due 2019 of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 21, 2011).
- 4.5.1 Indenture, dated as of March 4, 2011, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., as Guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to the 9.375% Senior Notes due 2019 of Level 3 Financing Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 7, 2011).
- 4.5.2 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 24, 2011, among Level 3 Communications, LLC, as Guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, relating to Level 3 Communications, LLC's unconditioned, unsecured guarantee of the 9.375% Senior Notes due 2019 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 24, 2011).
- 4.5.3 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 24, 2011, among Level 3 Communications, LLC, as Guarantor, Level 3 Communications, Inc., as Guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee, relating to the subordination in any bankruptcy, liquidation or winding up proceeding of the guarantee by Level 3 Communications, LLC of the 9.375% Senior Notes due 2019 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 24, 2011).

- 4.6.1 Rights Agreement, dated as of April 10, 2011, by and between Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as rights agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-A dated April 11, 2011).
- 4.6.2 Amendment to the Rights Agreement, dated as of March 15, 2012, by and between Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as rights agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2012).
- 4.7.1 Stockholder Rights Agreement, dated as of April 10, 2011, by and between Level 3 Communications, Inc. and STT Crossing Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 13, 2011).
- 4.7.2 Amendment to the Stockholder Rights Agreement, dated as of November 28, 2011, by and between Level 3 Communications, Inc. and STT Crossing Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 30, 2011).
- 4.8 Securities Assumption Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 4, 2011, among Level 3 Financing, Inc., Level 3 Communications, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to the 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 issued on June 9, 2011 and July 28, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 6, 2011).
- 4.9.1 Indenture, dated as of June 9, 2011, between Level 3 Escrow, Inc., as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to the 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 of Level 3 Escrow, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 10, 2011).
- 4.9.2 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 22, 2012, among Level 3 Communications, LLC, as guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to Level 3 Communications, LLC's unconditioned, unsecured guarantee of the 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 22, 2012).
- 4.9.3 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 22, 2012, among Level 3 Communications, LLC, as guarantor, the Company, as guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to the subordination in any bankruptcy, liquidation or winding up proceeding of the guarantee by Level 3 Communications, LLC of the 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 22, 2012).
- 4.10.1 Indenture, dated as of January 13, 2012, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., as Guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to the 8.625% Senior Notes due 2020 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 17, 2012).
- 4.10.2 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 18, 2012, by and among Level 3 Communications, LLC, as guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to Level 3 Communications, LLC's unconditioned, unsecured guarantee of the 8.625% Senior Notes due 2020 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 18, 2012).
- 4.10.3 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 18, 2012, among Level 3 Communications, LLC, as guarantor, the Company, as guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to the subordination in any bankruptcy, liquidation or winding up proceeding of the guarantee by Level 3 Communications, LLC of the 8.625% Senior Notes due 2020 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 18, 2012).
- 4.11.1 Indenture, dated as of August 1, 2012, between Level 3 Communications, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to the 8.875% Senior Notes due 2019 of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 1, 2012).

- 4.11.2 Registration Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2012, among Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, relating to Level 3 Communications, Inc.'s 8.875% Senior Notes due 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 1, 2012).
- 4.12.1 Indenture, dated as of August 6, 2012, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., as Guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to the 7% Senior Notes due 2020 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 1, 2012).
- 4.12.2 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 6, 2012, among Level 3 Communications, LLC, as guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to Level 3 Communications, LLC's unconditioned, unsecured guarantee of the 7% Senior Notes due 2020 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 6, 2012).
- 4.12.3 Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 6, 2012, among Level 3 Communications, LLC, as guarantor, Level 3 Communications, Inc., as guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to the subordination in any bankruptcy, liquidation or winding up proceeding of the guarantee by Level 3 Communications, LLC of the 7% Senior Notes due 2020 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 6, 2012).
- 4.13 Indenture, dated as of November 14, 2013, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., as Guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to the 6.125% Senior Notes Due 2021 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 14, 2013).
- 4.14 Indenture, dated as of November 26, 2013, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., as Guarantor, Level 3 Financing, Inc., as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to the Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2018 of Level 3 Financing, Inc. (Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 26, 2013).
- 10.1.1 Separation Agreement, dated December 8, 1997, by and among Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc., Kiewit Diversified Group Inc., PKS Holdings, Inc. and Kiewit Construction Group Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).
- 10.1.2 Amendment No. 1 to Separation Agreement, dated March 18, 1997, by and among Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc., Kiewit Diversified Group Inc., PKS Holdings, Inc. and Kiewit Construction Group Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997).
- 10.2 Form of Aircraft Time-Share Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001).
- 10.3 Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 18, 2005, among Level 3 Communications, Inc. and the Investors named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 24, 2005).
- 10.4 Level 3 Communications, Inc. Stock Plan, effective May 24, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 25, 2012).
- 10.5 Form of OSO Master Award Agreement of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 25, 2010).
- 10.6 Form of Amended Master Deferred Issuance Stock Agreement of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 25, 2010).
- 10.7 Form of Master Deferred Issuance Stock Agreement for Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 25, 2010).

- 10.8 Form of Master OSO Master Award Agreement for consultants (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 23, 2011).
- 10.9 Form of Master Deferred Issuance Stock Agreement for consultants (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 23, 2011).
- 10.10 Exchange Agreement, dated as of January 11, 2007, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Southeastern Asset Management, Inc., on behalf of its investment advisory clients, and Legg Mason Opportunity Trust, a series of Legg Mason Investment Trust, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 17, 2007).
- 10.11 Credit Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2007, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc. and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2007).
- 10.12 Guarantee Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2007, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., the Subsidiaries of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2007).
- 10.13 Collateral Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2007, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc., the Subsidiaries of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2007).
- 10.14 Indemnity, Subrogation and Contribution Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2007, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc., the Subsidiaries of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2007).
- 10.15 Omnibus Offering Proceeds Note Subordination Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2007, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc., Level 3 Communications, LLC and the Subsidiaries party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2007).
- 10.16 Supplement No. 1 to Omnibus Offering Proceeds Note Subordination Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2007, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Communications, LLC, Level 3 Financing, Inc. and the Subsidiaries party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2007).
- 10.17 Amendment Agreement to the March 13, 2007 Credit Agreement, dated April 16, 2009, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Wachovia Bank, N.A., and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 17, 2009).
- 10.18 Amended and Restated Loan Proceeds Note Collateral Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2007, as amended and restated as of April 16, 2009, among Level 3 Financing, Inc., Level 3 Communications, LLC and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 17, 2009).
- 10.19 First Amendment, dated as of May 15, 2009, to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 16, 2009, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc. and Merrill Lynch Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Banc of America Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Wachovia Bank, N.A., and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 15, 2009).
- 10.20 Second Amendment Agreement to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 4, 2011, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc., the Lenders party thereto and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 6, 2011).
- 10.21 Third Amendment Agreement to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of November 10, 2011, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc., the Lenders party thereto and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 17, 2011).

- 10.22 Fourth Amendment Agreement to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of August 6, 2012, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc., the Lenders party thereto and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 9, 2012).
- 10.23 Fifth Amendment Agreement to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated October 4, 2012 among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc., the Lenders party thereto and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 5, 2012).
- 10.24 Sixth Amendment Agreement to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of August 12, 2013, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc., the Lenders party thereto and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 12, 2013).
- 10.25 Seventh Amendment Agreement to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2013, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc., the Lenders party thereto and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 16, 2013).
- 10.26 Eighth Amendment Agreement to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 4, 2013, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc., the Lenders party thereto and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 4, 2013).
- 10.27 Amended and Restated Loan Proceeds Note, dated October 4, 2013, issued by Level 3 Communications, LLC to Level 3 Financing, Inc. (Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 4, 2013).
- 10.28 Amended and Restated Loan Proceeds Note, dated October 4, 2013, issued by Level 3 Communications, LLC to Level 3 Financing, Inc. (Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 4, 2013).
- 10.29.1 Securities Purchase Agreement, dated November 17, 2008, among Level 3 Communications, Inc. and the Investors named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 18, 2008).
- 10.29.2 Amendment No. 1 to Securities Purchase Agreement, dated December 16, 2008, among Level 3 Communications, Inc. and the Investors named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 16, 2008).
- 10.29.3 Amendment No. 2 to Securities Purchase Agreement, dated December 24, 2008, among Level 3 Communications, Inc. and the Investors named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 24, 2008).
- 10.30 Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2009, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., and Steelhead Navigator Master, L.P. Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited, Zazove Associates, LLC, Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P., Fidelity Financial Trust: Fidelity Convertible Securities and Fidelity Magellan Fund: Fidelity Magellan Fund (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 2, 2009).
- 10.31 Retirement Agreement and General Release, dated February 16, 2011, between Level 3 Communications, LLC and Thomas C. Stortz (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 23, 2011).
- 10.32.1 Consulting Agreement, dated as of February 16, 2011, between Level 3 Communications, LLC and Thomas C. Stortz (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 23, 2011).
- 10.32.2 First Amendment to Consulting Agreement, dated as of June 1, 2011, between Level 3 Communications, LLC and Thomas C. Stortz (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 6, 2011).
- 10.33.1 Standstill Agreement, dated as of May 20, 2011, between Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Southeastern Asset Management, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 23, 2011).
- 10.33.2 Amendment to the Standstill Agreement, dated as of March 15, 2012, by and between Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Southeastern Asset Management Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2012).

10.34	Conversion Agreement, dated as of July 6, 2011, by and among each of the investors named in Exhibit A thereto and Level 3 Communications, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 12, 2011).
10.35.1	Key Executive Severance Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 23, 2012).
10.35.2	Amendment to the Key Executive Severance Plan (Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 11, 2013).
10.35.3	Restrictive Covenant Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2013 (Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2013).
10.36	2012 Management Incentive and Retention Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 23, 2012).
10.37	Employment Agreement, dated as of March 19, 2012, by and among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Communications, LLC and James Q. Crowe (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 23, 2012).
10.38	Restrictive Covenant Agreement, dated as of this March 19, 2012 by and between Level 3 Communications, Inc., together with its direct and indirect subsidiaries, and James Q. Crowe (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 23, 2012).
10.39	Exchange Agreement, dated as of March 13, 2012, by and among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Longleaf Partners Fund, a series of the Longleaf Partners Fund Trust, and solely with respect to Sections 3, 5.3 and 5.4 therein, Southeastern Asset Management Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2012).
10.40	Registration Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2013, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Jefferies LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, relating to Level 3 Financing, Inc.'s \$640,000,000 6.125% Senior Notes due 2021 (Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 14, 2013).
10.41	Registration Agreement, dated as of November 26, 2013, among Level 3 Communications, Inc., Level 3 Financing, Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Jefferies LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, relating to Level 3 Financing, Inc.'s \$300,000,000 Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2018 (Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 26, 2013).
12	Statements re computation of ratios.
21	List of subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23	Consent of KPMG LLP.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following materials from the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Level 3 Communications, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2013, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language); (i) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss, (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>F-2</u>
Financial Statements as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011:	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>F-6</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>F-7</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>F-8</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)</u>	<u>F-9</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-10</u>

Schedules not indicated above have been omitted because of the absence of the condition under which they are required or because the information called for is shown in the consolidated financial statements or in the notes hereto.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Level 3 Communications, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of Level 3 Communications, Inc.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Level 3 Communications, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 27, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Level 3 Communications, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado
February 27, 2014

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Level 3 Communications, Inc.:

We have audited Level 3 Communications, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Level 3 Communications, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting." Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Level 3 Communications, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Level 3 Communications, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established

in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013, and our report dated February 27, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado
February 27, 2014

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Operations
For each of the three years ended December 31,

(dollars in millions, except per share data)	2013	2012	2011
Revenue	\$ 6,313	\$ 6,376	\$ 4,333
Costs and Expenses Exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization shown separately below:			
Cost of Revenue	2,471	2,602	1,706
Depreciation and Amortization	800	749	805
Selling, General and Administrative	2,376	2,450	1,770
Total Costs and Expenses	5,647	5,801	4,281
Operating Income	666	575	52
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest income	—	2	1
Interest expense	(649)	(733)	(716)
Loss on modification and extinguishment of debt, net	(84)	(160)	(100)
Other, net	(4)	(58)	(23)
Total Other Expense	(737)	(949)	(838)
Loss Before Income Taxes	(71)	(374)	(786)
Income Tax Expense	(38)	(48)	(41)
Loss from Continuing Operations	(109)	(422)	(827)
Income from Discontinued Operations, net	—	—	71
Net Loss	\$ (109)	\$ (422)	\$ (756)
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share			
Loss per Share from Continuing Operations	\$ (0.49)	\$ (1.96)	\$ (6.03)
Income per Share from Discontinued Operations	—	—	0.52
Net Loss per Share	\$ (0.49)	\$ (1.96)	\$ (5.51)
Shares Used to Compute Basic and Diluted Loss per Share (in thousands)	222,368	215,356	137,176

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For each of the three years ended December 31,

(dollars in millions)	2013	2012	2011
Net Loss	\$ (109)	\$ (422)	\$ (756)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes:			
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	11	17	(16)
Unrealized Gain on Interest Rate Swaps	—	25	(28)
Reclassification of Derivative Gain to Income	—	65	46
Defined Benefit Pension Plan Adjustments	(1)	(1)	16
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Before Income Taxes	10	106	18
Income Tax Related to Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	—	—	—
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Income Taxes	10	106	18
Comprehensive Loss	<u>\$ (99)</u>	<u>\$ (316)</u>	<u>\$ (738)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
As of December 31,

(dollars in millions, except share data)	2013	2012
Assets:		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 631	\$ 979
Restricted cash and securities	7	8
Receivables, less allowances for doubtful accounts of \$32 and \$31, respectively	673	714
Other	143	141
Total Current Assets	1,454	1,842
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,089 and \$8,359, respectively	8,240	8,199
Restricted cash and securities	23	35
Goodwill	2,577	2,565
Other intangibles, net	205	268
Other assets, net	375	398
Total Assets	<u>\$ 12,874</u>	<u>\$ 13,307</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 625	\$ 779
Current portion of long-term debt	31	216
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	209	211
Accrued interest	160	209
Current portion of deferred revenue	253	251
Other	168	136
Total Current Liabilities	1,446	1,802
Long-term debt, less current portion	8,331	8,516
Deferred revenue, less current portion	906	887
Other liabilities	780	931
Total Liabilities	11,463	12,136
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, authorized 10,000,000 shares: no shares issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$.01 par value, authorized 343,333,333 shares in both periods; 234,688,063 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 218,380,070 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	14,339	14,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income	36	26
Accumulated deficit	(12,966)	(12,857)
Total Stockholders' Equity	1,411	1,171
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	<u>\$ 12,874</u>	<u>\$ 13,307</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For each of the three years ended December 31,

(dollars in millions)	2013	2012	2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net loss	\$ (109)	\$ (422)	\$ (756)
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	(71)
Loss from continuing operations	(109)	(422)	(827)
Adjustments to reconcile loss from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations:			
Depreciation and amortization	800	749	805
Asset retirement obligation adjustment	—	(47)	—
Loss on impairment	7	—	—
Non-cash compensation expense attributable to stock awards	151	135	101
Loss on modification and extinguishment of debt, net	84	160	100
Loss on interest rate swaps	—	60	—
Accretion of debt discount and amortization of debt issuance costs	36	46	56
Accrued interest on long-term debt, net	(49)	(5)	82
Loss on impairment of wireless spectrum licenses	—	—	20
Non-cash tax adjustments	(42)	(14)	—
Deferred income taxes	(29)	21	33
Gain on sale of property, plant, and equipment and other assets	(2)	(1)	(2)
Other, net	(41)	(23)	5
Changes in working capital items:			
Receivables	30	(86)	(12)
Other current assets	3	(5)	(1)
Payables	(162)	18	30
Deferred revenue	28	(10)	(3)
Other current liabilities	8	2	1
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities of Continuing Operations	713	578	388
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(760)	(743)	(494)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash and securities, net	13	20	(54)
Investment in Global Crossing, net of cash acquired	—	—	146
Other	2	(2)	4
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities of Continuing Operations	(745)	(725)	(398)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Long-term debt borrowings, net of issuance costs	1,502	4,504	1,878
Payments on and repurchases of long-term debt, including current portion and refinancing costs	(1,796)	(4,302)	(1,617)
Proceeds from stock options exercised	—	5	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities of Continuing Operations	(294)	207	261
Discontinued Operations:			
Net cash used in operating activities	—	—	(4)
Net cash provided by investing activities	—	—	55
Net Cash Provided by Discontinued Operations	—	—	51
Effect of Exchange Rates on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(22)	1	—
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(348)	61	302
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	979	918	616
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 631	\$ 979	\$ 918

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Cash interest paid	\$ 674	\$ 695	\$ 576
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$ 33	\$ 32	\$ 7

Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:				
Capital lease obligations incurred	\$	13	\$	—
Note issued for property	\$	12	\$	—
Long-term debt issued in exchange transaction	\$	—	\$	300
Long-term debt retired in exchange transaction	\$	—	\$	295
Long-term debt conversion into equity	\$	200	\$	100
Premium on long-term debt conversion into equity	\$	—	\$	39
Accrued interest conversion into equity	\$	3	\$	2
Long-term debt issued and proceeds placed in escrow	\$	—	\$	1,200
Settlement of Global Crossing debt with escrowed securities	\$	—	\$	1,254

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
For each of the three years ended December 31,

(dollars in millions, except share data)	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	\$				
Balance at January 1, 2011	111,365,226	\$ 17	\$ 11,603	\$ (98)	\$ (11,679)	\$ (157)
Common stock:						
Common stock issued under employee stock benefit plans and other	3,273,038	—	52	—	—	52
Stock-based compensation	—	—	32	—	—	32
Global Crossing acquisition equity consideration	88,535,830	13	1,868	—	—	1,881
Reverse stock split	—	(29)	29	—	—	—
Conversion of debt to equity	4,739,334	1	122	—	—	123
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(756)	(756)
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	18	—	18
Balance at December 31, 2011	207,913,428	2	13,706	(80)	(12,435)	1,193
Common stock:						
Common stock issued under employee stock benefit plans and other	5,019,513	—	88	—	—	88
Stock-based compensation	—	—	67	—	—	67
Conversion of debt to equity	5,447,129	—	139	—	—	139
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(422)	(422)
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	106	—	106
Balance at December 31, 2012	218,380,070	2	14,000	26	(12,857)	1,171
Common stock:						
Common stock issued under employee stock benefit plans and other	5,493,729	—	70	—	—	70
Stock-based compensation	—	—	69	—	—	69
Conversion of debt to equity	10,814,264	—	200	—	—	200
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(109)	(109)
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	10	—	10
Balance at December 31, 2013	234,688,063	\$ 2	\$ 14,339	\$ 36	\$ (12,966)	\$ 1,411

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Level 3 Communications, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company" or "Level 3") is a facilities-based provider (that is, a provider that owns or leases a substantial portion of the plant, property and equipment necessary to provide its services) of a broad range of integrated communications services. The Company created its communications network by constructing its own assets and through a combination of purchasing other companies and purchasing or leasing facilities from others. Level 3's network is an international, facilities-based communications network. The Company designed its network to provide communications services that employ and take advantage of rapidly improving underlying optical, Internet Protocol, computing and storage technologies.

Until November 2011, the Company also was engaged in coal mining through two 50% owned joint-venture surface mines, one each in Montana and Wyoming. The Company completed the sale of its coal mining business on November 14, 2011.

On October 4, 2011, a subsidiary of Level 3 completed its amalgamation with Global Crossing Limited ("Global Crossing"), which thereby became a wholly owned, indirect subsidiary of the Company through a tax free, stock for stock transaction (the "Amalgamation").

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and subsidiaries in which it has a controlling interest. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP").

As part of its consolidation policy, the Company considers its controlled subsidiaries, investments in businesses in which the Company is not the primary beneficiary or does not have effective control but has the ability to significantly influence operating and financial policies, and variable interests resulting from economic arrangements that give the Company rights to economic risks or rewards of a legal entity. The Company does not have variable interests in a variable interest entity where it is required to consolidate the entity as the primary beneficiary or where it has concluded it is not the primary beneficiary.

Foreign Currency Translation

Local currencies of foreign subsidiaries are the functional currencies for financial reporting purposes except for certain foreign subsidiaries in Latin America. For operations outside the U.S. that have functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar, assets and liabilities are translated to U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates, and revenue, expenses and cash flows are translated using average exchange rates prevailing during the year. A significant portion of the Company's foreign subsidiaries have either the British pound, the euro or the Brazilian real as the functional currency, each of which experienced significant fluctuations against the U.S. dollar during 2013, 2012 and 2011. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are recognized as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity (deficit) and in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss in accordance with accounting guidance for foreign currency translation. The Company considers the majority of its investments in its foreign subsidiaries to be long-term in nature. The Company's foreign exchange transaction gains (losses), including where its investments in its foreign subsidiaries are not considered to be long-term in nature, are included within other income (expense) in Other, net on the consolidated statement of operations.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the prior year consolidated financial statements and accompanying footnotes have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. The accounting estimates that require management's judgments include revenue recognition, revenue reserves, cost of revenue for communications services, cost of revenue dispute reserves, determination of the useful lives of long-lived assets, measurement and recognition of stock-based compensation expense, valuation of long-lived assets, goodwill and acquired indefinite-lived intangible assets for purposes of impairment testing, valuation of asset retirement obligations, allowance for doubtful accounts, measurement of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, accruals for estimated tax and legal liabilities, valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, and valuation of other assets and liabilities measured at fair value. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions and such differences could be material.

Revenue and Cost of Revenue for Communications Services

Revenue for communications services is recognized monthly as the services are provided based on contractual amounts expected to be collected. Management establishes appropriate revenue reserves at the time services are rendered based on an analysis of historical credit activity to address, where significant, situations in which collection is not reasonably assured as a result of credit risk, potential billing disputes or other reasons. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions and such differences could be material.

Inter-carrier compensation revenue is recognized when an interconnection agreement is in place with another carrier, or if an agreement has expired, when the parties have agreed to continue operating under the previous agreement until a new agreement is negotiated and executed, or at rates mandated by the Federal Communications Commission (the "FCC").

For certain sale and long-term indefeasible right of use, or IRU, contracts involving private line, wavelengths and dark fiber services, the Company may receive upfront payments for services to be delivered for a period of up to 25 years. In these situations, the Company defers the revenue and amortizes it on a straight-line basis to earnings over the term of the contract.

Termination revenue is recognized when a customer discontinues service prior to the end of the contract period for which Level 3 had previously received consideration and for which revenue recognition was deferred. Termination revenue also is recognized when customers are required to make termination penalty payments to Level 3 to settle contractually committed purchase amounts that the customer no longer expects to meet or when a customer and Level 3 renegotiate a contract under which Level 3 is no longer obligated to provide services for consideration previously received and for which revenue recognition has been deferred.

The Company is obligated under dark fiber IRUs and other capacity agreements to maintain its network in efficient working order and in accordance with industry standards. Customers are obligated for the term of the agreement to pay for their allocable share of the costs for operating and maintaining the network. The Company recognizes this revenue monthly as services are provided.

Level 3's customer contracts require the Company to meet certain service level commitments. If Level 3 does not meet the required service levels, it may be obligated to provide credits, usually in the form of free service, for a short period of time. The credits are a reduction to revenue and, to date, have not been material.

Cost of revenue for the communications business includes leased capacity, right-of-way costs, access charges, satellite transponder lease costs and other third-party costs directly attributable to the network, but excludes depreciation and amortization and related impairment expenses.

The Company recognizes the cost of network services as they are incurred in accordance with contractual requirements. The Company disputes incorrect billings from its suppliers of network services. The most prevalent types of disputes include disputes for circuits that are not disconnected by the supplier on a timely basis and usage bills with incorrect or inadequate information. Depending on the type and complexity of the issues involved, it may and often does take several quarters to resolve the disputes. The Company establishes appropriate cost of revenue reserves for disputed supplier billings based on an analysis of historical experience in resolving disputes with its suppliers.

In determining the amount of the cost of network service expenses and related accrued liabilities to reflect in its consolidated financial statements, the Company considers the adequacy of documentation of disconnect notices, compliance with prevailing contractual requirements for submitting these disconnect notices and disputes to the provider of the network services, and compliance with its interconnection agreements with these carriers. Judgment is required in estimating the ultimate outcome of the dispute resolution process, as well as any other amounts that may be incurred to conclude the negotiations or settle any litigation. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions and such differences could be material.

Coal Mining

Prior to the sale of its coal mining business in November 2011, the Company sold coal primarily through long-term contracts with public utilities. The long-term contracts for the delivery of coal established the price, volume, and quality requirements of the coal to be delivered. Revenue under these and other contracts was generally recognized when coal was shipped to the customer.

USF and Gross Receipts Taxes

The revenue recognition standards include guidance relating to any tax assessed by a governmental authority that is directly imposed on a revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer and may include, but is not limited to, gross receipts taxes and certain state regulatory fees. The Company records Universal Service Fund ("USF") contributions where the Company is the primary obligor for the taxes assessed in each jurisdiction where it does business on a gross basis in its consolidated statements of operations, but generally records gross receipts taxes and certain state regulatory fees billed to its customers on a net basis in its consolidated statements of operations. Communications revenue and cost of revenue on the consolidated statements of operations includes USF contributions totaling \$194 million, \$191 million and \$107 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses the cost of advertising as incurred. Advertising expense is included as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Advertising expense was \$16 million, \$20 million and \$15 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes the estimated fair value of stock-based compensation costs, net of an estimated forfeiture rate, over the requisite service period of the award, which is generally the vesting term or term for restrictions on transfer that lapse, as the case may be. The Company funded a portion of its 2013, 2012 and 2011 discretionary bonus in restricted stock awards that vested upon issuance. The Company estimates forfeiture rates based on its historical experience for the type of award, adjusted for expected activities as necessary.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for its domestic and foreign operations, for the expected tax consequences of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts using enacted tax rates in effect for the year the differences are expected to reverse. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. The Company recognizes interest and penalty expense associated with uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company classifies investments as cash equivalents if they are readily convertible to cash and have original maturities of three months or less at the time of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of highly liquid investments in government and government agency securities and money market funds issued or managed by financial institutions in the U.S., Europe and Latin America and commercial paper depending on liquidity requirements. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the short period of time to maturity.

Restricted Cash and Securities

Restricted cash and securities consists primarily of cash and investments that serve to collateralize outstanding letters of credit and certain performance and operating obligations of the Company. Restricted cash and securities are recorded as current or non-current assets in the consolidated balance sheets depending on the duration of the restriction and the purpose for which the restriction exists. Restricted cash and securities are stated at cost which approximates fair value as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Derivative Financial Instruments

All derivative instruments are measured at fair value and recognized as either assets or liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company's derivative instruments are valued primarily using models based on readily observable market parameters for all substantial terms of the Company's derivative contracts and thus are classified as Level 2 in the GAAP fair value hierarchy (see Note 10 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments). The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation.

For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the derivative's gain (loss) is initially reported as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) ("AOCI") and is subsequently recognized in earnings in the period the hedged transaction affects earnings or when they are no longer effective. Gains (losses) resulting from hedge ineffectiveness and those resulting from changes in fair values on derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recognized in other income (expense) in Other, net in the consolidated statements of operations (see Note 11 - Derivative Financial Instruments).

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and can bear interest. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts for accounts receivable amounts that may not be collectible. The Company determines the allowance for doubtful accounts based on the aging of its accounts receivable balances, the credit quality of its customers and an analysis of its historical experience of bad debt write-offs. Accounts receivable balances are written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. The Company recognized bad debt expense, net of recoveries, of approximately \$17 million in 2013, \$ 15 million in 2012 and \$ 6 million in 2011.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization for the Company's property, plant and equipment are computed using the straight-line method based on the following estimated useful lives:

Facility and Leasehold Improvements	10	-	40	years
Network Infrastructure (including fiber and conduit)	25	-	50	years
Operating Equipment	4	-	15	years
Furniture, Fixtures, Office Equipment and Other	2	-	7	years

The Company performs internal reviews to evaluate the depreciable lives of its property, plant and equipment annually, or more frequently if new facts and circumstances arise, that may affect management's original estimates. Due to the rapid changes in technology and the competitive environment, selecting the estimated economic life of telecommunications property, plant, and equipment requires a significant amount of judgment. The Company's internal reviews take into account input from the Company's global engineering and network services personnel, actual usage, the physical condition of the Company's property, plant, and equipment, industry data, and other relevant factors. In connection with its annual review of useful lives in the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company determined that the period it expected to use conduit, fiber, and certain transmission equipment was longer than the remaining useful lives originally estimated. In determining the change in estimated useful lives, the Company, with input from its engineering and network services personnel, considered its historical usage and retirements, estimates of technological obsolescence, and expected usage and maintenance. The change in the estimated useful lives of conduit, fiber, and certain transmission equipment resulted in the following decrease in the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2011 (in millions, except per share amounts):

Net Loss	\$	74
Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Share	\$	0.54

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or lease terms that are reasonably assured.

The Company capitalizes costs directly associated with expansions and improvements of the Company's communications network and customer installations, including employee-related costs, and generally capitalizes costs associated with network construction and provisioning of services. The Company amortizes such costs over an estimated useful life of 3 to 7 years .

In addition, the Company continues to develop business support systems required for its business. The external direct costs of software, materials and services, and payroll and payroll-related expenses for employees directly associated with business support systems projects are capitalized. The total cost of the business support system is amortized over an estimated useful life of 3 years .

Capitalized labor and related costs associated with employees and contract labor working on capital projects were approximately \$ 164 million , \$ 146 million and \$ 87 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 , respectively.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company recognizes a liability for the estimated fair value of legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or the normal operation of a long-lived asset in the period incurred. The fair value of the obligation is also capitalized as property, plant and equipment and then amortized over the estimated remaining useful life of the associated asset. Increases to the asset retirement obligation liability due to the passage of time are recognized as accretion expense and included within selling, general and administrative expenses and within income (loss) from discontinued operations for reclamation associated with the coal mining business on the Company's consolidated statements of operations prior to the sale of the coal mining business in November 2011. Changes in the liability due to revisions to the amount or timing of future cash flows are recognized by increasing or decreasing the liability with the offset adjusting the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. To the extent that the downward revisions exceed the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset initially recorded when the asset retirement obligation liability was established, the Company records the remaining adjustment as a reduction to depreciation expense, to the extent of historical depreciation of the related long-lived asset, and then to selling, general and administrative expense.

Goodwill and Acquired Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Accounting guidance prohibits the amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. The Company reviews goodwill and purchased intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment annually in the fourth quarter and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company's goodwill impairment review process considers the fair value of each reporting unit relative to its carrying value. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill is not impaired and no further testing is performed. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then a second step must be performed, and the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill must be determined and compared to the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then an impairment loss equal to the difference will be recorded. Beginning with the 2011 assessment, in accordance with updated accounting guidance, prior to performing the two step evaluation, an assessment of qualitative factors may be performed to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds the carrying value. If it is determined that it is unlikely that the carrying value exceeds the fair value, the Company is not required to complete the two step goodwill impairment evaluation.

In the second quarter of 2013, the Company changed the date of its annual assessment of goodwill impairment from December 31 to October 1. This was a change in method of applying an accounting principle which management believes is a preferable alternative as the new date of the assessment provides additional time prior to the Company's year-end to complete the goodwill impairment testing and report the results in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is more closely aligned with the Company's strategic planning process. The change in the assessment date does not delay, accelerate or avoid a potential impairment charge.

In 2013 and 2012, the Company's reporting units consist of its three regional operating units in: North America; Europe, the Middle East and Africa ("EMEA"); and Latin America. In 2011, the Company's reporting units were consistent with its reportable segments of Level 3 and Global Crossing, representing the stand-alone operations of each legacy business.

The Company's indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment review process compares the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible assets to their respective carrying values. If the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible assets exceeds their carrying values, then the indefinite-lived intangible assets are not impaired. If the carrying value of the indefinite-lived intangible assets exceeds their fair value, then an impairment loss equal to the difference will be recorded. In accordance with recently issued accounting guidance, an entity may assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value exceeds the carrying value prior to performing the two step evaluation. If it is determined that it is unlikely the carrying value exceeds the fair value, then the entity is no longer required to complete the two step indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment evaluation.

The Company conducted its goodwill and acquired indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment analysis during 2013, 2012 and 2011 and in each case concluded that its goodwill was not impaired in any of those periods. The Company conducted its indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment analysis at the end of 2013 and 2012 and concluded that there was no impairment. During 2011, the Company determined that the carrying value of certain wireless spectrum licenses that it acquired in a prior acquisition was impaired and the Company recognized a \$ 20 million charge in the fourth quarter that was recognized in Other Expense. The Company concluded that its remaining indefinite-lived intangible assets were not impaired as of December 31, 2011.

Long-Lived Assets Including Finite-Lived Purchased Intangible Assets

The Company amortizes acquired intangible assets with finite lives using the straight-line method over the estimated economic lives of the assets, ranging from 4 to 12 years .

The Company evaluates long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment and acquired intangible assets with finite lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company assesses the recoverability of the assets based on the undiscounted future cash flows the asset groups are expected to generate and recognizes an impairment loss when estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets plus net proceeds expected from disposition of the assets, if any, are less than the carrying value of the assets. If an asset is deemed to be impaired, the amount of the impairment loss is the excess of the asset's carrying value over its estimated fair value.

The Company conducted a long-lived asset impairment analysis in 2013, 2012 and 2011 and in each case concluded that its long-lived assets, including finite-lived acquired intangible assets, were not impaired.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents, accounts receivable, restricted cash and securities and derivatives. The Company maintains its cash equivalents, restricted cash and securities and derivatives with various financial institutions. These financial institutions are primarily located in the United States, Europe and Latin America and the Company's policy is to limit exposure with any one institution. As part of its cash and risk management processes, the Company performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of the financial institutions. The Company also has established guidelines relative to financial instrument credit ratings, diversification and maturities that seek to maintain safety and liquidity. The Company's investment strategy generally results in lower yields on investments but reduces the risk to

principal in the short term prior to these funds being used in the Company's business. Notwithstanding the devaluation of the Venezuelan bolivar, the Company has not experienced any material losses on financial instruments held at financial institutions. The Company has used interest rate swap contracts to protect against the effects of interest rate fluctuations. Such contracts involve the risk of non-performance by the counterparty, which could result in a material loss.

The Company provides communications services to a wide range of wholesale and enterprise customers, ranging from well capitalized national carriers to small early stage companies primarily in the United States, Europe, and Latin America. Credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is generally diversified due to the large number of entities comprising Level 3's customer base and their dispersion across many different industries and geographical regions. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and generally requires no collateral from its customers, although letters of credit and deposits are required in certain limited circumstances. The Company has from time to time entered into agreements with value-added resellers and other channel partners to reach consumer and enterprise markets for voice services. The Company has policies and procedures in place to evaluate the financial condition of these resellers prior to initiating service to the final customer. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon the expected collectability of accounts receivable. Due to the Company's credit evaluation and collection process, bad debt expenses have not been significant; however, the Company is not able to predict changes in the financial stability of its customers. Any material change in the financial status of any one or a particular group of customers may cause the Company to adjust its estimate of the recoverability of receivables and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations. Fair values of accounts receivable approximate carrying amount due to the short period of time to collection.

A relatively small number of customers account for a significant percentage of the Company's revenue. The Company's top ten customers accounted for approximately 17% , 17% and 24% of Level 3's communications revenue for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 , respectively.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2013-02, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income* . The guidance in this ASU requires an entity to report the effect of significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the respective line items in net income if the amount being reclassified is required under GAAP to be reclassified in its entirety to net income. For other amounts that are not required under GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in the same reporting period, an entity is required to cross-reference other disclosures required under GAAP that provide additional detail about those amounts. The amendments in this ASU do not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements. Public companies are required to comply with the requirements of this ASU prospectively for all reporting periods (interim and annual) beginning after December 15, 2012. The Company adopted this amendment in the first quarter of 2013. The impact of its adoption was limited to disclosure requirements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, *Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists* . Under current GAAP, there is no explicit guidance on the presentation of unrecognized tax benefits when such carryforwards exist, which has led to diversity in practice. ASU 2013-11 requires entities to present an unrecognized tax benefit as a reduction of a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss ("NOL") carryforward whenever the NOL or tax credit carryforward would be available to reduce the additional taxable income or tax due if the tax position is disallowed. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013, and interim periods within those years. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

(2) Events Associated with the Amalgamation of Global Crossing

On October 4, 2011, a subsidiary of Level 3 completed the Amalgamation with Global Crossing, which became a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of the Company through a tax free, stock for stock transaction. As a result of the Amalgamation, (i) each issued and outstanding common share of Global Crossing was exchanged for 16 shares of Level 3 common stock (unadjusted for the 1 for 15 reverse stock split completed on October 19, 2011), including the associated rights under the Company's Rights Agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as rights agent (the "Amalgamation Consideration") and (ii) each issued and outstanding share of Global Crossing's 2% cumulative senior convertible preferred stock was exchanged for the Amalgamation Consideration, plus an amount equal to the aggregate accrued and unpaid dividends thereon. In addition, (i) the outstanding vested options to purchase Global Crossing common shares were modified into vested options to purchase a number of shares of Level 3 common stock equal to 16 times (unadjusted for the 1 for 15 reverse stock split completed on October 19, 2011) the number of Global Crossing common shares covered by such Global Crossing options, and (ii) the issued and outstanding restricted stock units covering Global Crossing common shares, to the extent applicable in accordance with their terms, vested and settled for a number of shares of Level 3 common stock equal to 16 times (unadjusted for the 1 for 15 reverse stock split completed on October 19, 2011) the number of Global Crossing common shares covered by such restricted stock units.

In connection with the closing of the Amalgamation, Level 3 Financing, Inc. amended its existing credit agreement to incur an additional \$650 million of borrowings through an additional tranche (the "Tranche B II Term Loan."). In addition, the \$1.2 billion of proceeds from the initial and additional issuance of 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 in June and July 2011 (see Note 12 - Long-Term Debt) by an indirect wholly owned subsidiary were deposited into an escrow account. On October 4, 2011, following the consummation of the Amalgamation and the satisfaction of certain escrow release conditions, the 8.125% Senior Notes were assumed by Level 3 Financing, Inc. (the "Notes Assumption"), and the funds were released from the escrow account. The net aggregate proceeds from the Tranche B II Term Loan and 8.125% Senior Notes were used to refinance certain existing indebtedness of Global Crossing in connection with the closing of the Amalgamation and for general corporate purposes.

As a result of the Amalgamation, the Company issued approximately 88.53 million shares of common stock, adjusted for the October 19, 2011, 1 for 15 reverse stock split, to former holders of Global Crossing common shares and Global Crossing's 2% cumulative senior convertible preferred stock, and Level 3 caused the refinancing of approximately \$1.36 billion of Global Crossing's outstanding consolidated debt.

Based on (i) the number of Level 3 shares issued (88.53 million as adjusted for the 1 for 15 reverse stock split completed on October 19, 2011), (ii) the closing stock price of Level 3 common stock as of October 3, 2011 (\$21.15 as adjusted for the 1 for 15 reverse stock split completed on October 19, 2011), and (iii) the debt of Global Crossing refinanced (\$1.36 billion), the Company determined that the aggregate consideration for acquisition accounting, including assumed debt, approximated \$3.4 billion . The restricted stock units covering Global Crossing common shares settled for Level 3 shares of common stock were reduced in settlement of employee income and payroll tax withholding obligations and the corresponding amounts of approximately \$81 million were paid in cash. The premium paid by Level 3 in this transaction is attributable to strategic benefits, including a significantly expanded IP/optical network with global reach including Latin America, Asia and the Pacific region, an improved credit profile and reduced financial leverage attributed to enhanced financial and operational scale, and the opportunity for investment and network expansion. The Company has a comprehensive portfolio of voice, video, and data services, which operates on a unique global services platform anchored by subsea and terrestrial fiber optic networks in North America, Europe, and Latin America. The goodwill associated with this transaction is not expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

The combined results of operations of Level 3 and Global Crossing are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations beginning in October 2011. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed of Global Crossing were recognized at their acquisition date fair value. The purchase price allocation of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, including the assignment of goodwill to reporting units, was completed in October 2012. The following is the final allocation of the purchase price.

	Purchase Price Allocation	
	(dollars in millions)	
Assets:		
Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash	\$	226
Property, Plant, and Equipment		3,098
Goodwill		1,123
Identifiable Intangibles		106
Other Assets		651
Total Assets		5,204
Liabilities:		
Long-term Debt		(1,554)
Other Liabilities		(1,688)
Total Liabilities		(3,242)
Total Estimated Consideration	\$	1,962

Level 3 entered into certain transactions with Global Crossing prior to completing the Amalgamation, whereby Level 3 received cash for communications services to be provided in the future, which it accounted for as deferred revenue. As a result of the Amalgamation, Level 3 could no longer amortize this deferred revenue into earnings and accordingly, reduced the purchase price applied to the net assets acquired in the Amalgamation by \$77 million, the amount of the unamortized deferred revenue as of the acquisition date.

As a result of refinements to the preliminary purchase price allocation that were made during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, there were changes to the initial amount of goodwill determined in the fourth quarter of 2011, which have been reflected in the above table. The refinements were primarily a result of changes in the purchase price allocation for estimated tax valuation allowances and reserves. These changes are the result of additional information obtained since the filing of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. The effect of the adjustments did not result in a material change to previously reported amounts.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of Level 3 and Global Crossing as if the completion of the Amalgamation had occurred as of the beginning of the period (dollars in millions, except per share data).

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	
Total Revenue	\$	6,335
Net Loss		(727)
Net Loss per share	\$	(3.56)

These results include certain adjustments, primarily due to a net decrease in depreciation and amortization expense due to the Company, in connection with the Amalgamation, increasing the estimated useful lives of the acquired conduit, fiber and certain transmission equipment while increasing the fair value of tangible and intangible assets, decreasing interest expense due to Level 3's issuance of incremental debt in order to redeem and refinance Global Crossing debt that had higher interest rates than the incremental financing, and to eliminate historical transactions between Level 3 and Global Crossing. The unaudited pro forma financial information is not intended to represent or be indicative of the actual results of operations of Level 3 that would have been reported had the Amalgamation been completed as of the beginning of the period, nor is it representative of future operating results of the Company. The unaudited pro forma information does not include any operating efficiencies or cost savings that Level 3 may achieve with respect to combining the companies.

Acquisition related costs include transaction costs such as legal, accounting, valuation, and other professional services as well as integration costs such as severance and retention. Acquisition related costs have been recorded in selling, general and administrative expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations during the period that such costs were incurred. Since the acquisition date, Level 3 incurred total acquisition related transaction costs of approximately \$49 million through December 31, 2013 which is unchanged from December 31, 2011. In 2012 and 2011, Level 3 incurred total acquisition related integration costs of approximately \$81 million and \$32 million, respectively.

In April 2011, Level 3 adopted a Stockholder Rights Plan to protect its U.S. federal net operating loss carry forwards from certain Internal Revenue Code Section 382 limitations. On May 24, 2012, the stockholders of the Company ratified such adoption. This plan was designed to deter trading that would result in a change of control (as defined in that Code Section), and therefore protect the Company's ability to use its historical U.S. federal net operating loss carry forwards in the future.

(3) Loss Per Share

The Company computes basic net loss per share by dividing net loss for the period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss for the period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period and including the dilutive effect of common stock that would be issued assuming conversion or exercise of outstanding convertible notes and stock-based compensation awards. No such items were included in the computation of diluted loss per share in the years ended 2013, 2012 and 2011 because the Company incurred a loss from continuing operations in each of these periods and the effect of inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

The effect of approximately 18 million, 35 million and 39 million shares issuable pursuant to the various series of convertible notes outstanding at December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, have not been included in the computation of diluted loss per share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive to the computation. In addition, the effect of the approximately 6 million, 7 million and 4 million

stock options, outperform stock appreciation rights ("OSO"), restricted stock units and shares ("RSU") and warrants outstanding at December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, have not been included in the computation of diluted loss per share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive to the computation.

(4) Dispositions

Level 3, through two 50% owned joint-venture surface mines, one each in Montana and Wyoming, sold coal primarily through long-term contracts with public utilities. In November 2011, Level 3 completed the sale of its coal mining business to Ambre Energy Limited as part of its long-term strategy to focus on core business operations. As a result of the transaction, all of the assets and liabilities associated with the coal mining business have been removed from Level 3's balance sheet and the Company recognized a gain on the transaction of approximately \$72 million which was included in the consolidated statements of operations within "Income from Discontinued Operations" in the fourth quarter of 2011. Results for 2011, exclusive of the gain on the transaction in 2011, were not significant. The financial results of the coal mining business were included in the Company's consolidated results of operations through the date of sale, and the year ended December 31, 2011 has been revised to reflect the presentation within discontinued operations.

(5) Property, Plant and Equipment

The components of the Company's property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows (dollars in millions):

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
December 31, 2013			
Land	\$ 193	\$ —	\$ 193
Land Improvements	72	(47)	25
Facility and Leasehold Improvements	2,207	(1,193)	1,014
Network Infrastructure	8,505	(3,279)	5,226
Operating Equipment	6,057	(4,381)	1,676
Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	196	(168)	28
Other	22	(21)	1
Construction-in-Progress	77	—	77
	<u>\$ 17,329</u>	<u>\$ (9,089)</u>	<u>\$ 8,240</u>
December 31, 2012			
Land	\$ 195	\$ —	\$ 195
Land Improvements	73	(43)	30
Facility and Leasehold Improvements	2,093	(1,085)	1,008
Network Infrastructure	8,342	(3,058)	5,284
Operating Equipment	5,506	(3,997)	1,509
Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	206	(155)	51
Other	21	(21)	—
Construction-in-Progress	122	—	122
	<u>\$ 16,558</u>	<u>\$ (8,359)</u>	<u>\$ 8,199</u>

Depreciation expense was \$727 million in 2013 , \$659 million in 2012 and \$706 million in 2011 .

(6) Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company's asset retirement obligations consist of legal requirements to remove certain of its network infrastructure at the expiration of the underlying right-of-way ("ROW") term and restoration requirements for leased facilities. The Company recognizes its estimate of the fair value of its asset retirement obligations in the period incurred in other long-term liabilities. The fair value of the asset retirement obligation is also capitalized as property, plant and equipment and then amortized over the estimated remaining useful life of the associated asset.

As a result of a strategic review of the Company's real estate portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company completed an updated analysis and revised its estimated future cash flows of its asset retirement obligations. The analysis required estimating the probability or likelihood that the Company will be required to remove certain of its network infrastructure and restore leased properties, and the timing and amount of eventual costs. The analysis resulted in the downward revision of the Company's asset retirement obligation liability. This change in the estimated cash flows resulted in a non-cash gain of \$49 million recorded within selling, general and administrative expense, and depreciation expense, or \$0.23 basic and diluted net loss per share.

In conjunction with its review of the ROW asset retirement obligation, the Company identified an error in its assumptions used to estimate its ROW asset retirement obligation related to the extension of

the useful lives of its conduit assets effective October 1, 2011 (See Note 1 - Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies). The Company recorded a non-cash benefit of approximately \$21 million within selling, general and administrative expense, or \$0.10 basic and diluted net loss per share during the fourth quarter of 2012 for the change in the ROW term used to estimate its ROW asset retirement obligation. The reduction in the asset retirement obligations liability includes the change in estimate of the ROW term that arose in prior periods, which did not materially affect any of the Company's previously reported results of operations or financial condition, or the current period results of operations or financial condition.

In 2012, as a result of the revisions in estimated amount and timing of cash flows for asset retirement obligations, the Company reduced its asset retirement obligations liability by \$73 million with an offsetting reduction to property, plant and equipment of \$24 million, selling, general and administrative expenses of \$47 million and depreciation and amortization of \$2 million. The Company first reduced property, plant and equipment to the extent of the carrying amount of the related asset initially recorded when the asset retirement obligations were established. The amount of the remaining reduction to the asset retirement obligations were recorded as a reduction to depreciation expense to the extent of historical depreciation of the related asset and then to selling, general and administrative expenses.

The following table provides asset retirement obligation activity for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in millions):

	2013	2012
Asset retirement obligation at January 1	\$ 55	\$ 121
Accretion expense	7	11
Liabilities settled	(6)	(4)
Revision in estimated cash flows	—	(73)
Effect of foreign currency rate change	—	—
Asset retirement obligation at December 31	<u>\$ 56</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>

(7) Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows (dollars in millions):

	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2012	\$ 2,541
Goodwill adjustments	24
Balance as of December 31, 2012	2,565
Goodwill adjustments	12
Balance as of December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 2,577</u>

The Company conducted its annual goodwill impairment analysis in the fourth quarter of 2013 and 2012. As a result of the Company's annual assessment, Level 3 concluded that its goodwill was not impaired in 2013 or 2012.

(8) Acquired Intangible Assets

Identifiable acquisition-related intangible assets as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
December 31, 2013			
<i>Finite-Lived Intangible Assets:</i>			
Customer Contracts and Relationships	\$ 786	\$ (678)	\$ 108
Trademarks	55	(31)	24
Patents and Developed Technology	158	(117)	41
	999	(826)	173
<i>Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets:</i>			
Vyvx Trade Name	32	—	32
	<u>\$ 1,031</u>	<u>\$ (826)</u>	<u>\$ 205</u>
December 31, 2012			
<i>Finite-Lived Intangible Assets:</i>			
Customer Contracts and Relationships	\$ 776	\$ (633)	\$ 143
Trademarks	55	(17)	38
Patents and Developed Technology	158	(103)	55
	989	(753)	236
<i>Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets:</i>			
Vyvx Trade Name	32	—	32
	<u>\$ 1,021</u>	<u>\$ (753)</u>	<u>\$ 268</u>

During the fourth quarter of 2013 and 2012, the Company conducted its long-lived assets and indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment analysis and concluded that there was no impairment in both periods.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company conducted its long-lived assets impairment analysis and determined that the carrying value of certain wireless spectrum licenses acquired in a prior acquisition was impaired and recognized a \$20 million charge in Other, net.

Acquired finite-lived intangible assets amortization expense was \$73 million in 2013, \$90 million in 2012 and \$99 million in 2011.

At December 31, 2013, the weighted average remaining useful lives of the Company's acquired finite-lived intangible assets was 2.3 years for customer contracts and relationships, 1.7 years for trademarks and 3 years for patents and developed technology.

As of December 31, 2013, estimated amortization expense for the Company's finite-lived acquisition-related intangible assets over the next five years and thereafter is as follows (dollars in millions):

2014	\$	64
2015		48
2016		30
2017		15
2018		13
Thereafter		3
	\$	<u>173</u>

(9) Restructuring Charges

Employee Separations

Changing economic and business conditions as well as organizational structure optimization efforts have caused the Company to initiate from time to time various workforce reductions resulting in involuntary employee terminations. The Company also has initiated workforce reductions resulting from the integration of previously acquired companies. During 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company initiated workforce reductions primarily focused on labor cost savings and organizational effectiveness. Restructuring charges totaled \$47 million, \$34 million and \$11 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, recorded in selling, general and administrative. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had \$8 million and \$16 million, respectively, of employee termination liabilities.

Facility Closings

The Company also has accrued contract termination costs of \$31 million and \$35 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, for facility lease costs that the Company continues to incur without economic benefit. Accrued contract termination costs are recorded in other liabilities (current and non-current) in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company expects to pay the majority of these costs through 2025. The Company recognized a charge of approximately \$7 million, a benefit of \$2 million and a charge of \$3 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, as a result of facility lease costs. The Company records charges for contract termination costs within selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

(10) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable, capital leases, other liabilities, interest rate swaps and long-term debt (including the current portion). The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable, capital leases and other liabilities approximated their fair values at December 31, 2013 and 2012. The interest rate swaps are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value (see Note 11 - Derivative Financial Instruments).

GAAP defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements and disclosures for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, such as interest and foreign exchange rates, transfer restrictions, and risk of nonperformance.

Fair Value Hierarchy

GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The fair value measurement of each class of assets and liabilities is dependent upon its categorization within the fair value hierarchy, based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement of each class of asset and liability. GAAP establishes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 — Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Unadjusted quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or unadjusted quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers within the fair value hierarchy during each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 .

The table below presents the fair values for the Company's interest rate swaps and long-term debt as well as the input levels used to determine these fair values as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 :

(dollars in millions)	Fair Value Measurement Using					
	Total Carrying Value in Consolidated Balance Sheets		Unadjusted Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)		Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
<i>Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value in the Financial Statements:</i>						
Derivatives:						
Interest Rate Swap Liabilities (included in other current and non-current liabilities)	\$ 12	\$ 56	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12	\$ 56
Total Derivative Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value in the Financial Statements	\$ 12	\$ 56	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12	\$ 56
<i>Liabilities Not Recorded at Fair Value in the Financial Statements:</i>						
Long-term Debt, including the current portion:						
Term Loans	\$ 2,604	\$ 2,603	\$ 2,633	\$ 2,631	\$ —	\$ —
Senior Notes	5,198	5,185	5,673	5,712	—	—
Convertible Notes	474	846	—	286	647	748
Capital Leases and Other	86	98	—	—	86	98
Total Long-term Debt, including the current portion:	\$ 8,362	\$ 8,732	\$ 8,306	\$ 8,629	\$ 733	\$ 846

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities where the fair value is measured using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Derivatives

The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques that use observable market inputs, such as LIBOR-based forward yield curves, forward rates, non-performance risk adjustment and the specific swap rate stated in each of the swap agreements.

Term Loans

The fair value of the Term Loans referenced above was approximately \$2.6 billion at both December 31, 2013 and 2012 . The fair value of each loan is based on quoted prices for identical terms and maturities. Each loan tranche is actively traded.

Senior Notes

The fair value of the Senior Notes referenced above was approximately \$5.7 billion at both December 31, 2013 and 2012 , based on quoted prices for identical terms and maturities. Each series of notes is actively traded.

Convertible Notes

The Company completed the redemption of its 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016 during the fourth quarter 2013. The fair value of the Company's actively traded 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016 was approximately \$286 million at December 31, 2012 . The fair value of the Company's actively traded Convertible Notes referenced above is based on the trading quotes for identical notes. The fair value of the Company's Convertible Notes that are not actively traded, which includes the 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015, the 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015, Series B, and the 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 that were repaid in full at maturity in the first quarter of 2013, was approximately \$647 million and \$748 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012 , respectively. The estimated fair value of the Convertible Notes that are not actively traded is based on a Black-Scholes valuation model and an income approach using discounted cash flows. The most significant inputs affecting the valuation are the pricing quotes provided by market participants that incorporate spreads to the Treasury curve, security coupon (ranging from 7% to 15%), convertible optionality, corporate and security credit ratings, maturity date (ranging from 2013 to 2015), liquidity, and other equity option inputs, such as the risk-free rate, underlying stock price, strike price of the embedded derivative, estimated volatility and maturity inputs for the option component and for the bond component, among other security characteristics and relative value at both the borrower entity level and across other securities with similar terms. The fair value of each instrument is obtained by adding together the value derived by discounting the security's coupon or interest payment using a risk-adjusted discount rate and the value calculated from the embedded equity option based on the estimated volatility of the Company's stock price, conversion rate of the particular Convertible Note, remaining time to maturity, and risk-free rate. The Convertible Notes are unsecured obligations of Level 3 Communications, Inc. No subsidiary of Level 3 Communications, Inc. has provided a guarantee of the Convertible Notes.

Capital Leases

The fair value of the Company's capital leases are determined by discounting anticipated future cash flows derived from the contractual terms of the obligations and observable market interest and foreign exchange rates.

(11) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company has floating rate long-term debt (see Note 12 - Long-Term Debt). Such debt exposes the Company to variability in interest payments due to changes in interest rates. If interest rates increase, interest expense increases. Conversely, if interest rates decrease, interest expense also generally decreases. The Company uses interest rate swaps, in an attempt to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rate movements. The Company's primary objective in managing interest rate risk is to decrease the volatility of its earnings and cash flows affected by changes in the underlying rates. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

In March 2007, Level 3 Financing, Inc. entered into two interest rate swap agreements to hedge the interest payments on \$1 billion principal amount of floating rate debt. The Company had designated these interest rate swap agreements as cash flow hedges. The two interest rate swap agreements are with different counterparties and are for \$500 million each. The arrangements began in April 2007 and mature in January 2014. Under the terms of these arrangements, the Company receives interest payments based on rolling three month LIBOR and pays interest at the fixed rate of 4.93% under one arrangement and approximately 4.92% under the other.

Interest Rate Derivative	Number of Instruments	Notional (dollars in millions)
Interest rate swaps	Two	\$ 1,000

On a quarterly basis through August 6, 2012, the Company evaluated the effectiveness of the hedges by measuring the extent to which the change in the variable portion of the interest rate swaps offset the changes in interest expense paid due to fluctuations in the LIBOR-based interest rate. Prior to August 6, 2012, these derivatives were deemed effective cash flow hedges and hedge ineffectiveness was not material in any periods presented. As a result, the change in the fair value of the interest rate swap agreements was reflected in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) ("AOCI") and was subsequently reclassified into earnings through an interest expense yield adjustment, as interest expense on the hedged debt obligation was incurred.

As a result of the refinancing of the Tranche A Term Loan on August 6, 2012, the two interest rate swap agreements maturing in early 2014 that had effectively hedged changes in the interest rate on a portion of the Tranche A Term Loan were deemed "ineffective" under GAAP and cash flow hedge accounting was discontinued. The Company recognized a non-cash loss on these agreements of approximately \$60 million (excluding accrued interest) in the third quarter of 2012, which represented the cumulative loss recorded in AOCI at the date the instruments ceased to qualify as hedges (see Note 12 - Long-Term Debt). After August 6, 2012, the Company has recorded the change in the fair value of the swaps in Other, net in its Consolidated Statement of Operations until maturity of the swaps in early 2014. The Company recognized a loss of \$2 million and \$4 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The table below presents the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments as well as their classification on the consolidated balance sheets (dollars in millions):

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Liability Derivatives			
	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Interest rate swap agreements	Other current liabilities	\$ 12	Other non-current liabilities	\$ 56

The amount of net gains recognized in AOCI, including reclassifications, consists of the following (dollars in millions):

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flow hedging contracts	\$ —	\$ 90	\$ 18

The amount of losses reclassified from AOCI to earnings (effective portions) consists of the following (dollars in millions):

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	Statement of Operations Location	Year Ended December 31,	
		2013	2012
Cash flow hedging contracts	Interest Expense	\$ —	\$ (26)

The effect of the Company's derivatives not designated as hedging instruments on net loss is as follows (dollars in millions):

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Statement of Operations Location	Year Ended December 31,		
		2013	2012	2011
Interest rate swaps	Other Expense - Other, net	\$ (2)	\$ (64)	\$ —

The Company is exposed to credit related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties. The counterparties to the financial derivatives the Company has entered into are major institutions with investment grade credit ratings. The Company evaluates counterparty credit risk before entering into any hedge transaction and continues to closely monitor the financial market and the risk that its counterparties will default on their obligations. This credit risk is generally limited to the unrealized gains in such contracts, should any of these counterparties fail to perform as contracted.

(12) Long-Term Debt

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, long-term debt was as follows:

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Senior Secured Term Loan*	\$ 2,611	\$ 2,614
Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015 (4.469% as of December 31, 2012)	—	300
10% Senior Notes due 2018	—	640
Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2018 (3.846% as of December 31, 2013)	300	—
11.875% Senior Notes due 2019	605	605
9.375% Senior Notes due 2019	500	500
8.125% Senior Notes due 2019	1,200	1,200
8.875% Senior Notes due 2019	300	300
8.625% Senior Notes due 2020	900	900
7% Senior Notes due 2020	775	775
6.125% Senior Notes due 2021	640	—
15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013	—	172
7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015	200	200
7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 Series B	275	275
6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016	—	201
Capital Leases	73	86
Other	13	12
Total Debt Obligations	8,392	8,780
Unamortized Discount:		
Discount on Senior Secured Term Loan	(7)	(11)
Discount on 10% Senior Notes due 2018	—	(10)
Discount on 11.875% Senior Notes due 2019	(8)	(9)
Discount on 9.375% Senior Notes due 2019	(7)	(8)
Discount on 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019	(7)	(8)
Discount on 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015	(1)	(2)
Total Unamortized Discount	(30)	(48)
Carrying Value of Debt	8,362	8,732
Less current portion	(31)	(216)
Long-term Debt, less current portion	\$ 8,331	\$ 8,516

* The \$815 million Tranche B-III 2019 Term Loan due 2019 and the \$1.796 billion Tranche B 2020 Term Loan due 2020 each had an interest rate of 4.00% as of December 31, 2013. The \$599 million Tranche B 2016 Term Loan due 2016, the \$815 million Tranche B 2019 Term Loan due 2019 and the \$1.2 billion Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan due 2019, that were prepaid in 2013, had interest rates of 4.75%, 5.25% and 4.75%, respectively, as of December 31, 2012.

Senior Secured Term Loans

On March 13, 2007, Level 3 Communications, as guarantor, Level 3 Financing, as borrower, Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation, as administrative agent and collateral agent, and certain other agents and certain lenders entered into a Credit Agreement, pursuant to which the lenders extended a \$1.4 billion senior secured term loan to Level 3 Financing. The \$1.4 billion senior secured term loan (the "Tranche A Term Loan") had an interest rate of LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 2.25% per annum. In addition, during the second quarter of 2009, Level 3 Financing amended and restated its existing senior secured Credit Agreement to increase the borrowings through the creation of a \$280 million Tranche B Term Loan (the "Tranche B Term Loan") and had an interest rate of LIBOR plus 8.50% per annum, with LIBOR set at a minimum of 3.00% . The Tranche A Term Loan and Tranche B Term Loan, which were to mature on March 13, 2014, were prepaid in August 2012 and November 2011, respectively. The \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan had an effective interest rate of 2.65% as of December 31, 2011, excluding the effect of the \$1 billion notional amount interest rate swaps.

The Company used a portion of the original net proceeds after transaction costs to repay Level 3 Financing's \$730 million Senior Secured Term Loan due 2011 under that certain Credit Agreement dated June 27, 2006. In addition, the Company used a portion of the net proceeds to fund the purchase of certain of its existing debt securities.

On October 4, 2011, in connection with the closing of the Amalgamation, Level 3 Financing amended its existing Credit Agreement to incur an additional \$650 million of borrowings through an additional tranche. The Company borrowed the Tranche B-II Term Loan from investors at a price of 99% of its principal amount. Debt issuance discount of approximately \$7 million was reflected as a reduction in long-term debt. The Tranche B-II Term Loan accrued interest at 4.25% plus LIBOR , with a minimum LIBOR of 1.5% , with interest payments due quarterly. The Tranche B-II Term Loan, which was to mature on September 1, 2018, was prepaid in October 2012. The net proceeds from the Tranche B-II Term Loan were used to refinance certain existing indebtedness of Global Crossing in connection with the consummation of the Amalgamation and for general corporate purposes.

Additionally, on November 10, 2011, Level 3 Financing amended its existing Credit Agreement to incur an additional \$550 million of borrowings through an additional tranche. The Company borrowed the Tranche B-III Term Loan from investors at a price of 95% of its principal amount. Debt issuance discount of approximately \$28 million was reflected as a reduction in long-term debt. The Tranche B-III Term Loan accrued interest at 4.25% plus LIBOR , with a minimum LIBOR of 1.5% , with interest payments due quarterly. The Tranche B-III Term Loan which was to mature on September 1, 2018, was prepaid in October 2012. The net proceeds from the Tranche B-III Term Loan were used along with cash on hand to prepay the \$280 million Tranche B Term Loan that was outstanding under the existing senior secured credit facility and the \$ 274 million aggregate principal amount of Level 3 Communications' 3.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2012.

On August 6, 2012, Level 3 Financing refinanced its existing \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan under its existing senior secured credit facility through the creation of new term loans in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.415 billion and cash on hand. The New Term Loans were borrowed pursuant to an amended and restated Credit Agreement. The New Term Loans consist of: (a) \$600 million senior secured term loan (the "Tranche B 2016 Term Loan") due February 1, 2016, and (b) \$815 million senior secured term loan (the "Tranche B 2019 Term Loan") due August 1, 2019. Both tranches were prepaid in August 2013. The Tranche B 2016 Term Loan required repayment of 0.25% of the aggregate principal amount on the last day of each March, June, September and December, beginning with December 31, 2012 and ending with such last day to occur prior to maturity. The interest rates on the loans were LIBOR plus 3.25% for the Tranche B 2016 Term Loan and LIBOR plus 3.75% for the Tranche B 2019 Term Loan, with LIBOR set at a minimum of 1.5% on both loans. The Tranche B 2016 Term Loan and the Tranche B 2019 Term Loan were priced at 99.5% and 99.0% of par, respectively. Debt issuance discounts of approximately \$3 million and \$8 million were reflected as a reduction in long-term debt. The Company

used the net proceeds from the New Term Loans, along with cash on hand, to prepay Level 3 Financing's \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan under the existing Credit Agreement that was to mature in March 2014 and used remaining net proceeds to repay \$15 million in principal amount plus premium for existing vendor financing obligations. Debt issuance costs for the Tranche B 2016 Term Loan and the Tranche B 2019 Term Loan of approximately \$9 million and \$12 million, respectively, were capitalized and amortized over the respective terms of those term loans as interest expense using the effective interest method until prepayment. The Company recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$9 million as a result of refinancing the Tranche A Term Loan. In connection with the refinancing of the Tranche A Term Loan, the Company recognized a \$60 million non-cash loss on two interest rate swap agreements that had previously hedged changes in the interest rate on \$1 billion notional amount of floating rate debt.

On October 4, 2012, Level 3 Financing refinanced its existing \$650 million Tranche B-II Term Loan and \$550 million Tranche B-III Term Loan under its existing senior secured credit facility through the creation of a new term loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.2 billion. The Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan was borrowed pursuant to an amended and restated Credit Agreement. The Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan consisted of a \$1.2 billion senior secured term loan that was to mature on August 1, 2019 and was prepaid in October 2013. The interest rate on the loan was LIBOR plus 3.25%, with LIBOR set at a minimum of 1.5%. The Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan was priced at par. The Company used the net proceeds from the Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan, along with cash on hand, to prepay Level 3 Financing's \$650 million Tranche B-II Term Loan and \$550 million Tranche B-III Term Loan under the existing Credit Agreement which were to mature in September 2018. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$13 million were capitalized and amortized over the term of the Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan as interest expense using the effective interest method until prepayment. The Company recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$50 million as a result of refinancing the Tranche B-II and Tranche B-III Term Loans.

On August 12, 2013, Level 3 Financing refinanced its existing \$815 million Tranche B 2019 Term Loan under its existing senior credit facility through the creation of a new term loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$815 million (the "Tranche B-III 2019 Term Loan"). The Tranche B-III 2019 Term Loan was borrowed pursuant to an amended and restated Credit Agreement. The Tranche B-III 2019 Term Loan has an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.00%, with a minimum LIBOR of 1.00%, and will mature on August 1, 2019. The Tranche B-III 2019 Term Loan was priced to lenders at par. Debt issuance costs related to the Tranche B 2019 Term Loan of approximately \$10 million were allocated to the Tranche B-III 2019 Term Loan and continue to be amortized as interest expense using the new effective interest rate over its new term. The Company expensed debt issuance costs of approximately \$9 million as of result of this transaction.

Additionally on August 16, 2013, Level 3 Financing refinanced its existing \$595.5 million Tranche B 2016 Term Loan under its existing senior credit facility through the creation of a new term loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$595.5 million (the "Tranche B 2020 Term Loan"). The Tranche B 2020 Term Loan was borrowed pursuant to an amended and restated Credit Agreement. The Tranche B 2020 Term Loan has an interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.00%, with a minimum LIBOR of 1.00%, and will mature on January 15, 2020. The Tranche B 2020 Term Loan was priced to lenders at par. Debt issuance costs for the Tranche B 2020 Term Loan of approximately \$7 million were capitalized and are being amortized as interest expense using the effective interest method over its term. The Company recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$8 million as of result of this transaction.

On October 4, 2013, Level 3 Financing refinanced its existing \$1.2 billion Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan under its existing senior credit facility by increasing the borrowings under the Tranche B 2020 Term Loan by an aggregate principal amount of \$1.2 billion. The Tranche B 2020 Term Loan new aggregate principal amount is \$1.796 billion. The \$1.796 billion Tranche B 2020 Term Loan will continue to bear interest at LIBOR plus 3.00%, with a minimum LIBOR of 1.00%, and will mature on January 15, 2020. The additional portion of the Tranche B 2020 Term Loan was priced to lenders at par, with the payment to the lenders of an upfront 0.25% fee at closing. As a result of this transaction, the Company recognized a loss on the refinancing of approximately \$10 million, additional debt discount costs of \$3 million that are

being amortized as interest expense using the effective interest method over its term and debt issuance costs related to the Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan of approximately \$11 million were assigned to the Tranche B 2020 Term Loan and continue to be amortized as interest expense using the new effective interest rate over its new term.

As a result of amortization, the capitalized debt issuance costs have been reduced to \$9 million and \$20 million for the Tranche B-III 2019 and Tranche B 2020 Term Loans, respectively, at December 31, 2013 .

Level 3 Financing has the option of electing one, two, three or six month LIBOR at the end of each interest period and may elect different options with respect to different portions of the Senior Secured Term Loan. Interest is payable in cash at the end of each LIBOR period elected in arrears, provided that in the case of a six month interest period, interim interest payments are required at the end of the first three months.

The Senior Secured Term Loan is secured by a pledge of the equity interests in certain U.S.-based subsidiaries of Level 3 Financing, Inc.; 65% of the equity interests in each of Level 3 Financing, Inc.'s Canadian subsidiary and its Bermudan subsidiary that indirectly owns Global Crossing's non-U.S. subsidiaries; and liens on the assets of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and certain U.S.-based subsidiaries of Level 3 Financing, Inc. In addition, Level 3 Communications, Inc. and certain U.S.-based subsidiaries of Level 3 Financing, Inc. have provided full and unconditional guarantees of the obligations under the Senior Secured Term Loan.

The Senior Secured Term Loan includes certain negative covenants which restrict the ability of the Company, Level 3 Financing and any restricted subsidiary to engage in certain activities. The Senior Secured Term Loan also contains certain events of default. It does not require the Company or Level 3 Financing to maintain specific financial ratios or other financial metrics.

Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2018

On November 26, 2013, Level 3 Financing completed the offering of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of its Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2018 (the "2018 Floating Rate Notes"). Debt issuance costs of approximately \$5 million were capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the 2018 Floating Rate Notes as interest expense using the effective interest method. The net proceeds from the offering, together with cash on hand, were used to redeem all of Level 3 Financing's outstanding Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015, including accrued interest and expenses. The Company recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$1 million as a result of this transaction. The 2018 Floating Rate Notes were priced at 100% of their principal amount and will mature on January 15, 2018. Interest on the notes will be payable on May 15 and November 15 of each year, beginning on May 15, 2014. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsubordinated unsecured basis by the Company. In addition, each of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Level 3 Financing has agreed to endeavor in good faith using commercially reasonable efforts to cause Level 3 Communications, LLC to obtain all material governmental authorizations and consents required in order for it to guarantee the Floating Rate Senior Notes at the earliest practicable date and to enter into a guarantee of the Floating Rate Senior Notes promptly thereafter.

The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Level 3 Financing ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness of Level 3 Financing and are senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of Level 3 Financing expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes.

As a result of amortization, the capitalized debt issuance costs have been reduced to \$4 million at December 31, 2013 .

Prior to May 15, 2015, at the option of Level 3 Financing, the 2018 Floating Rate Notes will be subject to redemption, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice, at 100% of the principal amount of 2018 Floating Rate Notes so redeemed plus (i) the applicable make-whole premium set forth in the Indenture, as of the redemption date and (ii) accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including, the redemption date. The 2018 Floating Rate Notes will be redeemable at the option of Level 3 Financing, in whole or in part, on or after May 15, 2015, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice, at the redemption prices set forth below (expressed as percentages of the principal amount), plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including, the redemption date, if redeemed during the periods set forth below:

Period	Redemption Price
May 15, 2015 - May 14, 2016	102.00%
May 15, 2016 - November 14, 2016	101.00%
November 15, 2016 and thereafter	100.00%

In addition, at any time or from time to time on or prior to May 15, 2015, Level 3 Financing may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 2018 Floating Rate Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2018 Floating Rate Notes so redeemed, plus a premium equal to the interest rate per annum on the 2018 Floating Rate Notes in effect on the date that notice of redemption is given, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds contributed to the capital of Level 3 Financing from one or more private placements of common stock of Level 3 or underwritten public offerings of common stock of Level 3 resulting, in each case, in gross proceeds of at least \$100 million in the aggregate. However, at least 65% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 2018 Floating Rate Notes must remain outstanding immediately after giving effect to such redemption. Any such redemption is required to be made within 90 days following such private placement or public offering upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice.

The offering of the 2018 Floating Rate Notes has not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the 2018 Floating Rate Notes may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements. The 2018 Floating Rate Notes were sold to persons reasonably believed to be "qualified institutional buyers" as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and non-U.S. persons outside the United States under Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Level 3 Financing and the initial purchasers of the 2018 Floating Rate Notes entered into a registration rights agreement regarding the 2018 Floating Rate Notes pursuant to which Level 3 and Level 3 Financing agreed, among other things, to file an exchange offer registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

11.875% Senior Notes due 2019

In January 2011, in two separate transactions, Level 3 Communications issued a total of \$605 million aggregate principal amount of its 11.875% Senior Notes due 2019. The Company issued its 11.875% Senior Notes due 2019 to investors at a price of 98.173% of their principal amount. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$8 million were capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the 11.875% Senior Notes as interest expense using the effective interest method. The net proceeds from the issuance of the 11.875% Senior Notes were used to redeem the Company's 5.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011 and exchange the 9% Convertible Senior Discount Notes due 2013 during the first quarter of 2011. Debt issuance discount of approximately \$11 million was reflected as a reduction in long-term debt and is being amortized as interest expense over the term of the 11.875% Senior Notes using the effective interest method. The 11.875% Senior Notes will mature on February 1, 2019 and are not guaranteed by the

Company's subsidiaries. Interest on the notes accrues at 11.875% per year and is payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year, beginning April 1, 2011.

As of December 31, 2013, debt issuance discount remaining was \$8 million. As a result of amortization, the capitalized debt issuance costs have been reduced to \$6 million at December 31, 2013.

The 11.875% Senior Notes are subject to redemption at the option of Level 3 Communications in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, prior to February 1, 2015, at 100% of the principal amount of 11.875% Senior Notes so redeemed plus (A) the applicable make-whole premium set forth in the Indenture, as of the redemption date and (B) accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including, the redemption date, and on or after February 1, 2015 at the redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) set forth below, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve months beginning February 1, of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2015	105.938%
2016	102.969%
2017	100.000%

At any time or from time to time on or prior to February 1, 2014, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 11.875% Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 111.875% of the principal amount of the 11.875% Senior Notes so redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including, the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds contributed to the capital of Level 3 from one or more private placements of Level 3 or underwritten public offerings of common stock of Level 3 resulting, in each case, in gross proceeds of at least \$100 million in the aggregate. However, at least 65% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 11.875% Senior Notes must remain outstanding immediately after giving effect to such redemption. Any such redemption shall be made within 90 days following such private placement or public offering upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice.

The offering of the 11.875% Senior Notes was not originally registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and included a registration rights agreement. In July 2011, all of the originally placed notes were exchanged for a new issue of 11.875% Senior Notes due 2019 with identical terms and conditions, other than those related to registration rights, in a registered exchange offer and are now freely tradeable.

9.375% Senior Notes due 2019

On March 4, 2011, Level 3 Financing issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of its 9.375% Senior Notes due 2019 at a price of 98.001% of their principal amount. Debt issuance discount of approximately \$10 million was reflected as a reduction in long-term debt and is being amortized as interest expense over the term of the 9.375% Senior Notes using the effective interest method. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$11 million were capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the 9.375% Senior Notes as interest expense using the effective interest method. The net proceeds from the offering, were used to redeem a portion of Level 3 Financing's outstanding 9.25% Senior Notes due 2014 on April 4, 2011. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsubordinated unsecured basis by the Company and Level 3 Communications, LLC. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Level 3 Financing ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness of Level 3 Financing and are senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of Level 3 Financing expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes. The 9.375% Senior Notes will mature on April 1, 2019. Interest on the Notes will be payable on April 1 and October 1 of each year, beginning on October 1, 2011.

As of December 31, 2013, debt issuance discount remaining was \$7 million. As a result of amortization, the capitalized debt issuance costs have been reduced to \$8 million at December 31, 2013.

The 9.375% Senior Notes Due 2019 are subject to redemption at the option of Level 3 Financing in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, prior to April 1, 2015, at 100% of the principal amount of 9.375% Senior Notes so redeemed plus (A) the applicable make-whole premium set forth in the Indenture, as of the redemption date and (B) accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including, the redemption date, and on or after April 1, 2015 at the redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) set forth below, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve months beginning April 1, of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2015	104.688%
2016	102.344%
2017	100.000%

At any time or from time to time on or prior to April 1, 2014, Level 3 Financing may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 9.375% Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 109.375% of the principal amount of the 9.375% Senior Notes so redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including, the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds contributed to the capital of Level 3 Financing from one or more private placements or underwritten public offerings of common stock of the Company resulting, in each case, in gross proceeds of at least \$100 million in the aggregate. However, at least 65% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 9.375% Senior Notes must remain outstanding immediately after giving effect to such redemption. Any such redemption shall be made within 90 days following such private placement or public offering upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice.

The offering of the 9.375% Senior Notes was not originally registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and included a registration rights agreement. In July 2011, all of the originally placed notes were exchanged for a new issue of 9.375% Senior Notes due 2019 with identical terms and conditions, other than those related to registration rights, in a registered exchange offer and are now freely tradeable.

8.125% Senior Notes due 2019

On June 9, 2011, Level 3 Escrow, Inc., an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Level 3 Communications, issued \$600 million in aggregate principal amount of its 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019. Level 3 Escrow, Inc. issued the 8.125% Senior Notes to investors at a price of 99.264% of their principal amount. Debt issuance discount of approximately \$4 million was reflected as a reduction in long-term debt and was amortized as interest expense over the beginning initial term of the 8.125% Senior Notes using the effective interest method. As a result of certain conditions that could have required Level 3 Escrow, Inc. to redeem the notes on or before April 10, 2012, discussed further below, the initial term of the 8.125% Senior Notes was deemed to be through April 2012. When the contingency was resolved, the Company reclassified these notes into long-term debt and the remaining related debt issuance discount is being amortized as interest expense over the remaining term of the 8.125% Senior Notes using the effective interest method. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsubordinated unsecured basis by the Company and Level 3 Communications, LLC. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Level 3 Financing ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness of Level 3 Financing and are senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of Level 3 Financing expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes. The 8.125% Senior Notes will mature on July 1, 2019. Interest on the notes accrues at 8.125% per year and is payable on January 1 and July 1, beginning on January 1, 2012.

On July 28, 2011, Level 3 Escrow, Inc. issued an additional \$600 million in aggregate principal amount of its 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 ("Series B") under the same indenture as the 8.125% Senior Notes issued in June 9, 2011, which are treated under that indenture as a single series of notes. The new 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 were priced to investors at 98.545% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest from June 9, 2011 when the original notes were issued, and will mature on July 1, 2019. Debt issuance discount of approximately \$9 million was reflected as a reduction in long-term debt and is being amortized as interest expense over the beginning initial term of the 8.125% Senior Notes using the effective interest method. As a result of certain conditions that could have required Level 3 Escrow, Inc. to redeem the \$1.2 billion of 8.125% Senior Notes on or before April 10, 2012, the initial term of these notes was deemed to be through April 2012. When the contingency was resolved in connection with the Amalgamation, the Company reclassified these notes into long-term debt and the remaining related debt issuance discount is being amortized as interest expense over the remaining term of the 8.125% Senior Notes using the effective interest method.

The gross proceeds from the offering of the 8.125% Senior Notes were deposited into a segregated escrow account and were to remain in escrow until the date of the satisfaction of certain escrow conditions including, but not limited to, the substantially concurrent consummation of the Amalgamation and the assumption of the 8.125% Senior Notes by Level 3 Financing. In conjunction with the completion of the Amalgamation on October 4, 2011, the escrow conditions were satisfied. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$32 million were capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the 8.125% Senior Notes using the effective interest method. Level 3 Financing assumed the obligations under the 8.125% Senior Notes and the notes were reclassified to long-term debt in the third quarter of 2011. Following the release of the escrowed funds in connection with the Notes Assumption, the escrowed funds were used to refinance certain existing indebtedness of Global Crossing in connection with the closing of the Amalgamation.

As of December 31, 2013, debt issuance discount remaining was \$7 million. As a result of amortization, the capitalized debt issuance costs have been reduced to \$25 million at December 31, 2013.

The 8.125% Senior Notes will be subject to redemption at the option of Level 3 Financing, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice, (i) prior to July 1, 2015, at 100% of the principal amount of 8.125% Senior Notes so redeemed plus (A) the applicable make-whole premium set forth in the Indenture, as of the redemption date and (B) accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including, the redemption date, and on and after July 1, 2015, at the redemption prices set forth below (expressed as a percentage of principal amount), plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including the redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve months beginning July 1, of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2015	104.063%
2016	102.031%
2017	100.000%

At any time or from time to time after the Notes Assumption and on or prior to July 1, 2014, up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 8.125% Senior Notes may be redeemed at a redemption price equal to 108.125% of the principal amount of the 8.125% Senior Notes so redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds contributed from one or more private placements of Level 3 or underwritten public offerings of common stock of Level 3 resulting, in each case, in gross proceeds of at least \$100 million in the aggregate. However, at least 65% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 8.125% Senior

Notes must remain outstanding immediately after giving effect to such redemption. Any such redemption shall be made within 90 days following such private placement or public offering upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice.

The offering of the 8.125% Senior Notes was not originally registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and included a registration rights agreement. In April 2012, all of the originally placed notes were exchanged for a new issue of 8.125% Senior Notes due 2019 with identical terms and conditions, other than those related to registration rights, in a registered exchange offer and are now freely tradeable.

8.875% Senior Notes due 2019

On August 1, 2012, Level 3 Communications completed the offering of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of its 8.875% Senior Notes due 2019. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$7 million were capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the 8.875% Senior Notes as interest expense using the effective interest method. The net proceeds from the offering of the notes was used for general corporate purposes, including the potential repurchase, redemption, repayment or refinancing of the Company's and its subsidiaries' existing indebtedness from time to time. The 8.875% Senior Notes were priced at 100% of their principal amount and will mature on June 1, 2019. Interest on the notes accrues from August 1, 2012 and will be payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on December 1, 2012. The notes are senior unsecured obligations of Level 3 Communications, ranking equal in right of payment with all other senior unsecured obligations of Level 3. The notes will not be guaranteed by any of the Company's subsidiaries.

As a result of amortization, the capitalized debt issuance costs have been reduced to \$6 million at December 31, 2013 .

The 8.875% Senior Notes are subject to redemption at the option of Level 3 in whole or in part, at any time before June 1, 2015 at the redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus a make-whole premium and accrued and unpaid interest. On and after June 1, 2015, Level 3 may redeem all or part of the 8.875% Senior Notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice, at the redemption prices set forth below (expressed as a percentage of principal amount), plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) to, but not including, the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve months beginning June 1, of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2015	104.438%
2016	102.219%
2017	100.000%

In addition, at any time or from time to time on or prior to June 1, 2015, Level 3 may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 8.875% Senior Notes (including any additional 8.875% Senior Notes) at a redemption price equal to 108.875% of the principal amount of the 8.875% Senior Notes so redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) to the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), with the net cash proceeds contributed to the capital of Level 3 of one or more private placements to persons other than affiliates of Level 3 or underwritten public offerings of common stock of Level 3 resulting, in each case, in gross proceeds of at least \$100 million in aggregate; provided, however, that at least 65% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 8.875% Senior Notes (including any additional 8.875% Senior Notes) would remain outstanding immediately after giving effect to such redemption. Any such redemption shall be made within 90 days of such private placement or public offering upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice.

The 8.875% Senior Notes were not originally registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and included a registration rights agreement. During the second quarter of 2013, all of the originally placed 8.875% Senior Notes due 2019 issued by Level 3 Communications, were exchanged for a new issue of 8.875% Senior Notes due 2019 with identical terms and conditions, other than those related to registration rights, in a registered exchange offer and are now freely tradeable.

8.625% Senior Notes due 2020

On January 13, 2012, Level 3 Financing completed the offering of \$900 million aggregate principal amount of its 8.625% Senior Notes due 2020. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$20 million were capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the 8.625% Senior Notes as interest expense using the effective interest method. In February 2012, a portion of the net proceeds from the offering of the 8.625% Senior Notes were used to redeem all of Level 3 Financing's outstanding 9.25% Senior Notes due 2014 in aggregate principal amount of \$807 million. Level 3 Financing redeemed its 9.25% Senior Notes due 2014 at a price of 102.313% of the principal amount and recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$22 million during the first quarter of 2012.

The remaining net proceeds constituted purchase money indebtedness under the existing senior secured credit agreement and indentures of the Company and Level 3 Financing and were used solely to fund the cost of construction, installation, acquisition, lease, development or improvement of any Telecommunications/IS assets (as defined in the existing senior secured credit agreement and indentures of Level 3).

The 8.625% Senior Notes will mature on July 15, 2020. Interest on the notes accrues from January 13, 2012 and will be payable on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning on July 15, 2012. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsubordinated unsecured basis by the Company and Level 3 Communications, LLC. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Level 3 Financing ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness of Level 3 Financing and are senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of Level 3 Financing expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes.

As a result of amortization, the capitalized debt issuance costs have been reduced to \$16 million at December 31, 2013.

The 8.625% Senior Notes are subject to redemption at the option of Level 3 Financing in whole or in part, at any time before January 15, 2016 at the redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus a make-whole premium and accrued and unpaid interest. On and after January 15, 2016, Level 3 Financing may redeem all or part of the 8.625% Senior Notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice, at the redemption prices set forth below (expressed as a percentage of principal amount), plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) to, but not including, the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve months beginning January 15, of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2016	104.313%
2017	102.156%
2018	100.000%

In addition, at any time or from time to time on or prior to January 15, 2015, Level 3 Financing may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 8.625% Senior Notes (including any additional 8.625% Senior Notes) at a redemption price equal to 108.625% of the principal amount of the

8.625% Senior Notes so redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) to the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), with the net cash proceeds contributed to the capital of Level 3 Financing of one or more private placements to persons other than affiliates of Level 3 or underwritten public offerings of common stock of Level 3 resulting, in each case, in gross proceeds of at least \$100 million in aggregate; provided, however, that at least 65% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 8.625% Senior Notes (including any additional 8.625% Senior Notes) would remain outstanding immediately after giving effect to such redemption. Any such redemption shall be made within 90 days of such private placement or public offering upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice. The 8.625% Senior Notes due 2020 issued by Level 3 Financing were not originally registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

During the second quarter of 2012, all of the originally placed notes were exchanged for a new issue of 8.625% Senior Notes due 2020 with identical terms and conditions, other than those related to registration rights, in a registered exchange offer and are now freely tradeable. The 8.625% Senior Notes became fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Level 3 Communications, LLC during the second quarter of 2012.

7% Senior Notes due 2020

On August 6, 2012, Level 3 Financing completed the offering of \$775 million aggregate principal amount of its 7% Senior Notes due 2020. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$15 million were capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the 7% Senior Notes as interest using the effective interest method. The net proceeds from the offering of the notes, along with cash on hand were used to redeem all of the outstanding 8.75% Senior Notes due 2017 issued by Level 3 Financing, including the payment of accrued interest and applicable premiums, and in connection with that redemption, the indenture relating to the 8.75% Senior Notes due 2017 was discharged. Level 3 Financing redeemed its 8.75% Senior Notes due 2017 at a price of 104.375% of the principal amount and recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$40 million. The 7% Senior Notes were priced at 100% of their principal amount and will mature on June 1, 2020. Interest on the notes accrues from August 6, 2012 and will be payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on December 1, 2012. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsubordinated unsecured basis by the Company and Level 3 Communications, LLC. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Level 3 Financing ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness of Level 3 Financing and are senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of Level 3 Financing expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes.

As a result of amortization, the capitalized debt issuance costs have been reduced to \$13 million at December 31, 2013.

The 7% Senior Notes are subject to redemption at the option of Level 3 Financing in whole or in part, at any time before June 1, 2016 at the redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus a make-whole premium and accrued and unpaid interest. On or after June 1, 2016, Level 3 Financing may redeem all or part of the 7% Senior Notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice, at the redemption prices set forth below (expressed as a percentage of principal amount), plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) to, but not including, the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve months beginning June 1, of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2016	103.500%
2017	101.750%
2018	100.000%

In addition, at any time or from time to time on or prior to June 1, 2015, Level 3 Financing may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 7% Senior Notes (including any additional 7% Senior Notes) at a redemption price equal to 107% of the principal amount of the 7% Senior Notes so redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) to the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), with the net cash proceeds contributed to the capital of Level 3 Financing of one or more private placements to persons other than affiliates of Level 3 or underwritten public offerings of common stock of Level 3 resulting, in each case, in gross proceeds of at least \$100 million in aggregate; provided, however, that at least 65% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 7% Senior Notes (including any additional 7% Senior Notes) would remain outstanding immediately after giving effect to such redemption. Any such redemption shall be made within 90 days of such private placement or public offering upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice.

The 7% Senior Notes were not originally registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and included a registration rights agreement. During the second quarter of 2013, all of the originally placed 7% Senior Notes due 2020 issued by Level 3 Financing, were exchanged for a new issue of 7% Senior Notes due 2020 with identical terms and conditions, other than those related to registration rights, in a registered exchange offer and are now freely tradeable.

6.125% Senior Notes due 2021

On November 14, 2013, Level 3 Financing completed the offering of \$640 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.125% Senior Notes due 2021 (the "6.125% Senior Notes"). Debt issuance costs of approximately \$12 million were capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the 6.125% Senior Notes as interest using the effective interest method. The net proceeds from the offering, together with cash on hand, were used to redeem all of Level 3 Financing's outstanding 10% Senior Notes due 2018, including accrued interest, applicable premiums and expenses. The Company recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$56 million as a result of this transaction. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsubordinated unsecured basis by the Company. In addition, each of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Level 3 Financing has agreed to endeavor in good faith using commercially reasonable efforts to cause Level 3 Communications, LLC to obtain all material governmental authorizations and consents required in order for it to guarantee the 6.125% Senior Notes at the earliest practicable date and to enter into a guarantee of the 6.125% Senior Notes promptly thereafter.

The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Level 3 Financing ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness of Level 3 Financing and are senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of Level 3 Financing expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes. The 6.125% Senior Notes were priced at 100% of their principal amount and will mature on January 15, 2021. Interest on the Notes will be payable on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on April 15, 2014.

As a result of amortization, the capitalized debt issuance costs have been reduced to \$12 million at December 31, 2013 .

Prior to November 15, 2016, at the option of Level 3 Financing, the 6.125% Senior Notes will be subject to redemption, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice, at 100% of the principal amount of 6.125% Senior Notes so redeemed plus (i) the applicable make-whole premium set forth in the Indenture, as of the redemption date and (ii) accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including, the redemption date. On and after November 15, 2016, at the option of Level 3 Financing, the 6.125% Senior Notes will be subject to redemption, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice at the redemption prices set forth below (expressed as a percentage of principal

amount), plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including the redemption date. The redemption price for the 6.125% Senior Notes if redeemed during the twelve months beginning November 15, of the years indicated below:

Year	Redemption Price
2016	103.063%
2017	101.531%
2018	100.000%

In addition, at any time or from time to time on or prior to November 15, 2016, Level 3 Financing may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 6.125% Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 106.125% of the principal amount of the 6.125% Senior Notes so redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) up to, but not including the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds contributed to the capital of Level 3 Financing from one or more private placements of common stock of Level 3 or underwritten public offerings of common stock of Level 3 resulting, in each case, in gross proceeds of at least \$100 million in the aggregate. However, at least 65% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 6.125% Senior Notes must remain outstanding immediately after giving effect to such redemption. Any such redemption is required to be made within 90 days following such private placement or public offering upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice.

The offering of the 6.125% Senior Notes has not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the 6.125% Senior Notes may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements. The 6.125% Senior Notes were sold to "qualified institutional buyers" as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and non-U.S. persons outside the United States under Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Level 3 Financing and the initial purchasers of the 6.125% Senior Notes entered into a registration rights agreement regarding the 6.125% Senior Notes pursuant to which Level 3 and Level 3 Financing agreed, among other things, to file an exchange offer registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013

On December 24, 2008, Level 3 Communications, Inc. received gross proceeds of \$374 million and on December 31, 2008, the Company received gross proceeds of \$26 million from the issuance of its \$400 million 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 (the "15% Convertible Senior Notes"). The proceeds from this issuance were primarily used to repurchase, through tender offers, a portion of the Company's 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2009, 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2010 and 2.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2010. The 15% Convertible Senior Notes were priced at 100% of the principal amount of these notes. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsubordinated unsecured basis by the Company and Level 3 Communications, LLC. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Level 3 Financing ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness of Level 3 Financing and are senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of Level 3 Financing expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes.

The 15% Convertible Senior Notes matured on January 15, 2013. Interest on the notes accrued from the date of original issuance at a rate of 15% per year and were payable on January 15 and July 15 of each year, beginning on January 15, 2009. The 15% Convertible Senior Notes contain limited covenants which restrict additional liens on assets of the Company.

The 15% Convertible Senior Notes are convertible by holders into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$27 per share (which is equivalent to a conversion rate of approximately 37 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes), subject to adjustment upon certain events, at any time before the close of business on January 15, 2013. If at any time following the date of original issuance of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes and prior to the close of business on January 15, 2013 the closing per share sale price of the Company's common stock exceeds 222.2% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days within any 30 consecutive trading day period, the 15% Convertible Senior Notes will automatically convert into shares of Level 3 common stock, plus accrued and unpaid interest (if any) to, but excluding the automatic conversion date, which date will be designated by the Company following such automatic conversion event.

Holders of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes may require the Company to repurchase all or any part of their notes upon the occurrence of a designated event at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date, if any.

In addition, if a holder elects to convert its 15% Convertible Senior Notes in connection with certain changes in control, the Company could be required to pay a make-whole premium by increasing the number of shares deliverable upon conversion of such notes. Any make-whole premium will have the effect of increasing the number of shares due to holders of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes upon conversion.

On July 6, 2011, certain holders converted approximately \$128 million of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes to common equity. Upon conversion, the Company issued an aggregate of approximately 5 million shares of Level 3 common stock, representing the approximately 37 shares per \$1,000 note into which the notes were then convertible. The Company also paid an aggregate of approximately \$29 million in cash, equivalent to \$225 per \$1,000 note, representing interest that would have been due from conversion through the maturity date, which was recognized as a loss on inducement and included in the loss on extinguishment of debt.

On March 13, 2012, the Company entered into an exchange agreement for a portion of its 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013. Pursuant to the agreement, approximately \$100 million aggregate principal amount of Level 3's outstanding 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 was exchanged for approximately 3.7 million shares of Level 3 common stock into which the notes were convertible plus an additional 1.7 million shares for a total of approximately 5.4 million shares. The consideration was based on the market price for these notes which included an inducement premium and included a payment for accrued and unpaid interest from January 15, 2012 through March 15, 2012 of approximately \$2 million. This transaction did not include the payment by the Company of any cash. The Company recognized a loss on inducement included in loss on extinguishment of debt of \$39 million.

On January 15, 2013, Level 3 Communications repaid at maturity approximately \$172 million of its remaining 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013.

7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015

On June 26, 2009, Level 3 Communications issued \$200 million aggregate principal amount of 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 under an indenture between Level 3 and The Bank of New York, as trustee. The 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 were issued in conjunction with the exchange of approximately \$142 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's 6% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2010 and approximately \$140 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2010. As part of this exchange, Level 3 also paid \$78 million in cash, including accrued and unpaid interest for the notes exchanged.

On October 15, 2009, Level 3 issued \$275 million aggregate principal amount of 7% Convertible Senior due 2015, Series B under a second supplemental indenture between Level 3 and The Bank of

New York, as trustee. The 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015, Series B are substantially similar in all respects to the 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015. The 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015, together with the 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015, Series B are referred to as the "7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015".

The 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 mature on March 15, 2015 and bear interest at a rate of 7% per annum, payable semiannually in arrears on March 15 and September 15. Interest payments commence for the 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 on September 15, 2009 and on March 15, 2010 for the 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015, Series B. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsubordinated unsecured basis by the Company and Level 3 Communications, LLC. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Level 3 Financing ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness of Level 3 Financing and are senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of Level 3 Financing expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes.

The 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 are convertible into shares of Level 3 common stock, at the option of the holder, at any time prior to maturity, unless previously repurchased or redeemed, or unless Level 3 has caused the conversion rights to expire. The 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 may be converted at the rate of approximately 37 shares of common stock per each \$1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. This is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$27 per share.

Upon the occurrence of a designated event (a change of control or a termination of trading), holders of the 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 will have the right, subject to certain exceptions and conditions, to require Level 3 to repurchase all or any part of the 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon (if any) to, but excluding, the designated event purchase date. In addition, if an event treated as a change in control of Level 3 occurs, Level 3 will be obligated, subject to certain conditions, to offer to purchase all of the outstanding 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 at a purchase price of 100% of the principal amount, plus a "make-whole" premium, by increasing the conversion rate applicable to such 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015.

As of December 31, 2013 the debt issuance discount remaining was \$1 million. Debt issuance costs of \$4 million were originally capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the 7% Convertible Senior Notes due 2015 as interest expense using the effective interest method. The capitalized unamortized debt issuance costs were \$1 million at December 31, 2013.

6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016

On September 20, 2010, Level 3 Communications received \$170 million of net proceeds after transaction costs, from a public offering of \$175 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016 (the "6.5% Convertible Senior Notes"). On October 5, 2010, in connection with the underwriters' exercise of the \$26 million over-allotment option associated with the 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes, the Company received an additional \$25.5 million net proceeds after transaction costs of less than \$1 million. Debt issuance costs of \$6 million were originally capitalized and are being amortized over the term of the 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes as interest expense using the effective interest method. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsubordinated unsecured basis by the Company and Level 3 Communications, LLC. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Level 3 Financing ranking equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness of Level 3 Financing and are senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of Level 3 Financing expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes. The 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes will mature on October 1, 2016. Interest on the notes accrues at 6.5% per year and is payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1, beginning April 1, 2011.

The 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes were convertible by holders into shares of the Company's common stock at any time prior to maturity, unless previously redeemed, repurchased or unless the Company has caused the conversion rights to expire. The conversion rate is approximately 54 shares per each \$1,000 principal amount of 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. This is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately \$18.525 per share. In addition, if a designated event (a change in control or a termination of trading) occurs, Level 3 will be obligated, subject to certain conditions, to offer to purchase all of the outstanding 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016 at a purchase price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon. If an event treated as a change in control occurs, the Company will be obligated, subject to certain conditions, to offer to purchase all of the outstanding 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes at a purchase price of 100% of the principal amount plus a "make-whole" premium, by increasing the conversion rate applicable to such 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2016.

On November 25, 2013, the Company notified the holders of its 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes that the Company would be redeeming these notes on December 26, 2013 for a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued but unpaid interest up to, but not including, the redemption date. The holders of the 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes converted approximately \$200 million aggregate principal amount of the notes into 10,814,264 shares of Level 3 common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. On December 26, 2013, approximately \$1 million aggregate principal amount of the remaining 6.5% Convertible Senior Notes was redeemed at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued but unpaid interest.

Capital Leases

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had \$73 million of capital leases. The Company leases property, equipment, certain dark fiber facilities and metro fiber under non-cancelable IRU agreements that are accounted for as capital leases. Interest rates on these capital leases approximated 8.4% on average as of December 31, 2013 .

Other Debt

As of December 31, 2013 , the Company had \$13 million of other debt with an average interest rate of 0.4% .

Covenant Compliance

At December 31, 2013 and 2012 , the Company was in compliance with the covenants on all outstanding debt issuances.

Long-Term Debt Maturities

Aggregate future contractual maturities of long-term debt and capital leases (excluding discounts and fair value adjustments) were as follows as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in millions):

2014	\$	31
2015		483
2016		7
2017		6
2018		6
Thereafter		7,859
	\$	<u>8,392</u>

(13) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The accumulated balances for each classification of other comprehensive income are as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Net Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Holding Gain (Loss) on Interest Rate Swaps	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Total
Balance at January 1, 2011	\$ 55	\$ (108)	\$ (45)	\$ (98)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(16)	(28)	14	64
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	46	2	(46)
Balance at December 31, 2011	39	(90)	(29)	(80)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	17	25	(4)	132
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	65	3	(26)
Balance at December 31, 2012	56	—	(30)	26
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	11	—	(3)	8
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	—	2	2
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 67	\$ —	\$ (31)	\$ 36

(14) Employee Benefits and Stock-Based Compensation

The Company records non-cash compensation expense for its outperform stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units and shares, 401(k) matching contributions, and other stock-based compensation associated with the Company's discretionary bonus grants. Total non-cash compensation expense related to these equity awards was \$151 million in 2013, \$135 million in 2012 and \$101 million in 2011.

The following table summarizes non-cash compensation expense and capitalized non-cash compensation for each of the three years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in millions):

	2013	2012	2011
OSO	\$ 21	\$ 14	\$ 10
Restricted Stock Units and Shares	38	40	22
401(k) Match Expense	24	23	13
Restricted Stock Unit Bonus Grant	59	46	57
Management Incentive and Retention Plan	10	13	—
	152	136	102
Capitalized Non-Cash Compensation	(1)	(1)	(1)
	\$ 151	\$ 135	\$ 101

The Company capitalizes non-cash compensation for those employees directly involved in the construction of the network, installation of services for customers or the development of business support systems.

OSOs and restricted stock units and shares are granted under the Level 3 Communications, Inc. Stock Plan, as amended (the "Stock Plan"), which term extends through May 20, 2020. The Stock Plan provides for accelerated vesting of stock awards upon retirement if an employee meets certain age and years of service requirements and certain other requirements. Under the Stock Compensation guidance, if an employee meets the age and years of service requirements under the accelerated vesting provision, the award would be expensed at grant or expensed over the period from the grant date to the date the employee meets the requirements, even if the employee has not actually retired. The Company recognized non-cash compensation expense for employees that met the age and years of service requirements for accelerated vesting at retirement of \$5 million, \$9 million and \$12 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Outperform Stock Options

OSOs were awarded through the end of 2013, and will continue to be outstanding through 2016. The Company's OSO program was designed so that the Company's stockholders would receive a market return on their investment before OSO holders receive any return on their OSOs. The Company believes that the OSO program directly aligned management's and stockholders' interests by basing stock option value on the Company's ability to outperform the market in general, as measured by the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500® Index. Participants in the OSO program do not realize any value from awards unless the Company's common stock price outperforms the S&P 500® Index during the life of the grant. When the stock price gain is greater than the corresponding gain on the S&P 500® Index, the value received for awards under the OSO plan is based on a formula involving a multiplier related to the level by which the Company's common stock outperforms the S&P 500® Index. To the extent that Level 3's common stock outperforms the S&P 500® Index, the value of OSO units to a holder may exceed the value of non-qualified stock options.

The initial strike price, as determined on the day prior to the OSO grant date, is adjusted over time (the "Adjusted Strike Price"), until the settlement date. The adjustment is an amount equal to the percentage appreciation or depreciation in the value of the S&P 500® Index from the date of grant to the date of exercise. The value of the OSO increased for increasing levels of outperformance. OSO units had

a multiplier range from zero to four depending upon the performance of Level 3 common stock relative to the S&P 500® Index as shown in the following table.

If Level 3 Stock Outperforms the S&P 500® Index by:	Then the Pre-multiplier Gain Multiplied by a Success Multiplier of:
0% or Less	—
More than 0% but Less than 11%	Outperformance percentage multiplied by 4/11
11% or More	4.00

The Pre-multiplier Gain is the Level 3 common stock price minus the Adjusted Strike Price on the date of settlement.

Upon settlement of an OSO, the Company shall deliver or pay to the grantee the difference between the fair market value of a share of Level 3 common stock as of the day prior to the settlement date, less the Adjusted Strike Price (the "Exercise Consideration"). The Exercise Consideration may be paid in cash, Level 3 common stock or any combination of cash or Level 3 common stock at the Company's discretion. The number of shares of Level 3 common stock to be delivered by the Company to the grantee is determined by dividing the Exercise Consideration to be paid in Level 3 common stock by the fair market value of a share of Level 3 common stock as of the date prior to the settlement date. Fair market value was defined in the OSO agreement as the closing price per share of Level 3 common stock on the national securities exchange on which the common stock is traded. Settlement of the OSO units does not require any cash outlay by the employee.

Beginning with awards made on or after April 1, 2007, OSO units were awarded monthly to employees in mid-management level and higher positions, had a three year life, vested 100% and fully settled on the third anniversary of the date of the award and were valued as of the first day of each month. Recipients have no discretion on the timing to exercise OSO units granted on or after April 1, 2007, thus the expected life of all such OSO units was three years. During the first quarter of 2010, the Company revised the eligibility criteria and grant schedule for its non-cash compensation. Effective April 1, 2010, the Company's OSOs were granted quarterly to certain levels of management. There were no changes to the vesting schedule, or any other aspects of the non-cash compensation plans.

As of December 31, 2013, there was \$15 million of unamortized compensation expense related to granted OSO units. The weighted average period over which this cost will be recognized is 1.99 years.

The fair value of the OSO units granted was calculated by applying a modified Black-Scholes model with the assumptions identified below. The Company utilized a modified Black-Scholes model due to the additional variables required to calculate the effect of the market conditions and success multiplier of the OSO program. The Company believes that given the relative short life of the OSOs and the other variables used in the model, the modified Black-Scholes model provides a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the OSO units at the time of grant.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
S&P 500 Expected Dividend Yield Rate	2.24%	2.05%	1.83%
Expected Life	3 years	3 years	3 years
S&P 500 Expected Volatility Rate	19%	23%	30%
Level 3 Common Stock Expected Volatility Rate	39%	39%	44%
Expected S&P 500 Correlation Factor	0.44	0.32	0.39
Calculated Theoretical Value	101%	110%	120%
Estimated Forfeiture Rate	15%	20%	20%

The fair value of each OSO unit equaled the calculated theoretical value multiplied by the Level 3 common stock price on the grant date.

As described above, recipients have no discretion on the timing to exercise OSO units. Thus the expected life of all such OSO units was three years. The Company estimates the stock price volatility using a combination of historical and implied volatility as Level 3 believes it is consistent with the approach most marketplace participants would consider using all available information to estimate expected volatility. The Company has determined that expected volatility is more reflective of market conditions and provides a more accurate indication of volatility than using solely historical volatility. In reaching this conclusion, the Company has considered many factors including the extent to which its future expectations of volatility over the respective term is likely to differ from historical measures.

The fair value for OSO units awarded to participants during the years ended December 31, 2013 , 2012 and 2011 was approximately \$17 million , \$29 million and \$12 million , respectively.

Transactions involving OSO units awarded are summarized in the table below. The Option Price Per Unit identified in the table below represents the initial strike price, as determined on the day prior to the OSO grant date for those grants.

	Units	Initial Strike Price Per Unit		Weighted Average Initial Strike Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)
					(in millions)	
Balance January 1, 2011	1,056,392	\$ 10.50	- \$ 51.60	\$ 22.05	\$ —	1.73
Options granted	498,618	\$ 14.70	- \$ 36.60	\$ 23.96		
Options forfeited	(96,174)	\$ 10.50	- \$ 51.60	\$ 22.36		
Options expired	(140,655)	\$ 31.80	- \$ 51.60	\$ 44.64		
Options exercised	(29,469)	\$ 14.10	- \$ 15.75	\$ 14.93		
Balance December 31, 2011	1,288,712	\$ 10.50	- \$ 36.60	\$ 20.51	\$ 1.8	1.53
Options granted	1,195,452	\$ 16.99	- \$ 27.53	\$ 24.65		
Options forfeited	(72,335)	\$ 12.00	- \$ 36.60	\$ 21.80		
Options expired	(278,111)	\$ 15.00	- \$ 22.65	\$ 18.45		
Options exercised	(67,299)	\$ 10.50	- \$ 13.80	\$ 12.48		
Balance December 31, 2012	2,066,419	\$ 14.10	- \$ 36.60	\$ 23.40	\$ 6.6	1.73
Options granted	748,481	\$ 20.29	- \$ 26.69	\$ 22.64		
Options forfeited	(271,883)	\$ 14.10	- \$ 36.60	\$ 22.33		
Options expired	(286,924)	\$ 16.35	- \$ 24.30	\$ 21.48		
Options exercised	(107,228)	\$ 14.10	- \$ 14.10	\$ 14.10		
Balance December 31, 2013	<u>2,148,865</u>	\$ 14.10	- \$ 36.60	\$ 23.99	\$ 31.6	1.46

Range of Exercise Prices	OSO Units Outstanding at December 31, 2013			OSO units Exercisable at December 31, 2013	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Initial Strike Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Initial Strike Price
\$ 14.10 - \$ 16.99	227,733	0.53	\$ 15.90	—	\$ —
\$ 20.29 - \$ 24.30	1,030,279	1.69	\$ 21.92	—	\$ —
\$ 26.69 - \$ 36.60	890,853	1.43	\$ 28.46	—	\$ —
	<u>2,148,865</u>	1.46	\$ 23.99	<u>—</u>	\$ —

In the table above, the weighted average initial strike price represents the values used to calculate the theoretical value of OSO units on the grant date and the intrinsic value represents the value of OSO units that have outperformed the S&P 500® Index as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As noted above, all of the outstanding OSO units granted have an expected life of three years. The total intrinsic value of OSOs outstanding based on the Company's performance against the S&P 500® Index was \$31.6 million, \$6.6 million, and \$1.8 million as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The total realized value of OSO units settled was \$1.5 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Company issued 90,879, zero and 13,742 shares of Level 3 common stock upon the exercise of OSO units for the years ended

December 31, 2013 , 2012 and 2011 , respectively. The Company paid cash in lieu of shares of Level 3 common stock for the realized value of OSO units settled for the year ended December 31, 2012. The number of shares of Level 3 common stock issued upon settlement of an OSO unit varies based upon the relative performance of Level 3 stock price and the S&P 500® Index between the initial grant date and settlement date of the OSO unit.

Restricted Stock and Units

Restricted stock units and shares are annually granted on July 1 to certain eligible recipients, including the Board of Directors, at no cost. Restrictions on transfer lapse over one to four year periods. The fair value of restricted stock units and shares awarded totaled \$34 million , \$69 million and \$35 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 , 2012 and 2011 , respectively. The fair value of these awards was calculated using the value of the Level 3 common stock on the grant date and are being amortized over the periods in which the restrictions lapse. As of December 31, 2013 , unamortized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock and restricted stock units was \$30 million and the weighted average period over which this cost will be recognized is 2.9 years.

The changes in nonvested restricted stock and restricted stock units are shown in the following table:

	Number	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2011	2,021,707	\$ 22.95
Stock and units granted	1,030,676	\$ 33.99
Lapse of restrictions	(845,717)	\$ 27.79
Stock and units forfeited	(175,883)	\$ 27.06
Nonvested at December 31, 2011	2,030,783	\$ 26.25
Stock and units granted	2,869,584	\$ 24.13
Lapse of restrictions	(1,048,757)	\$ 26.06
Stock and units forfeited	(214,634)	\$ 24.92
Nonvested at December 31, 2012	3,636,976	\$ 24.71
Stock and units granted	1,617,592	\$ 21.26
Lapse of restrictions	(1,841,757)	\$ 25.19
Stock and units forfeited	(488,461)	\$ 23.10
Nonvested at December 31, 2013	2,924,350	\$ 22.77

The total fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units whose restrictions lapsed in the years ended December 31, 2013 , 2012 and 2011 was \$46 million , \$27 million and \$24 million , respectively.

Management Incentive and Retention Plan

Effective March 2012, the Company adopted a Management Incentive and Retention Plan ("MIRP") as a means of encouraging key management personnel to remain employed with the Company or one of its subsidiaries and to reward the achievement of established performance criteria. The MIRP provides an opportunity to receive two types of awards: a retention award and an incentive award. Participants'

retention and incentive awards can have a cash component only or a cash component and an equity component. The equity component is granted in the form of restricted stock units under the Stock Plan.

A summary of the retention restricted stock units granted under the MIRP is shown in the following table:

	Number	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2012	—	\$ —
Stock and units granted	465,000	\$ 25.92
Lapse of restrictions	—	\$ —
Stock and units forfeited	—	\$ —
Nonvested at December 31, 2012	465,000	\$ 25.92
Stock and units granted	—	\$ —
Lapse of restrictions	(270,000)	\$ 25.92
Stock and units forfeited	—	\$ —
Nonvested at December 31, 2013	<u>195,000</u>	\$ 25.92

In addition, the number of restricted stock units that would be granted under the incentive portion of the MIRP based on expected performance would be 429,000 as of December 31, 2013.

The total fair value of retention restricted stock units awarded during the period ended December 31, 2013 under the MIRP was \$12 million .

As of December 31, 2013 , unamortized compensation cost related to the MIRP was zero . As of December 31, 2013 , \$15 million had been accrued in other current liabilities for the cash component of the MIRP.

Warrants

As of December 31, 2012, there were warrants to purchase 45,593 shares of Level 3 common stock outstanding with an exercise price of \$73.50 , which expired in January 2013. All of the warrants were fully vested and compensation expense had been fully recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company sponsors a number of defined contribution plans. The principal defined contribution plans are discussed individually below. Other defined contribution plans are not individually significant and therefore have been summarized in aggregate below.

The Company and its subsidiaries offer their qualified employees the opportunity to participate in a defined contribution retirement plan qualifying under the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code ("401(k) Plan"). Each employee is eligible to contribute, on a tax deferred basis, a portion of annual earnings generally not to exceed \$17,500 in 2013 and \$17,500 in 2014 . Effective January 1, 2012, the Company matches 100% of employee contributions up to 4% of eligible earnings or applicable

regulatory limits. Between March 6, 2009 and December 31, 2011, the Company matched 100% of employee contributions up to 3% of eligible earnings or applicable regulatory limits.

The Company's matching contributions are made with Level 3 common stock based on the closing stock price on each pay date. The Company's matching contributions are made through units in the Level 3 Stock Fund, which represent shares of Level 3 common stock. The Level 3 Stock Fund is the mechanism that is used for Level 3 to make employer matching and other contributions to employees through the Level 3 401(k) plan. Employees are not able to purchase units in the Level 3 Stock Fund. Employees are able to diversify the Company's matching contribution as soon as it is made, even if they are not fully vested, subject to insider trading rules and regulations. The Company's matching contributions will vest ratably over the first three years of service or over such shorter period until the employee has completed three years of service at such time the employee is then 100% vested in all Company matching contributions, including future contributions. The Company made 401(k) Plan matching contributions of \$24 million, \$23 million and \$13 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Company's matching contributions are recorded as non-cash compensation and included in selling, general and administrative expenses. Former U.S.-based Global Crossing employees became eligible to participate in the Level 3 401(k) plan starting January 1, 2012.

Other defined contribution plans sponsored by the Company are individually not significant. On an aggregate basis the expenses recorded by the Company relating to these plans was approximately \$5 million, \$7 million and \$2 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Non-Qualified Stock Options ("NQ Options")

On October 4, 2011, as part of the Amalgamation, the issued and outstanding options to purchase Global Crossing common shares were modified into options to purchase Level 3 common stock. There was no unrecognized compensation expense for NQ Options at the time of the Amalgamation and no additional NQ Options have been granted since the Amalgamation date.

Information regarding NQ Options outstanding is summarized below:

	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at October 4, 2011	765,585	\$ 10.82
Exercised	(167,395)	\$ 10.93
Balance at December 31, 2011	598,190	\$ 10.79
Exercised	(533,717)	\$ 10.61
Forfeited	(2,149)	\$ 14.39
Balance at December 31, 2012	62,324	\$ 12.18
Exercised	(35,659)	\$ 10.50
Balance at December 31, 2013	26,665	\$ 14.43

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable NQ Options at December 31, 2013 :

Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Options Outstanding and Exercisable	
		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share
\$ 14.43	26,665	0.96 years	\$ 14.43
Total	26,665	0.96 years	\$ 14.43

The weighted average remaining contractual term was 0.96 years for NQ Options exercisable as of December 31, 2013 . The total intrinsic value of NQ Options outstanding and exercisable was approximately \$0.5 million as of December 31, 2013 . The total intrinsic value of NQ Options exercised between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013 was \$1 million and the Company received less than \$1 million proceeds for the exercise of these options. The total intrinsic value of NQ Options exercised between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012 was \$6 million and the Company received \$5 million for the exercise of these options. The total intrinsic value of NQ Options exercised between October 4, 2011 and December 31, 2011 was \$1 million and Level 3 received \$2 million for the exercise of these options.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has certain contributory and non-contributory employee pension plans, which are not significant to the financial position or operating results of the Company. The Company recognizes in its balance sheet the funded status of its defined benefit post-retirement plans, which is measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the benefit obligation. The Company is also required to recognize changes in the funded status within accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax to the extent such changes are not recognized in earnings as components of periodic net benefit cost. The fair value of the plan assets was \$148 million and \$146 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 , respectively. The total benefit obligation was \$165 million and \$166 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 , respectively. Therefore, the total funded status was an obligation of \$17 million as of December 31, 2013. The total funded status was an obligation of \$20 million as of December 31, 2012.

Annual Discretionary Bonus Grant

The Company's annual discretionary bonus program is intended to retain and motivate employees to achieve the Company's financial and business goals. Each participant is provided a target award expressed as a percentage of base salary. Actual awards under the program are based on corporate results as well as achievement of specific individual performance criteria during the bonus plan period, and may be paid in cash, restricted stock units, or a combination of the two, at the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2013, \$124 million had been accrued in other current liabilities for this bonus plan, including employer liability for payroll taxes and charges. The Company generally expects to pay out 40% in cash and 60% in immediately-vested restricted stock units and shares of Level 3 common stock in the first quarter of 2014.

As of December 31, 2012, \$103 million was accrued in other current liabilities for this bonus plan, including employer liability for payroll taxes and charges. The Company paid out \$50 million cash and 2.1 million immediately-vested restricted stock units in 2013 for this plan.

As of December 31, 2011, \$136 million was accrued in other current liabilities for this bonus plan, including employer liability for payroll taxes and charges. The Company paid out \$72 million cash and 2.4 million immediately-vested restricted stock units in 2012 for this plan.

(15) Income Taxes

The following table summarizes the income tax provision attributable to loss from continuing operations before income taxes for each of the three years ended December 31, 2013 , 2012 and 2011 :

	2013	2012	2011
(dollars in millions)			
Current:			
United States			
federal	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ —
State	(1)	(2)	—
Foreign	(37)	(36)	(8)
	(29)	(38)	(8)
Deferred, net of changes in valuation allowances:			
United States			
federal	(3)	(3)	(30)
State	—	—	(1)
Foreign	(6)	(7)	(2)
Income tax provision	<u>\$ (38)</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>	<u>\$ (41)</u>

The United States and Foreign components of loss from continuing operations before income taxes for each of the three years ended December 31, 2013 , 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
(dollars in millions)			
United States	\$ (122)	\$ (434)	\$ (692)
Foreign	51	60	(94)
	<u>\$ (71)</u>	<u>\$ (374)</u>	<u>\$ (786)</u>

A reconciliation of the actual income tax provision and the tax computed by applying the U.S. federal rate (35%) to the loss before income taxes for each of the three years ended December 31, 2013 , 2012 and 2011 is shown in the following table:

	2013	2012	2011
	(dollars in millions)		
Computed tax benefit at statutory rate	\$ 25	\$ 131	\$ 275
Effect of earnings in jurisdictions outside of US	12	25	(13)
Change in valuation allowance	(27)	(145)	(213)
Permanent items	(44)	(48)	(44)
Indefinite-lived assets	(3)	(3)	(26)
Uncertain tax positions	9	(3)	(1)
Changes in tax rates	(7)	(4)	(3)
Other, net	(3)	(1)	(16)
Income tax provision	<u>\$ (38)</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>	<u>\$ (41)</u>

The components of the net deferred tax assets (liabilities) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2013	2012
	(dollars in millions)	
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Accrued payroll and related benefits	\$ 132	\$ 119
Deferred revenue	336	271
Unutilized tax net operating loss carry forwards	4,791	4,611
Fixed assets and intangible assets	102	134
Intercompany loss	139	148
Other	144	162
Total Deferred Tax Assets	5,644	5,445
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Fixed assets and intangible assets	(790)	(702)
Deferred revenue	(76)	(87)
Other	(33)	(45)
Foreign branch income	(163)	(37)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(1,062)	(871)
Net Deferred Tax Assets before valuation allowance	4,582	4,574
Valuation Allowance	(4,698)	(4,697)
Net Deferred Tax Liability after Valuation Allowance	<u>\$ (116)</u>	<u>\$ (123)</u>
Balance sheet classification of deferred taxes:		
Net current deferred income tax asset	\$ 9	\$ 9
Net current deferred income tax liability	(2)	(3)
Net non-current deferred income tax asset	211	219
Net non-current deferred income tax liability	(334)	(348)
Net Deferred Tax Liability after Valuation Allowance	<u>\$ (116)</u>	<u>\$ (123)</u>

Under the rules prescribed by Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") Section 382 and applicable regulations, if certain transactions occur with respect to an entity's capital stock that result in a cumulative ownership shift of more than 50 percentage points by 5% stockholders over a testing period, annual limitations are imposed with respect to the entity's ability to utilize its net operating loss carry forwards and certain current deductions against any taxable income the entity achieves in future periods. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company completed an extensive analysis of the IRC Section 382 limitation related to the Global Crossing acquisition that resulted in an increase to the Company's net operating loss carry forwards in the amount of approximately \$0.3 billion on a pre-tax basis. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, a similar analysis of the Company's IRC Section 382 limitation resulted in an increase to the Company's net operating loss carry forwards in the amount of approximately \$1.0 billion on a pre-tax basis. There was no financial effect in the consolidated statement of operations associated with these increases as a full valuation allowance has been recorded against the additional deferred tax asset.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$9.1 billion (net of IRC Section 382 limitation) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. These loss carry forwards expire in future years through 2033 and are subject to examination by the tax authorities until three years after the carry forwards are utilized. The U.S. federal tax loss carry forwards expire as follows (dollars in millions):

Expiring December 31,	Amount
2023	\$ 220
2024	1,302
2025	1,186
2026	1,064
2027	1,644
2028	482
2029	694
2030	687
2031	832
2032	726
2033	221
	<u>\$ 9,058</u>

As of December 31, 2013 the Company had state net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$7.2 billion that are subject to limitations on their utilization and have various expiration periods through 2033. The Company had approximately \$6.5 billion of foreign jurisdiction net operating loss carry forwards that are subject to limitations on their utilization. The majority of these foreign jurisdiction tax loss carry forwards have no expiration period.

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. A valuation allowance has been recorded against U.S. and certain foreign jurisdiction deferred tax assets for which the Company has concluded under relevant accounting standards that it is not more likely than not that the deferred tax assets are realizable. The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets was approximately \$4.7 billion as of both December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The Company provides for U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings and the other outside basis temporary differences of foreign corporations unless they are considered indefinitely reinvested outside the United States. The amount of temporary differences related to undistributed earnings and other outside basis temporary differences of investments in foreign subsidiaries upon which U.S. income taxes have not been provided was immaterial.

The Company's liability for uncertain tax positions totaled \$13 million at December 31, 2013 and \$18 million at December 31, 2012 . If the remaining balance of unrecognized tax benefits were realized in a future period, it would result in a tax benefit of \$13 million (\$18 million as of December 31, 2012) and a reduction in the effective tax rate. The Company expects that the liability for uncertain tax positions will decrease by approximately \$2 million (plus \$4 million of associated interest and penalty) during the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 . A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of unrecognized tax benefits follows (dollars in millions):

	<u>Amount</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2011	\$ 6
Gross increases - Global Crossing tax positions of prior years	11
Gross decreases - tax positions of prior years	(1)
Gross decreases - settlement with taxing authorities	(1)
Balance as of December 31, 2011	15
Gross increases - tax positions of prior years	4
Gross increases - tax positions during 2012	1
Gross decreases - lapse of statute of limitations	(1)
Gross decreases - settlement with taxing authorities	(1)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	18
Gross increases - tax positions of prior years	—
Gross increases - tax positions during 2013	1
Gross decreases - lapse of statute of limitations	(6)
Gross decreases - settlement with taxing authorities	—
Balance as of December 31, 2013	<u>\$ 13</u>

The unrecognized tax benefits in the table above do not include accrued interest and penalties of \$18 million , \$22 million and \$20 million as of December 31, 2013 , 2012 and 2011 , respectively. The Company's policy is to record interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. The Company recognized accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense in its consolidated statements of operations of a benefit of approximately \$4 million and charges of approximately \$3 million and zero for the years ended December 31, 2013 , 2012 and 2011 , respectively.

The Company, or at least one of its subsidiaries, files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states and foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2003. The Internal Revenue Service and state and local taxing authorities reserve the right to audit any period where net operating loss carry forwards are available.

(16) Segment Information

Operating segments are defined under GAAP as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available and evaluated regularly by the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance. Through the end of the third quarter of 2013, the Company was comprised of one reportable segment representing its communications services business, which was consistent with how the Company's previous CODM, James Q. Crowe, evaluated results and allocated resources. Effective April 11, 2013, the Company announced that Jeff K. Storey had been appointed by the Board of Directors to be the Company's president and Chief Executive Officer. As a result, the Company has realigned its segment reporting structure to reflect how its new CODM, Mr. Storey, monitors performance and allocates resources based on the three separate geographic regions in which the Company operates. Accordingly, the Company's reportable segments consist of 1) North America, 2) Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA), 3) and Latin America. Other separate business interests that are not segments include interest, certain corporate assets and overhead costs, and certain other general and administrative costs that are not allocated to any of the operating segments. Historical presentation of segment information has been retrospectively reclassified to conform to the new geographical presentation.

The CODM measures and evaluates segment performance primarily based upon revenue, revenue growth and Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA, as defined by the Company, is equal to net income (loss) from the consolidated statements of operations before (1) income tax benefit (expense), (2) total other income (expense), (3) non-cash impairment charges included within selling, general and administrative expenses, (4) depreciation and amortization expense, and (5) non-cash stock compensation expense included within selling, general and administrative expenses.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement under GAAP and may not be used in the same way by other companies. Management believes that Adjusted EBITDA is an important part of the Company's internal reporting and is a key measure used by management to evaluate profitability and operating performance of the Company and to make resource allocation decisions. Management believes such measurement is especially important in a capital-intensive industry such as telecommunications. Management also uses Adjusted EBITDA to compare the Company's performance to that of its competitors and to eliminate certain non-cash and non-operating items in order to consistently measure from period to period its ability to fund capital expenditures, fund growth, service debt and determine bonuses.

Adjusted EBITDA excludes non-cash impairment charges and non-cash stock compensation expense because of the non-cash nature of these items. Adjusted EBITDA also excludes interest income, interest expense and income tax benefit (expense) because these items are associated with the Company's capitalization and tax structures. Adjusted EBITDA also excludes depreciation and amortization expense because these non-cash expenses reflect the effect of capital investments which management believes are better evaluated through cash flow measures. Adjusted EBITDA excludes net other income (expense) because these items are not related to the primary operations of the Company.

There are limitations to using non-GAAP financial measures such as Adjusted EBITDA, including the difficulty associated with comparing companies that use similar performance measures whose calculations may differ from the Company's calculations. Additionally, this financial measure does not include certain significant items such as interest income, interest expense, income tax benefit (expense), depreciation and amortization expense, non-cash impairment charges, non-cash stock compensation expense, and net other income (expense). Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered a substitute for other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with GAAP.

Revenue and the related expenses are attributed to regions based on where services are provided. Revenue and costs for services provided in more than one region are allocated equally between the regions, and the Company does not otherwise charge for services between reportable segments. Therefore, segment results do not include any intercompany revenues. The operating activities of the

separate regions along with the activities that are not attributable to a segment are interdependent, and the regional results in the tables below do not include all intercompany charges and allocations that would be necessary to report the regional results on a standalone basis.

Total revenue consists of:

- Core Network Services revenue from colocation and data center services; transport and fiber; IP and data services; and local and enterprise voice services.
- Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue from sales to other carriers of long distance voice services, revenue from managed modem and its related intercarrier compensation services and revenue from the SBC Master Services Agreement, which was obtained through an acquisition in 2005.

Core Network Services revenue represents higher margin services and Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue represents lower margin services. Core Network Services revenue requires different levels of investment and focus and provides different contributions to the Company's operating results than Wholesale Voice Services and Other revenue. Management of the Company believes that growth in revenue from its Core Network Services is critical to the long-term success of its business. The Company also believes it must continue to effectively manage gross margin contribution from the Wholesale Voice Services component and the positive cash flows from the Other revenue component. The Company believes that trends in its communications business are best gauged by analyzing revenue changes in Core Network Services.

The following table presents revenues by segment for each of the years ended December 31,

(dollars in millions)	2013	2012	2011
Core Network Services Revenue:			
North America	\$ 3,949	\$ 3,840	\$ 2,915
EMEA	888	911	475
Latin America	754	712	176
Total Core Network Services Revenue	\$ 5,591	\$ 5,463	\$ 3,566
Wholesale Voice Services and Other Revenue:			
North America	\$ 681	\$ 863	\$ 731
EMEA	31	40	34
Latin America	10	10	2
Total Wholesale Voice Services and Other Revenue	\$ 722	\$ 913	\$ 767
Total Consolidated Revenue	\$ 6,313	\$ 6,376	\$ 4,333

The following table presents Adjusted EBITDA by segment and reconciles Adjusted EBITDA to net loss for each of the years ended December 31,

(dollars in millions)	2013	2012	2011
Adjusted EBITDA:			
North America	\$ 1,799	\$ 1,708	\$ 1,325
EMEA	226	195	104
Latin America	313	278	70
Unallocated Corporate Expenses	(714)	(722)	(541)
Consolidated Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 1,624	\$ 1,459	\$ 958
Income Tax Expense	(38)	(48)	(41)
Total Other Expense	(737)	(949)	(838)
Depreciation and Amortization	(800)	(749)	(805)
Non-Cash Stock Compensation	(151)	(135)	(101)
Non-Cash Impairment	(7)	—	—
Income from Discontinued Operations	—	—	71
Total Consolidated Net Loss	<u>\$ (109)</u>	<u>\$ (422)</u>	<u>\$ (756)</u>

The following table presents capital expenditures by segment and reconciles capital expenditures to consolidated capital expenditures for each of the years ended December 31,

(dollars in millions)	2013	2012	2011
Capital Expenditures:			
North America	\$ 398	\$ 407	\$ 353
EMEA	128	115	66
Latin America	134	122	27
Unallocated Corporate Capital Expenditures	100	99	48
Consolidated Capital Expenditures	<u>\$ 760</u>	<u>\$ 743</u>	<u>\$ 494</u>

The following table presents total assets by segment:

(dollars in millions)	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Assets:		
North America	\$ 8,133	\$ 8,495
EMEA	2,030	2,015
Latin America	2,445	2,513
Other	266	284
Total Consolidated Assets	<u>\$ 12,874</u>	<u>\$ 13,307</u>

(17) Commitments, Contingencies and Other Items

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and other contingent liabilities that individually or in aggregate could materially affect its financial condition, future results of operations or cash flows. Amounts accrued for such contingencies aggregate to \$216 million and are included in "Other" current liabilities and "Other Liabilities" in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2013. The establishment of an accrual does not mean that actual funds have been set aside to satisfy a given contingency. Thus, the resolution of a particular contingency for the amount accrued may have no effect on the Company's results of operations but could materially adversely affect its cash flows for the affected period.

In accordance with the accounting guidance for contingencies, the Company accrues its estimate of a contingent liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Where it is probable that a liability has been incurred and there is a range of expected loss for which no amount in the range is more likely than any other amount, the Company accrues at the low end of the range. The Company reviews its accruals at least quarterly and adjusts them to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other information and events pertaining to a particular matter.

Below is a description of material legal proceedings and other contingencies pending at December 31, 2013. Although the Company believes it has accrued for these matters in accordance with the accounting guidance for contingencies, contingencies are inherently unpredictable and it is possible that results of operations or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected in any particular period by unfavorable developments in, or resolution or disposition of, one or more of these matters. For those contingencies in respect of which the Company believes that it is reasonably possible that a loss may result that is materially in excess of the accrual (if any) established for the matter, the Company has either provided an estimate of such possible loss or range of loss or included a statement that such an estimate cannot be made. In addition to the contingencies described below, the Company is party to many other legal proceedings and contingencies, the resolution of which is not expected to materially affect its financial condition or future results of operations beyond the amounts accrued.

Rights-of-Way Litigation

The Company is party to a number of purported class action lawsuits involving its right to install fiber optic cable network in railroad right-of-ways adjacent to plaintiffs' land. In general, the Company obtained the rights to construct its networks from railroads, utilities, and others, and has installed its networks along the rights-of-way so granted. Plaintiffs in the purported class actions assert that they are the owners of lands over which the fiber optic cable networks pass, and that the railroads, utilities, and others who granted the Company the right to construct and maintain its network did not have the legal authority to do so. The complaints seek damages on theories of trespass, unjust enrichment and slander of title and property, as well as punitive damages. The Company has also received, and may in the future receive, claims and demands related to rights-of-way issues similar to the issues in these cases that may be based on similar or different legal theories. The Company has defeated motions for class certification in a number of these actions but expects that, absent settlement of these actions, plaintiffs in the pending lawsuits will continue to seek certification of statewide or multi-state classes. The only lawsuit in which a class was certified against the Company, absent an agreed upon settlement, occurred in *Koyle, et. al. v. Level 3 Communications, Inc., et. al.*, a purported two state class action filed in the United States District Court for the District of Idaho. The *Koyle* lawsuit has been dismissed pursuant to a settlement reached in November 2010 as described further below.

The Company negotiated a series of class settlements affecting all persons who own or owned land next to or near railroad rights of way in which it has installed its fiber optic cable networks. The United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts in *Kingsborough v. Sprint Communications Co. L.P.* granted preliminary approval of the proposed settlement; however, on September 10, 2009, the court

denied a motion for final approval of the settlement on the basis that the court lacked subject matter jurisdiction and dismissed the case.

In November 2010, the Company negotiated revised settlement terms for a series of state class settlements affecting all persons who own or owned land next to or near railroad rights of way in which the Company has installed its fiber optic cable networks. The Company is currently pursuing presentment of the settlement in applicable jurisdictions. The settlements affecting current and former landowners have received final federal court approval in multiple states and the parties are engaged in the claims process for those states. The settlement has also been presented to federal courts in additional states and approval is pending.

Management believes that the Company has substantial defenses to the claims asserted in all of these actions and intends to defend them vigorously if a satisfactory settlement is not ultimately approved for all affected landowners.

Peruvian Tax Litigation

Beginning in 2005, one of the Company's Peruvian subsidiaries received a number of assessments for tax, penalties and interest for calendar years 2001 and 2002. Peruvian tax authorities ("SUNAT") took the position that the Peruvian subsidiary incorrectly documented its importations resulting in additional income tax withholding and value-added taxes ("VAT"). The total amount of the asserted claims, including potential interest and penalties, was \$26 million, consisting of \$3 million for income tax withholding in connection with the import of services for calendar years 2001 and 2002, \$7 million for VAT in connection with the import of services for calendar years 2001 and 2002, and \$16 million in connection with the disallowance of VAT credits for periods beginning in 2005. Due to accrued interest and foreign exchange effects, and taking into account the developments described below, the total amount of exposure has increased to \$60 million at December 31, 2013.

The Company challenged the tax assessments during 2005 by filing administrative claims before SUNAT. During August 2006 and June 2007, SUNAT rejected the Company's administrative claims, thereby confirming the assessments. Appeals were filed in September 2006 and July 2007 with the Tribunal Fiscal, the highest level of administrative review, which is not part of the Peru judiciary (the "Tribunal"). In October 2011, the Tribunal issued its administrative resolution with respect to the calendar year 2002 tax period regarding VAT, associated penalties and penalties associated with withholding taxes, adjudicating the central issue underlying the assessments in the government's favor, while confirming the assessment in part and denying a portion of the assessment on procedural grounds. During the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company released a reserve of \$28 million for tax, penalty and associated interest related to calendar year 2002 due to the expiration of the statute of limitations. In October 2013, the Tribunal notified the Company of its July 2013 administrative resolution with respect to the calendar year 2001 tax period, determining the central issue underlying the assessments in the government's favor, while confirming the assessment in part and denying a portion of the assessment on procedural grounds. Other than an immaterial amount, all assessed items dismissed by the Tribunal in this administrative resolution remain open for reassessment by SUNAT. In December 2013, SUNAT initiated an audit in order to reassess the 2001 amounts declared null by the Tribunal. The Company is contesting SUNAT's authority to conduct an audit of these amounts.

In November 2011, the Tribunal issued a administrative resolution with respect to assessed 2001 withholding tax, holding that the statute of limitations had run prior to assessment by SUNAT. The Company believes that this administrative resolution of the withholding tax issue is likely to be final, and the Company expects to win a similar administrative resolution with respect to assessed 2002 withholding tax. However, penalties with respect to withholding tax are not time-barred, and were confirmed in the Tribunal's October 2011 administrative resolution.

The Company has appealed the Tribunal's October 2011 decision to the judicial court in Peru and intends to file an appeal of the Tribunal's July 2013 decision to the judicial court as well.

Employee Severance and Contractor Termination Disputes

A number of former employees and third-party contractors have asserted a variety of claims in litigation against certain Latin American subsidiaries of the Company for separation pay, severance, commissions, pension benefits, unpaid vacation pay, breach of employment contracts, unpaid performance bonuses, property damages, moral damages and related statutory penalties, fines, costs and expenses (including accrued interest, attorneys fees and statutorily mandated inflation adjustments) as a result of their separation from the Company or termination of service relationships. The Company is vigorously defending itself against the asserted claims, which aggregate to approximately \$40 million at December 31, 2013 .

Brazilian Tax Claims

In December 2004, March 2009 and April 2009, the São Paulo state tax authorities issued tax assessments against one of the Company's Brazilian subsidiaries for the Tax on Distribution of Goods and Services ("ICMS") with respect to revenue from leasing movable properties (in the case of the December 2004 and March 2009 assessments) and revenue from the provision of Internet access services (in the case of the April 2009 assessment), by treating such activities as the provision of communications services, to which the ICMS tax applies. In September 2002, July 2009 and May 2012, the Rio de Janeiro state tax authorities issued tax assessments to the same Brazilian subsidiary on similar issues. The Company has filed objections to these assessments, arguing that the lease of assets and the provision of Internet access are not communication services subject to ICMS. The objections to the December 2004 and September 2002 assessments were rejected by the respective state administrative courts, and the Company has appealed those decisions to the judicial courts. In October 2012, the Company received a favorable ruling from the lower court on the December 2004 assessment regarding equipment leasing, but that ruling is subject to appeal by the state. No ruling has been obtained with respect to the September 2002 assessment. The objections to the March, April and July 2009 and May 2012 assessments are still pending final administrative decisions.

The Company is vigorously contesting all such assessments in both states, and in particular, views the assessment of ICMS on revenue from leasing movable properties to be without merit. Nevertheless, the Company believes that it is reasonably possible that these assessments could result in a loss of up to \$60 million at December 31, 2013 in excess of the accruals established for these matters.

Letters of Credit

It is customary for the Company to use various financial instruments in the normal course of business. These instruments include letters of credit. Letters of credit are conditional commitments issued on behalf of the Company in accordance with specified terms and conditions. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 , the Company had outstanding letters of credit or other similar obligations of approximately \$29 million and \$31 million , respectively, of which \$25 million and \$29 million , are collateralized by cash, that is reflected on the consolidated balance sheets as restricted cash. The Company does not believe exposure to loss related to its letters of credit is material.

Operating Leases

The Company is leasing rights-of-way, facilities and other assets under various operating leases which, in addition to rental payments, may require payments for insurance, maintenance, property taxes and other executory costs related to the lease. Certain leases provide for adjustments in lease cost based upon adjustments in various price indexes and increases in the landlord's management costs.

The right-of-way agreements have various expiration dates through 2088. Payments under these right-of-way agreements were \$161 million in 2013 , \$172 million in 2012 and \$135 million in 2011 .

The Company has obligations under non-cancelable operating leases for certain colocation, office facilities and other assets, including lease obligations for which facility related restructuring charges have been recorded. The lease agreements have various expiration dates through 2119. Rent expense, including common area maintenance, under non-cancelable lease agreements was \$311 million in 2013 , \$308 million in 2012 and \$232 million in 2011 .

Certain non-cancelable right of way agreements provide for automatic renewal on a periodic basis. The Company includes payments due during these automatic renewal periods given the significant cost to relocate the Company's network and other facilities.

Future minimum payments for the next five years and thereafter under network and related right-of-way agreements and non-cancelable operating leases for facilities and other assets consist of the following as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in millions):

	Right-of-Way Agreements	Facilities and Other Assets	Total	Future Minimum Sublease Receipts
2014	\$ 119	\$ 268	\$ 387	\$ 13
2015	61	238	299	9
2016	56	183	239	8
2017	50	162	212	6
2018	49	163	212	5
Thereafter	365	553	918	6
	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>\$ 1,567</u>	<u>\$ 2,267</u>	<u>\$ 47</u>

Certain right-of-way agreements include provisions for increases in payments in future periods based on the rate of inflation as measured by various price indexes. The Company has not included estimates for these increases in future periods in the amounts included above.

Certain other right-of-way agreements are cancelable or can be terminated under certain conditions by the Company. The Company includes the payments under such cancelable right-of-way agreements in the table above for a period of 1 year from January 1, 2014 , if the Company does not consider it likely that it will cancel the right of way agreement within the next year.

Cost of Access and Third-Party Maintenance

In addition, the Company has purchase commitments with third-party access vendors that require it to make payments to purchase network services, capacity and telecommunications equipment. Some of these access vendor commitments require the Company to maintain minimum monthly and/or annual billings, in certain cases based on usage. In addition, the Company has purchase commitments with third parties that require it to make payments for maintenance services for certain portions of its network.

The following table summarizes the Company's purchase commitments at December 31, 2013 (dollars in millions):

	Total	Less than 1 Year	2 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	After 5 Years
Cost of Access Services	\$ 744	\$ 338	\$ 388	\$ 15	\$ 3
Third-Party Maintenance Services	232	60	46	33	93
	<u>\$ 976</u>	<u>\$ 398</u>	<u>\$ 434</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>\$ 96</u>

(18) Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

Level 3 Financing, Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, has issued Senior Notes that are unsecured obligations of Level 3 Financing, Inc.; however, they are also fully and unconditionally and jointly and severally guaranteed on an unsecured senior basis by Level 3 Communications, Inc. and Level 3 Communications, LLC.

In conjunction with the registration of the Level 3 Financing, Inc. Senior Notes, other than the Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2018 and the 6.125% Senior Notes due 2021, the accompanying condensed consolidating financial information has been prepared and presented pursuant to SEC Regulation S-X Rule 3-10 "Financial statements of guarantors and affiliates whose securities collateralize an issue registered or being registered."

The operating activities of the separate legal entities included in the Company's consolidated financial statements are interdependent. The accompanying condensed consolidating financial information presents the statements of operations, balance sheets and statements of cash flows of each legal entity and, on an aggregate basis, the other non-guarantor subsidiaries based on amounts incurred by such entities, and is not intended to present the operating results of those legal entities on a stand-alone basis. Level 3 Communications, LLC leases equipment and certain facilities from other wholly owned subsidiaries of Level 3 Communications, Inc. These transactions are eliminated in the consolidated results of the Company.

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations
For the year ended December 31, 2013

	Level 3 Communications, Inc.	Level 3 Financing, Inc.	Level 3 Communications, LLC	Other Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
(dollars in millions)						
Revenue	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,825	\$ 3,734	\$ (246)	\$ 6,313
Costs and Expenses:						
Cost of Revenue	—	—	1,068	1,649	(246)	2,471
Depreciation and Amortization	—	—	289	511	—	800
Selling, General and Administrative	3	1	1,544	828	—	2,376
Total Costs and Expenses	3	1	2,901	2,988	(246)	5,647
Operating Income (Loss)	(3)	(1)	(76)	746	—	666
Other Income (Expense):						
Interest income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest expense	(151)	(497)	(3)	2	—	(649)
Interest income (expense) affiliates, net	1,091	1,706	(2,679)	(118)	—	—
Equity in net earnings (losses) of subsidiaries	(1,039)	(2,164)	550	—	2,653	—
Other, net	—	(85)	4	(7)	—	(88)
Total Other Expense	(99)	(1,040)	(2,128)	(123)	2,653	(737)
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes	(102)	(1,041)	(2,204)	623	2,653	(71)
Income Tax Expense	(7)	2	—	(33)	—	(38)
Net Income (Loss)	(109)	(1,039)	(2,204)	590	2,653	(109)
Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Income Taxes						
	10	10	—	10	(20)	10
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	<u>\$ (99)</u>	<u>\$ (1,029)</u>	<u>\$ (2,204)</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>	<u>\$ 2,633</u>	<u>\$ (99)</u>

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations
For the year ended December 31, 2012

	Level 3 Communications, Inc.	Level 3 Financing, Inc.	Level 3 Communications, LLC	Other Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
(dollars in millions)						
Revenue	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,657	\$ 3,975	\$ (256)	\$ 6,376
Costs and Expenses:						
Cost of Revenue	—	—	996	1,854	(248)	2,602
Depreciation and Amortization	—	—	260	489	—	749
Selling, General and Administrative	2	1	1,559	896	(8)	2,450
Total Costs and Expenses	2	1	2,815	3,239	(256)	5,801
Operating Income (Loss)	(2)	(1)	(158)	736	—	575
Other Income (Expense):						
Interest income	—	—	1	1	—	2
Interest expense	(168)	(535)	(3)	(27)	—	(733)
Interest income (expense) affiliates, net	976	1,598	(2,233)	(341)	—	—
Equity in net earnings (losses) of subsidiaries	(1,188)	(2,066)	92	—	3,162	—
Other, net	(39)	(184)	6	(1)	—	(218)
Total Other Expense	(419)	(1,187)	(2,137)	(368)	3,162	(949)
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes	(421)	(1,188)	(2,295)	368	3,162	(374)
Income Tax Expense	(1)	—	(4)	(43)	—	(48)
Net Income (Loss)	(422)	(1,188)	(2,299)	325	3,162	(422)
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Income Taxes	106	106	—	16	(122)	106
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	<u>\$ (316)</u>	<u>\$ (1,082)</u>	<u>\$ (2,299)</u>	<u>\$ 341</u>	<u>\$ 3,040</u>	<u>\$ (316)</u>

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations
For the year ended December 31, 2011

	Level 3 Communications, Inc.	Level 3 Financing, Inc.	Level 3 Communications, LLC	Other Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
(dollars in millions)						
Revenue	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,367	\$ 2,196	\$ (230)	\$ 4,333
Costs and Expenses:						
Cost of Revenue	—	—	888	1,036	(218)	1,706
Depreciation and Amortization	—	—	376	429	—	805
Selling, General and Administrative	2	19	1,270	491	(12)	1,770
Total Costs and Expenses	2	19	2,534	1,956	(230)	4,281
Operating Income (Loss)	(2)	(19)	(167)	240	—	52
Other Income (Expense):						
Interest income	—	—	—	1	—	1
Interest expense	(211)	(471)	(3)	(31)	—	(716)
Interest income (expense) affiliates, net	865	1,423	(2,065)	(223)	—	—
Equity in net earnings (losses) of subsidiaries	(1,346)	(2,241)	122	—	3,465	—
Other, net	(62)	(38)	9	(32)	—	(123)
Total Other Expense	(754)	(1,327)	(1,937)	(285)	3,465	(838)
Loss before Income Taxes	(756)	(1,346)	(2,104)	(45)	3,465	(786)
Income Tax Expense	—	—	(15)	(26)	—	(41)
Loss from Continuing Operations	(756)	(1,346)	(2,119)	(71)	3,465	(827)
Income From Discontinued Operations, Net	—	—	—	71	—	71
Net Loss	(756)	(1,346)	(2,119)	—	3,465	(756)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Income Taxes	18	18	—	—	(18)	18
Comprehensive Loss	<u>\$ (738)</u>	<u>\$ (1,328)</u>	<u>\$ (2,119)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,447</u>	<u>\$ (738)</u>

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets
December 31, 2013

	Level 3 Communications, Inc.	Level 3 Financing, Inc.	Level 3 Communications, LLC	Other Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
(dollars in millions)						
Assets						
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 347	\$ 270	\$ —	\$ 631
Restricted cash and securities	—	—	1	6	—	7
Receivables, less allowances for doubtful accounts	—	—	79	594	—	673
Due from affiliates	15,507	16,886	—	—	(32,393)	—
Other	2	15	47	79	—	143
Total Current Assets	15,517	16,907	474	949	(32,393)	1,454
Property, plant, and equipment, net	—	—	3,028	5,212	—	8,240
Restricted cash and securities	3	—	18	2	—	23
Goodwill and other intangibles, net	—	—	395	2,387	—	2,782
Investment in subsidiaries	10,039	27,014	3,735	—	(40,788)	—
Other assets, net	10	113	11	241	—	375
Total Assets	\$ 25,569	\$ 44,034	\$ 7,661	\$ 8,791	\$ (73,181)	\$ 12,874
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 42	\$ 581	\$ —	\$ 625
Current portion of long-term debt	—	—	3	28	—	31
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	—	—	171	38	—	209
Accrued interest	30	129	—	1	—	160
Current portion of deferred revenue	—	—	131	122	—	253
Due to affiliates	—	—	32,165	228	(32,393)	—
Other	—	13	74	81	—	168
Total Current Liabilities	30	144	32,586	1,079	(32,393)	1,446
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,370	6,905	17	39	—	8,331
Deferred revenue, less current portion	—	—	603	303	—	906
Other liabilities	15	27	135	603	—	780
Commitments and Contingencies						
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	24,154	36,958	(25,680)	6,767	(40,788)	1,411
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	\$ 25,569	\$ 44,034	\$ 7,661	\$ 8,791	\$ (73,181)	\$ 12,874

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

December 31, 2012

	Level 3 Communications, Inc.	Level 3 Financing, Inc.	Level 3 Communications, LLC	Other Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
(dollars in millions)						
Assets						
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 253	\$ 5	\$ 386	\$ 335	\$ —	\$ 979
Restricted cash and securities	—	—	1	7	—	8
Receivables, less allowances for doubtful accounts	—	—	93	621	—	714
Due from affiliates	14,446	15,709	—	7	(30,162)	—
Other	3	16	49	73	—	141
Total Current Assets	14,702	15,730	529	1,043	(30,162)	1,842
Property, plant, and equipment, net	—	—	2,926	5,273	—	8,199
Restricted cash and securities	12	—	17	6	—	35
Goodwill and other intangibles, net	—	—	429	2,404	—	2,833
Investment in subsidiaries	(11,756)	(20,470)	3,242	—	28,984	—
Other assets, net	16	119	11	252	—	398
Total Assets	\$ 2,974	\$ (4,621)	\$ 7,154	\$ 8,978	\$ (1,178)	\$ 13,307
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 53	\$ 723	\$ —	\$ 779
Current portion of long-term debt	172	6	6	32	—	216
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	—	—	161	50	—	211
Accrued interest	45	163	—	1	—	209
Current portion of deferred revenue	—	—	109	142	—	251
Due to affiliates	—	—	30,162	—	(30,162)	—
Other	1	1	29	105	—	136
Total Current Liabilities	219	172	30,520	1,053	(30,162)	1,802
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,570	6,886	20	40	—	8,516
Deferred revenue, less current portion	—	—	602	285	—	887
Other liabilities	14	81	75	761	—	931
Commitments and Contingencies						
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	1,171	(11,760)	(24,063)	6,839	28,984	1,171
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	\$ 2,974	\$ (4,621)	\$ 7,154	\$ 8,978	\$ (1,178)	\$ 13,307

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2013

	Level 3 Communications, Inc.	Level 3 Financing, Inc.	Level 3 Communications, LLC	Other Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
(dollars in millions)						
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ (169)	\$ (557)	\$ 710	\$ 729	\$ —	\$ 713
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Capital expenditures	—	—	(312)	(448)	—	(760)
Change in restricted cash and securities, net	9	—	(1)	5	—	13
Other	—	—	1	1	—	2
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	9	—	(312)	(442)	—	(745)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:						
Long-term debt borrowings, net of issuance costs	—	1,502	—	—	—	1,502
Payments on and repurchases of long-term debt, including current portion and refinancing costs	(173)	(1,586)	(4)	(33)	—	(1,796)
Increase (decrease) due from/to affiliates, net	88	642	(433)	(297)	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(85)	558	(437)	(330)	—	(294)
Effect of Exchange Rates on Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	(22)	—	(22)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(245)	1	(39)	(65)	—	(348)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	253	5	386	335	—	979
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 347</u>	<u>\$ 270</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 631</u>

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2012

	Level 3 Communications, Inc.	Level 3 Financing, Inc.	Level 3 Communications, LLC	Other Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
(dollars in millions)						
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ (165)	\$ (520)	\$ 140	\$ 1,123	\$ —	\$ 578
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Capital expenditures	—	—	(276)	(467)	—	(743)
Change in restricted cash and securities, net	6	—	2	12	—	20
Other	—	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	6	—	(274)	(457)	—	(725)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:						
Long-term debt borrowings, net of issuance costs	293	4,211	—	—	—	4,504
Payments on and repurchases of long-term debt, including current portion and refinancing costs	—	(4,161)	—	(141)	—	(4,302)
Proceeds from stock options exercised	5	—	—	—	—	5
Increase (decrease) due from affiliates, net	112	469	(98)	(483)	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	410	519	(98)	(624)	—	207
Effect of Exchange Rates on Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	1	—	1
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	251	(1)	(232)	43	—	61
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	2	6	618	292	—	918
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 253	\$ 5	\$ 386	\$ 335	\$ —	\$ 979

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2011

	Level 3 Communications, Inc.	Level 3 Financing, Inc.	Level 3 Communications, LLC	Other Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
(dollars in millions)						
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities of Continuing Operations	\$ (176)	\$ (428)	\$ 293	\$ 699	\$ —	\$ 388
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Capital expenditures	—	—	(197)	(297)	—	(494)
Change in restricted cash and securities, net	—	—	3	(57)	—	(54)
Other	—	—	1	3	—	4
Investments in Global Crossing, net of cash acquired	—	—	—	146	—	146
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities of Continuing Operations	—	—	(193)	(205)	—	(398)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:						
Long-term debt borrowings, net of issuance costs	292	1,586	—	—	—	1,878
Payments on and repurchases of long- term debt, including current portion and refinancing costs	(521)	(755)	—	(341)	—	(1,617)
Increase (decrease) due from affiliates, net	234	(404)	168	2	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities of Continuing Operations	5	427	168	(339)	—	261
Net Cash Provided by Discontinued Operations	—	—	—	51	—	51
Effect of Exchange Rates on Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(171)	(1)	268	206	—	302
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	173	7	350	86	—	616
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 618	\$ 292	\$ —	\$ 918

(19) Unaudited Quarterly Financial Data

	Three Months Ended							
	March 31,		June 30,		September 30,		December 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
(dollars in millions except per share data)								
Revenue	\$ 1,577	\$ 1,586	\$ 1,565	\$ 1,586	\$ 1,569	\$ 1,590	\$ 1,602	\$ 1,614
Gross Margin	948	929	949	938	961	948	984	959
Operating Income	155	116	140	133	152	138	219	188
Net Income (Loss)	(78)	(138)	(24)	(62)	(21)	(166)	14	(56)
Income (Loss) per share (Basic and Diluted)	\$ (0.36)	\$ (0.66)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.76)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.26)

Loss per share for each quarter is computed using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during that quarter, while loss per share for the year is computed using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year. Thus, the sum of the loss per share for each of the four quarters may not equal the loss per share for the year.

During the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company recognized a loss on modification and extinguishment of debt of \$67 million , including \$10 million related to the refinancing of the Tranche B-II 2019 Term Loan, \$56 million related to the refinancing of the 10% Senior Notes due 2018 and \$1 million related to the refinancing of the Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2015.

During the third quarter of 2013, the Company recognized a loss on modification and extinguishment of debt of \$17 million related to the refinancing of the \$595.5 million Tranche B 2016 and the \$815 million Tranche B 2019 Term Loans.

During the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$50 million in connection with the refinancing of the \$650 million Tranche B-II Term Loan and \$550 million Tranche B-III Term Loan. Additionally in the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company recognized \$20 million of restructuring charges.

During the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company completed an updated analysis and revised its estimated future cash flows of its asset retirement obligations as a result of a strategic review of the Company's real estate portfolio. As a result, the Company reduced its asset retirement obligations liability by \$73 million with an offsetting reduction to property, plant and equipment of \$24 million , selling, general and administrative expenses of \$47 million and depreciation and amortization of \$2 million . (see Note 4 - Asset Retirement Obligations).

During the third quarter of 2012, the Company recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$49 million , including \$9 million related to the refinancing of the \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan and the repayment of existing vendor financing obligations and \$40 million as a result of the redemption of the 8.75% Senior Notes due 2017. Also in the third quarter of 2012, the Company recognized a non-cash loss in "Other, net" of \$60 million on interest rate swap agreements that were deemed "ineffective" under GAAP in connection with the refinancing of the \$1.4 billion Tranche A Term Loan.

During the first quarter of 2012, the Company recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$61 million , including \$22 million related to the redemption of the 9.25% Senior Notes due 2014 and \$39 million as a result of the exchange of a portion of the 15% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 for approximately 5.4 million shares of Level 3 common stock.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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, this February 27, 2014 .

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

By: /s/ JEFF K. STOREY

Name: Jeff K. Storey

Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ WALTER SCOTT, JR.</u> Walter Scott, Jr.	Chairman of the Board	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ JEFF K. STOREY</u> Jeff K. Storey	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ SUNIT S. PATEL</u> Sunit S. Patel	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ ERIC J. MORTENSEN</u> Eric J. Mortensen	Senior Vice President and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ KEVIN P. CHILTON</u> Kevin P. Chilton	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ ARCHIE R. CLEMINs</u> Archie R. Clemins	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ STEVEN T. CLONTZ</u> Steven T. Clontz	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ JAMES O. ELLIS, JR</u> James O. Ellis, Jr.	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ T. MICHAEL GLENN</u> T. Michael Glenn	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ RICHARD R. JAROS</u> Richard R. Jaros	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ MICHAEL J. MAHONEY</u> Michael J. Mahoney	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ CHARLES C. MILLER, III</u> Charles C. Miller, III	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ JOHN T. REED</u> John T. Reed	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ PETER SEAH LIM HUAT</u> Peter Seah Lim Huat	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ PETER VAN OPPEN</u> Peter van Oppen	Director	February 27, 2014
<u>/s/ ALBERT C. YATES</u> Albert C. Yates	Director	February 27, 2014

STATEMENTS RE COMPUTATION OF RATIOS

STATEMENT REGARDING COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(In millions)	Fiscal Year Ended				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Loss from Continuing Operations Before Taxes	\$ (71)	\$ (374)	\$ (786)	\$ (712)	\$ (623)
Interest on Debt, Net of Capitalized Interest	649	733	716	586	595
Amortization of Capitalized Interest	—	—	—	—	—
Portion of rents deemed representative of the interest factor (1/3)	101	101	77	69	68
(Losses) Earnings Available for Fixed Charges	\$ 679	\$ 460	\$ 7	\$ (57)	\$ 40
Interest on Debt	\$ 649	\$ 733	\$ 716	\$ 586	\$ 595
Preferred Dividends	—	—	—	—	—
Interest Expense Portion of Rental Expense	101	101	77	69	68
Total Fixed Charges	\$ 750	\$ 834	\$ 793	\$ 655	\$ 663
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	—	—	—	—	—
Deficiency	\$ (71)	\$ (374)	\$ (786)	\$ (712)	\$ (623)

**Level 3 Communications, Inc.
Subsidiaries of the Registrant**

<u>Entity Name</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
650 Townsend Facility Company, LLC	California
Ameritel Management, Inc.	British Columbia
AmSoft Information Services Limited	Mauritius
Broadwing Communications, LLC	Delaware
Broadwing, LLC	Delaware
BTE Equipment, LLC	Delaware
CCC Canada Holding, Inc.	Delaware
Continental Holdings Inc.	Wyoming
Continental Level 3, Inc.	Delaware
Continental Mineral Sales, Inc.	Delaware
Corvis Canada Inc.	Canada
Corvis Gratings Company	Nova Scotia
Eldorado Acquisition Two, Inc.	Delaware
Fibernet UK Limited	England & Wales
Front Range Insurance Company, Inc.	Hawaii
FTV Communications, LLC	Delaware
GC Impsat Holdings I Limited	England & Wales
GC Impsat Holdings II Limited	England & Wales
GC Pan European Crossing UK Limited	England & Wales
GC SAC Argentina S.R.L.	Argentina
Global Crossing (Bidco) Limited	England & Wales
Global Crossing Americas Solutions Inc.	Delaware
Global Crossing Cyprus Holdings Limited	Cyprus
Global Crossing Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong
Global Crossing International Networks Ltd.	Bermuda
Global Crossing International, Ltd.	Bermuda
Global Crossing Japan K.K.	Japan
Global Crossing Local Services, Inc.	Michigan
Global Crossing North America, Inc.	New York
Global Crossing North American Holdings, Inc.	Delaware
Global Crossing PEC Danmark ApS	Denmark
Global Crossing PEC Norge AS	Norway
Global Crossing Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Global Crossing Telecommunications, Inc.	Michigan
Global Crossing Telecommunications-Canada, Ltd.	Canada
Global Crossing Telemanagement VA, LLC	Virginia
Impsat Fiber Networks, Inc	Delaware
IP Networks, Inc.	Delaware
KMI Continental Lignite, Inc.	Delaware
Legend Circle Holdings, Inc.	Delaware

Level 3 Argentina, S.A.	Argentina
Level 3 Asia, Inc.	Delaware
Level 3 CDN Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong
Level 3 CDN International, Inc.	Delaware
Level 3 Chile S.A.	Chile
Level 3 Colombia S.A.	Colombia
Level 3 Communications (Asia Pacific) Limited	Hong Kong
Level 3 Communications (Austria) Limited	England & Wales
Level 3 Communications (Denmark) Limited	England & Wales
Level 3 Communications (IMPSAT) Nederland B.V.	The Netherlands
Level 3 Communications (Ireland) Limited	Ireland
Level 3 Communications (Servecast) Limited	England & Wales
Level 3 Communications A.B.	Sweden
Level 3 Communications AS	Norway
Level 3 Communications Australia Pty Ltd	Australia
Level 3 Communications Canada Co.	Nova Scotia
Level 3 Communications EOOD	Bulgaria
Level 3 Communications España S.A.	Spain
Level 3 Communications Estonia OÜ	Estonia
Level 3 Communications Europe Limited	England & Wales
Level 3 Communications France SARL	France
Level 3 Communications GmbH	Germany
Level 3 Communications Hungary Holdings Vagyonkezelő Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Hungary
Level 3 Communications Italia S.R.L.	Italy
Level 3 Communications K.K.	Japan
Level 3 Communications Kft	Hungary
Level 3 Communications Limited	Ireland
Level 3 Communications Limited	England & Wales
Level 3 Communications of Virginia, Inc.	Virginia
Level 3 Communications Oy	Finland
Level 3 Communications PEC België b.v.b.a.	Belgium
Level 3 Communications PEC GmbH	Austria
Level 3 Communications PEC Holdings B.V.	The Netherlands
Level 3 Communications PEC Ireland Limited	Ireland
Level 3 Communications PEC Luxembourg I S.á.r.l.	Luxembourg
Level 3 Communications PEC Luxembourg II S.á.r.l.	Luxembourg
Level 3 Communications PEC Nederland B.V.	The Netherlands
Level 3 Communications PEC Services Europe Limited	Ireland
Level 3 Communications PEC Services Ireland Limited	Ireland
Level 3 Communications PEC Telekomünikasyon Hizmetleri Limited Şirketi	Turkey
Level 3 Communications PEC Ukraine LLC	Ukraine
Level 3 Communications S.A.	Belgium
Level 3 Communications S.R.L.	Romania
Level 3 Communications s.r.o.	Czech Republic

Level 3 Communications South Africa (Pty) Limited	South Africa
Level 3 Communications Sp. z o. o.	Poland
Level 3 Communications spol. s.r.o.	Slovakia
Level 3 Communications St. Croix, Inc.	US Virgin Islands
Level 3 Communications Switzerland AG	Switzerland
Level 3 Communications UK Limited	England & Wales
Level 3 Communications, B.V.	The Netherlands
Level 3 Communications, Inc.	Delaware
Level 3 Communications, LLC	Delaware
Level 3 Comunicacoes do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil
Level 3 Cortland, Inc.	Delaware
Level 3 Ecuador LVLTL S.A.	Ecuador
Level 3 Enhanced Services, LLC	Delaware
Level 3 EON, LLC	Delaware
Level 3 Europe B.V.	The Netherlands
Level 3 Financing, Inc.	Delaware
Level 3 GC Limited	Bermuda
Level 3 Holdings, B.V.	The Netherlands
Level 3 Holdings, Inc.	Delaware
Level 3 International Services, Inc.	Delaware
Level 3 International, Inc.	Delaware
Level 3 Komunikacijske Usluge d.o.o.	Croatia
Level 3 Latin American Solutions, LLC	Delaware
Level 3 Mexico II, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Level 3 Mexico Landing S. de R.L.	Mexico
Level 3 Mexico Servicios, S. de R. L. de C. V.	Mexico
Level 3 Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Level 3 Panama, Inc.	Panama
Level 3 Participacoes E Comercial Ltd.	Brazil
Level 3 PEC Czech s. r. o.	Czech Republic
Level 3 Peru S.A.	Peru
Level 3 telekomunikacijske d.o.o.	Slovenia
Level 3 Venezuela S.A.	Venezuela
Level Three Communications Costa Rica, S.R.L.	Costa Rica
Level Three Communications Kenya Limited	Kenya
Level 3 Communications S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg
OOO "Level 3 Communications"	Russia
PAC Panama Ltd.	Bermuda
SAC Brasil Holding Ltda.	Brazil
SAC Brasil S.A.	Brazil
SAC Panama, S.A.	Panama
SAC Peru S.R.L.	Peru
TelCove of Pennsylvania, LLC	Delaware
TelCove Operations, LLC	Delaware
Telecom Infrastructure Hardware S.R.L.	Peru

Vyvx, LLC	Delaware
Whitney Holding Corp.	Nebraska
Williams Comunicaciones Chile Limitada	Chile
WiTel Communications (Cayman) Limited	Cayman Islands
WiTel Communications Network, Inc.	New Brunswick
WiTel Communications Pty Limited	Australia
WiTel Communications, LLC	Delaware
WiTel International Telecom (Chile) Limited	Cayman Islands
XCOM Technologies Of New York, Inc.	New York

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
Level 3 Communications, Inc.:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (Nos. 333-53914, 333-156709, 333-160493, 333-162854 and 333-178060) on Form S-3 and the registration statements (Nos. 333-79533, 333-42465, 333-68447, 333-58691, 333-52697, 333-115472, 333-115751, 333-174354, 333-177977 and 333-189832) on Form S-8 of Level 3 Communications, Inc. of our reports dated February 27, 2014, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of Level 3 Communications, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, which reports appear in the December 31, 2013 annual report on Form 10-K of Level 3 Communications, Inc.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado
February 27, 2014

CERTIFICATIONS*

I, Jeff K. Storey, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K of Level 3 Communications, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2014

/s/ Jeff K. Storey

Jeff K. Storey

Chief Executive Officer

* Provide a separate certification for each principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the registrant. See Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).

CERTIFICATIONS*

I, Sunit S. Patel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K of Level 3 Communications, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 27, 2014

/s/ Sunit S. Patel

Sunit S. Patel

Chief Financial Officer

* Provide a separate certification for each principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the registrant. See Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Form 10-K of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2013 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jeff K. Storey, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- 1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- 2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Jeff K. Storey

Jeff K. Storey

Chief Executive Officer

February 27, 2014

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Form 10-K of Level 3 Communications, Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2013 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Sunit S. Patel, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- 1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- 2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Sunit S. Patel

Sunit S. Patel

Chief Financial Officer

February 27, 2014