

APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES INC  
Form 10-K  
August 26, 2015  
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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, or

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 1-2299

APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio	34-0117420
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1 Applied Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio 44115  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)  
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (216) 426-4000.  
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class Common Stock, without par value	Name of each exchange on which registered New York Stock Exchange
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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.  
x Yes " No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the  
Securities Exchange Act of 1934. " Yes x 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  
Exchange Act 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. x Yes " No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, 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). x Yes " No

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of 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. x

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

Large accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer   
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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (December 31, 2014): \$1,848,864,000.

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

Class	Outstanding at August 14, 2015
Common Stock, without par value	39,677,969

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Applied's proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held October 27, 2015, are incorporated by reference into Parts II, III, and IV of this Form 10-K.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT UNDER PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT

This report, including the documents incorporated by reference, contains statements that are forward-looking, based on management's current expectations about the future. Forward-looking statements are often identified by qualifiers such as "guidance," "expect," "believe," "plan," "intend," "will," "should," "could," "would," "anticipate," "estimate," "foreca," "optimistic" and derivative or similar words or expressions. Similarly, descriptions of our objectives, strategies, plans, or goals are also forward-looking statements. These statements may discuss, among other things, expected growth, future sales, future cash flows, future capital expenditures, future performance, and the anticipation and expectations of Applied and its management as to future occurrences and trends. Applied intends that the forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbors established in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and by the Securities and Exchange Commission in its rules, regulations, and releases.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are based on current expectations regarding important risk factors, many of which are outside Applied's control. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements, and the making of those statements should not be regarded as a representation by Applied or another person that the results expressed in the statements will be achieved. In addition, Applied assumes no obligation publicly to update or revise forward-looking statements, whether because of new information or events, or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

Applied believes its primary risk factors include, but are not limited to, those identified in the following sections of this annual report on Form 10-K: "Risk Factors" in Item 1A; "Narrative Description of Business," in Item 1, section (c); and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7. PLEASE READ THOSE DISCLOSURES CAREFULLY.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

In this annual report on Form 10-K, “Applied” refers to Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., an Ohio corporation. References to “we,” “us,” “our,” and “the company” refer to Applied and its subsidiaries.

We are a leading industrial distributor in North America, Australia, and New Zealand, serving MRO (maintenance, repair, and operations) and OEM (original equipment manufacturing) customers in virtually every industry. In addition, the company provides engineering, design, and systems integration for industrial and fluid power applications, as well as customized mechanical, fabricated rubber, and fluid power shop services. We also offer maintenance training and inventory management solutions that provide added value to our customers.

We offer technical application support for our products and provide solutions to help customers minimize their production downtime, improve machine performance, and reduce overall procurement and maintenance costs.

Applied and its predecessor companies have engaged in this business since 1923. Applied reincorporated in Ohio in 1988.

Our Internet address is [www.applied.com](http://www.applied.com). The following documents are available free of charge via hyperlink from the investor relations area of our website:

Applied's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, together with Section 16 insider beneficial stock ownership reports - these documents are posted as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission

▲Applied's Code of Business Ethics

▲Applied's Board of Directors Governance Principles and Practices

▲Applied's Director Independence Standards

●Charters for the Audit, Corporate Governance, and Executive Organization & Compensation Committees of Applied's Board of Directors

The information available via hyperlink from our website is not incorporated into this annual report on Form 10-K.

(a) General Development of Business.

Information regarding developments in our business can be found in Item 7 under the caption “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” This information is incorporated here by reference.

(b) Financial Information about Segments.

We have identified two reportable segments, service center-based distribution and fluid power businesses.

The service center-based distribution segment provides customers with a wide range of industrial products primarily through a network of service centers. The fluid power businesses segment consists of specialized regional companies that distribute fluid power components and operate shops to assemble fluid power systems and perform equipment repair. The fluid power businesses primarily sell products and services directly to customers rather than through the service centers.

Segment financial information can be found in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, included in Item 8 under the caption “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” That information is incorporated here by reference.

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(c) Narrative Description of Business.

Overview. Our field operating structure is built on two platforms - service center-based distribution and fluid power businesses:

Service Center-Based Distribution. We distribute a wide range of industrial products through service centers across North America, Australia, and New Zealand. Customers primarily purchase our products for scheduled maintenance of their machinery and equipment and for emergency repairs.

The service center-based distribution business accounts for a substantial majority of our field operations and 81.9% of our 2015 sales dollars.

The service center-based distribution segment includes operations specialized in serving customers in the upstream oil and gas industry; the Applied Maintenance Supplies & Solutions service offering; regional fabricated rubber shops, which modify and repair conveyor belts and make hose assemblies in accordance with customer requirements; and rubber service field crews, which install and repair conveyor belts and rubber linings at customer locations.

Fluid Power Businesses. Our specialized fluid power businesses primarily market products and services to customers within the businesses' geographic regions. In the United States, the businesses also market products and services through our service center network. In addition to distributing fluid power components, the businesses assemble fluid power systems and components, perform equipment repair, and offer technical advice to customers. Customers include firms purchasing for maintenance, repair, and operational needs, as well as for original equipment manufacturing applications.

Products. We are a leading distributor of products including bearings, power transmission components, fluid power components and systems, industrial rubber products, linear motion components, tools, safety products, oilfield supplies, and other industrial and maintenance supplies. Fluid power products include hydraulic, pneumatic, lubrication, and filtration components and systems.

These products are generally supplied to us by manufacturers whom we serve as a non-exclusive distributor. The suppliers also may provide us product training, as well as sales and marketing support. Authorizations to represent particular suppliers and product lines may vary by geographic region, particularly for our fluid power businesses. We believe our supplier relationships are generally good, and many have existed for decades. The disruption of relationships with certain suppliers, or the disruption of their operations, could adversely affect our business.

Our product suppliers typically confine their direct sales activities to large-volume transactions, mainly with large original equipment manufacturers. The suppliers generally do not sell maintenance and repair products directly to the customer, but instead refer the customer to us or another distributor.

Net sales by product category for the most recent three fiscal years is detailed in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, included in Item 8 under the caption "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

That information is incorporated here by reference.

Services. Our employees advise and assist customers in selecting and applying products, and in managing inventory. We consider this advice and assistance to be an integral part of our sales efforts. Beyond logistical distribution services, we offer product and process solutions involving multiple technologies. These solutions help customers minimize production downtime, improve machine performance, and reduce overall procurement and maintenance costs. By providing high levels of service, product and industry expertise, and technical support, while at the same time offering product breadth and competitive pricing, we believe we develop stronger, longer-lasting, and more profitable customer relationships.

Our service center sales employees include customer sales and service representatives and account managers, as well as product and industry specialists. Customer sales and service representatives receive, process, and expedite customer orders, provide product information, and assist account managers in serving customers. Account managers make on-site calls to customers to provide product information, identify customer requirements, make recommendations, and assist in implementing equipment maintenance and storeroom management programs, as well as automated supplies dispensing systems. Account managers also measure and document the value of the cost savings and increased productivity we help generate. Product and industry specialists assist with applications in their areas of expertise.

We maintain product inventory levels at each service center tailored to the local market. These inventories consist of standard items as well as other items specific to local customer demand. Distribution centers replenish service center

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inventories and also may ship products directly to customers. Having product in stock helps us satisfy customers' immediate needs.

Timely delivery of products is an integral part of our service, particularly when customers require products for emergency repairs. Service centers and distribution centers use the most effective method of transportation available to meet customer needs. These methods include our own delivery vehicles, dedicated third-party transportation providers, as well as surface and air common carrier and courier services. Customers can also pick up items at our service centers.

Our information systems enhance our customer service. Customers turn to our website at [www.applied.com](http://www.applied.com) to search for products in a comprehensive electronic catalog, research product attributes, view prices, check inventory levels, place orders, and track order status. We also transact with customers through electronic data interchange (EDI) and interface with customers' technology platforms and plant maintenance systems.

In addition to our electronic capabilities, we serve customers with our paper catalog, a comprehensive purchasing tool and resource guide for industrial and maintenance products (also available in a mobile-friendly digital version).

We supplement the service center product offering with our MaintenancePro<sup>®</sup> fee-based technical training seminars. These courses provide customer personnel with information on maintenance, troubleshooting, component application, and failure analysis in the areas of hydraulics and pneumatics, lubrication, bearings, and power transmission.

The Applied Maintenance Supplies & Solutions service offering provides inventory management services, at customer sites, for industrial and maintenance supplies, including fasteners, cutting tools, paints and chemicals, fluid flow, safety, and janitorial products.

In addition to distributing products, we offer shop services in select geographic areas. Our fabricated rubber shops modify and repair conveyor belts and provide hose assemblies (also available at select service centers and distribution centers) in accordance with customer requirements. Field crews install and repair conveyor belts and rubber lining, primarily at customer locations. Among the other services we offer, either performed by us directly or by third party providers, are the rebuilding or assembly of speed reducers, pumps, valves, cylinders, and electric and hydraulic motors, and custom machining.

Our specialized fluid power businesses generally operate independently of the service centers, but as product distributors, share the same focus on customer service. Product and application recommendations, inventory availability, and delivery speed are all important to the businesses' success.

The fluid power businesses distinguish themselves from most component distributors by offering engineering, design, system fabrication, installation, and repair services. Our capabilities extend to the following specialties: fluid power system integration; manifold design, machining, and assembly; and the integration of hydraulics with electronics for complete machine design.

Each business has account managers with technical knowledge, who handle sophisticated projects, including original equipment manufacturing applications. The businesses also provide technical support to our service centers and their customers.

**Markets.** We purchase from thousands of product manufacturers and resell the products to thousands of customers in a wide variety of industries, including agriculture and food processing, automotive, chemicals and petrochemicals, fabricated metals, forest products, industrial machinery and equipment, mining, oil and gas, primary metals, transportation, and utilities, as well as to government entities. Customers range from very large businesses, with which we may have multiple-location relationships, to very small ones. We are not significantly dependent on a single customer or group of customers, the loss of which would have a material adverse effect on our business as a whole, and no single customer accounts for more than 3% of our net sales.

**Competition.** We consider our business to be highly competitive. In addition, our markets present few economic or technological barriers to entry, contributing to a high fragmentation of market share. Longstanding supplier and customer relationships, geographic coverage, name recognition, and our employees' knowledge and experience do, however, support our competitive position. Competition is based generally on breadth and quality of product and service offerings, product availability, price, ease of product selection and ordering, e-commerce capabilities, catalogs, and having a local presence. In the fluid power businesses, product manufacturer authorizations are often more selective and can be a more significant competitive factor, along with market reputation and product application

knowledge.

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Our principal competitors are other bearing, power transmission, industrial rubber, fluid power, linear motion, tools, and safety product distributors, as well as specialized oilfield supply distributors and distributors of other industrial and maintenance supplies and catalog companies. These competitors include local, regional, national, and multinational operations. We also compete with original equipment manufacturers and their distributors in the sale of maintenance and replacement components. Some competitors have greater financial resources than we do. The identity and number of our competitors vary throughout the geographic, industry, and product markets we serve. Although we are one of the leading distributors in North America, Australia, and New Zealand for the primary categories of products we provide in those areas, our market share for those products in a given geographic market may be relatively small compared to the portion of the market served by original equipment manufacturers and other distributors.

**Backlog Orders and Seasonality.** Because of the type of industrial distribution we provide, backlog orders are not material to our business as a whole, although they are a more important factor for our fluid power businesses. Our business has exhibited minor seasonality - in particular, sales per day during the first half of our fiscal year have tended in the past to be slightly lower compared with the second half due, in part, to the impact of customer plant shutdowns, summer vacations and holidays.

**Patents, Trademarks, Trade Names, and Licenses.** Customer recognition of our service marks and trade names, including Applied Industrial Technologies®, Applied®, and AIT®, is an important contributing factor to our sales. Patents and licenses are not of material importance to our business.

**Raw Materials and General Business Conditions.** Our operations are dependent on general industrial and economic conditions. We would be adversely affected by the unavailability of raw materials to our suppliers, prolonged labor disputes experienced by suppliers or customers, or by events or conditions that have an adverse effect on industrial activity generally in the markets we serve or on key customer industries.

**Number of Employees.** At June 30, 2015, we had 5,839 employees.

**Working Capital.** Our working capital position is discussed in Item 7 under the caption “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” This information is incorporated here by reference.

We require substantial working capital related to accounts receivable and inventories. Significant amounts of inventory are carried to meet customers' delivery requirements. We generally require payments for sales on account within 30 days. Returns are not considered to have a material effect on our working capital requirements.

We believe these practices are generally consistent among companies in our industry.

**Environmental Laws.** We believe that compliance with laws regulating the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection will not have a material adverse effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position.

**(d) Financial Information about Geographic Areas.**

Information regarding our foreign operations, including information about revenues and long-lived assets, is included in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, included in Item 8 under the caption “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data,” as well as in Item 7A under the caption “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.” That information is incorporated here by reference.

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

In addition to other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the following factors that could materially affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. The risks described below are not the only risks facing our company. Certain risks are identified below in Item 7 under the caption “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” This information is incorporated here by reference.

Additional risks not currently known to us, risks that could apply broadly to issuers, or risks that we currently deem immaterial, may also impact our business and operations.

Our business depends heavily on the operating levels of our customers and the economic factors that affect them. The markets for the products and services we sell are subject to conditions or events that affect demand for goods and materials that our customers produce. Consequently, demand for our products and services has been and will continue to be influenced by most of the same economic factors that affect demand for and production of customers' goods and materials.



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When customers or prospective customers reduce production levels because of lower demand, increased supply, higher costs, tight credit conditions, unfavorable currency exchange rates, foreign competition, other competitive disadvantage, offshoring of production or other reasons, their need for our products and services diminishes. Selling prices and terms of sale come under pressure, adversely affecting the profitability and the durability of customer relationships, and credit losses may increase. Inventory management becomes more difficult in times of economic uncertainty. Volatile economic and credit conditions also make it more difficult for us, as well as our customers and suppliers, to forecast and plan future business activities.

Consolidation in our customers' and suppliers' industries could adversely affect our business and financial results. In recent years, we have witnessed consolidation among our product suppliers and customers. As customers industries consolidate, a greater proportion of our sales could be derived from higher volume contracts, which could adversely impact margins. Consolidation among customers can trigger changes in their purchasing strategies, potentially moving large blocks of business among competing distributors and contributing to volatility in our sales and pressure on prices. Similarly, continued consolidation among our suppliers could reduce our ability to negotiate favorable pricing and other commercial terms for our inventory purchases. There can be no assurance we will be able to adequately take advantage of the consolidation trend.

Loss of key supplier authorizations, lack of product availability, or changes in supplier distribution programs could adversely affect our sales and earnings. Our business depends on maintaining an immediately available supply of various products to meet customer demand. Many of our relationships with key product suppliers are longstanding, but are terminable by either party. The loss of key supplier authorizations, or a substantial decrease in the availability of their products, could put us at a competitive disadvantage and have a material adverse effect on our business. Supply interruptions could arise from raw materials shortages, inadequate manufacturing capacity or utilization to meet demand, financial problems, labor disputes or weather conditions affecting suppliers' production, transportation disruptions, or other reasons beyond our control.

In addition, as a distributor, we face the risk of key product suppliers changing their relationships with distributors generally, or Applied in particular, in a manner that adversely impacts us. For example, key suppliers could change the following: the prices we must pay for their products relative to other distributors or relative to competing products; the geographic or product line breadth of distributor authorizations; supplier purchasing incentive or other support programs; or product purchase or stocking expectations.

An increase in competition could decrease sales or earnings. We operate in a highly competitive industry. Our competitors include local, regional, national, and multinational distributors of industrial machinery parts, equipment, and supplies. Competition is largely focused in the local service area and is generally based on product line breadth, product availability, service capabilities, and price. Some existing competitors have, and potential market entrants may have, greater financial or other resources than we do, broader product or service offerings, greater market presence, or better name recognition. If existing or future competitors seek to gain or to retain market share by aggressive pricing strategies and sales methods, we may need to lower our prices for products or services, or increase our spending, thereby adversely affecting financial results. Our success will also be affected by our ability to continue to provide competitive offerings as customer preferences or demands evolve, for example with respect to our product portfolio or our e-commerce and inventory management solutions.

The purchasing incentives we earn from product suppliers can be impacted if we reduce our purchases in response to declining customer demand. Certain of our product suppliers have historically offered to their distributors, including us, incentives for purchasing their products. In addition to market or customer account-specific incentives, certain suppliers pay incentives to the distributor for attaining specific purchase volumes during the program period. In some cases, in order to earn incentives, we must achieve year-over-year growth in purchases with the supplier. When demand for our products declines, we may be less willing to add inventory to take advantage of certain incentive programs, thereby potentially adversely impacting our profitability.

Changes in customer or product mix and downward pressure on sales prices could cause our gross profit percentage to fluctuate or decline. Because we serve thousands of customers in many end markets, and offer millions of products, with varying profitability levels, changes in our customer or product mix could cause our gross profit percentage to fluctuate or decline. Downward pressure on sales prices could also cause our gross profit percentage to fluctuate or

decline. We can experience downward pressure on sales prices as a result of deflation, pressure from customers to reduce costs, or increased competition.

Our ability to transact business is highly reliant on information systems. A disruption or security breach could materially affect our business, financial condition, or results of operation. We depend on information systems to process customer orders, manage inventory and accounts receivable collections, purchase products, manage accounts payable processes, ship products to customers on a timely basis, maintain cost-effective operations, provide

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superior service to customers, and accumulate financial results. A serious, prolonged disruption of our information systems, due to manmade or natural causes, or breach in security, could materially impair fundamental business processes and increase expenses, decrease sales, or otherwise reduce earnings.

Because of our reliance on information systems, we may be vulnerable to the growing threat of damage or intrusion from computer viruses or other cyber-attacks on our systems. Despite precautions taken to prevent or mitigate the risks of such incidents, an attack on our systems could not only cause business disruption, but could also result in the theft or disclosure of proprietary or confidential information, or a breach of customers, supplier, or employee information. Such an incident could negatively impact our sales, damage our reputation, and cause us to incur unanticipated legal liability and costs.

We recently replaced multiple legacy applications in our service center-based distribution business with an SAP software platform, to enhance our business information and transaction systems to support future growth. Our ability to achieve anticipated operational benefits from the new platform is not assured.

Volatility in product and energy costs can affect our profitability. Changes in costs of raw materials and energy can lead product manufacturers to adjust the prices of products we distribute. In addition, a portion of our own distribution costs is comprised of fuel for our sales and delivery vehicles, freight, and utility expenses for our facilities. Our ability to pass along increases in our product and distribution costs to our customers depends on market conditions. Raising our prices could result in decreased sales volume, which could significantly reduce our profitability. While increases in the cost of energy or products could be damaging to us, decreases in those costs, particularly if severe, could also adversely impact us by creating deflation in selling prices, which could cause our gross profit margin to deteriorate. Changes in energy or raw materials costs can also adversely affect customers; for example, recent declines in oil and gas prices have negatively impacted customers operating in those industries and, consequently, our sales to those customers.

Acquisitions are a key component of our anticipated growth. We may not be able to identify or to complete future acquisitions, to integrate them effectively into our operations, or to realize their anticipated benefits. Many industries we serve are mature. As a result, acquisitions of businesses have been important to our growth in recent years. While we wish to continue to acquire businesses, we may not be able to identify and to negotiate suitable acquisitions, to obtain financing for them on satisfactory terms, or otherwise to complete acquisitions. In addition, existing or future competitors may increasingly seek to compete with us for acquisitions, which could increase prices and reduce the number of suitable opportunities.

We seek acquisition opportunities that complement and expand our operations. However, substantial costs, delays, or other difficulties related to integrating acquisitions into our operations could adversely affect our business or financial results. We could face significant challenges in consolidating functions and integrating procedures, information systems, personnel, and operations in a timely and efficient manner.

Further, even if we successfully integrate the acquisitions with our operations, we may not be able to realize cost savings, sales, profit levels, or other benefits that we anticipate from these acquisitions, either as to amount or in the time frame we expect. Our ability to realize anticipated benefits may be affected by a number of factors, including the following: our ability to achieve planned operating results, to reduce duplicative expenses and inventory effectively, and to consolidate facilities; economic and market factors; the incurrence of significant integration costs or charges in order to achieve those benefits; our ability to retain key product supplier authorizations, customer relationships, and employees; and our ability to address competitive, distribution, and regulatory challenges arising from entering into new markets, especially those in which we may have limited or no direct experience. In addition, acquisitions could place significant demand on administrative, operational, and financial resources.

Goodwill and other intangible assets recorded as a result of our acquisitions could become impaired. We review long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment and identifiable amortizing intangible assets, for impairment whenever changes in circumstances or events may indicate that the carrying amounts are not recoverable. If the fair value is less than the carrying amount of the asset, a loss is recognized for the difference. Factors which may cause an impairment of long-lived assets include significant changes in the manner of use of these assets, negative industry or market trends, a significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results, or a likely sale or disposal of the asset before the end of its estimated useful life.

As of June 30, 2015, we had \$254.4 million of goodwill. We assess all existing goodwill at least annually for impairment on a reporting unit basis. The techniques used in our qualitative assessment and goodwill impairment tests incorporate a number of estimates and assumptions that are subject to change. Although we believe these estimates and assumptions are reasonable and reflect market conditions forecast at the assessment date, any

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changes to these assumptions and estimates due to market conditions or otherwise may lead to an outcome where impairment charges would be required in future periods.

Tight credit markets could impact our ability to obtain financing on reasonable terms or increase the cost of future financing. Although the credit market turmoil of several years ago did not have a significant adverse impact on our liquidity or borrowing costs, the availability of funds tightened and credit spreads on corporate debt increased. If credit market volatility were to return, then obtaining additional or replacement financing could be more difficult and the cost of issuing new debt or replacing a credit facility could be higher than under our current facilities. Tight credit conditions could limit our ability to finance acquisitions on terms acceptable to us.

For more information relating to borrowing and interest rates, see the following sections below: “Liquidity and Capital Resources” in Item 7 under the caption “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations;” Item 7A under the caption “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk;” and note 5 to the consolidated financial statements, included below in Item 8 under the caption “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” That information is incorporated here by reference.

Our ability to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting may be insufficient to allow us to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud, and this could cause our financial statements to become materially misleading and adversely affect the trading price of our common stock. We require effective internal control over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial reports and to effectively prevent fraud. Internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Therefore, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. If we cannot provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial statements and effectively prevent fraud, our financial statements could become materially misleading, which could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

If we are not able to maintain the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting, including any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or if we experience difficulties in their implementation, our business, financial condition and operating results could be harmed. Any material weakness could affect investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial statements. As a result, our ability to obtain any additional financing, or additional financing on favorable terms, could be materially and adversely affected. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and the market value of our stock and require us to incur additional costs to improve our internal control systems and procedures. In addition, perceptions of the company among customers, suppliers, lenders, investors, securities analysts, and others could also be adversely affected.

We can give no assurances that any material weaknesses will not arise in the future due to our failure to implement and maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting. In addition, although we have been successful historically in strengthening our controls and procedures, those controls and procedures may not be adequate to prevent or identify irregularities or ensure the fair presentation of our financial statements included in our periodic reports filed with the SEC.

There is no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends on our common stock, and our indebtedness could limit our ability to pay dividends. The timing, declaration, amount, and payment of dividends to our shareholders fall within the discretion of our Board of Directors and depend on many factors, including our financial condition and results of operations, as well as applicable law and business considerations that our Board of Directors considers relevant. There can be no assurance that we will continue to pay a quarterly dividend.

Additionally, if we cannot generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet our debt payment obligations, then our ability to pay dividends, if so determined by the Board of Directors, will be impaired and we may be required to attempt to restructure or refinance our debt, raise additional capital, or take other actions such as selling assets, reducing, or delaying capital expenditures, or reducing our dividend. There can be no assurance, however, that any such actions could be effected on satisfactory terms, if at all, or would be permitted by the terms of our debt or our other credit and contractual arrangements.

Our growth outside the United States increases our exposure to global economic and political conditions and currency exchange volatility. Foreign operations contributed 18.7% of our sales in 2015. If we continue to grow outside the

U.S., the risks associated with exposure to more volatile economic conditions, political instability, cultural and legal differences in conducting business, and currency exchange fluctuations will increase.

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Our foreign operations' results are reported in the local currency and then translated into U.S. dollars at applicable exchange rates for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates affect our operating results and financial position and affect the comparability of results between financial periods.

Our business depends on our ability to attract, develop, motivate, and retain qualified employees. Our success depends on hiring, developing, motivating, and retaining key employees, including executive, managerial, sales, professional, and other personnel. We may have difficulty identifying and hiring qualified personnel. In addition, we may have difficulty retaining such personnel once hired, and key people may leave and compete against us. With respect to sales and customer service positions in particular, we greatly benefit from having employees who are familiar with the products we sell and their applications, as well as with our customer and supplier relationships. The loss of key employees or our failure to attract and retain other qualified workers could disrupt or adversely affect our business. In addition, our operating results could be adversely affected by increased competition for employees, shortages of qualified workers, higher employee turnover (including through retirement as the workforce ages), or increased employee compensation or benefit costs.

An interruption of operations at our headquarters or distribution centers could adversely impact our business. Our business depends on maintaining operating activity at our headquarters and distribution centers. A serious, prolonged interruption due to power or telecommunications outage, terrorist attack, earthquake, extreme weather events, other natural disasters, fire, flood, or other interruption could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

We are subject to litigation and regulatory risk due to the nature of our business, which may have a material adverse effect on our business. From time to time, we are involved in lawsuits or other legal proceedings that arise from our business. These may, for example, relate to product liability claims, commercial disputes, personal injuries, or employment-related matters. In addition, we could face claims over other matters, such as claims arising from our status as a public company or government contractor, or otherwise relating to our compliance with a wide array of laws and regulations to which we are subject. The defense and ultimate outcome of lawsuits or other legal proceedings or inquiries may result in higher operating expenses, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Our business is subject to risks, some for which we maintain third-party insurance and some for which we self-insure. We may incur losses and be subject to liability claims that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. We maintain insurance policies that provide limited coverage for some, but not all, of the potential risks and liabilities associated with our business. The policies are subject to deductibles and exclusions that result in our retention of a level of risk on a self-insured basis. For some risks, we may not obtain insurance if we believe the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the risks presented. As a result of market conditions, premiums and deductibles for certain insurance policies can increase substantially, and in some instances, certain insurance may become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. As a result, we may not be able to renew existing insurance policies or procure other desirable insurance on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Even where insurance coverage applies, insurers may contest their obligations to make payments. Our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected by losses and liabilities from uninsured or under-insured events, as well as by delays in the payment of insurance proceeds, or the failure by insurers to make payments.

In addition to the risks identified above, other risks to our future performance include, but are not limited to, the following:

- changes in customer preferences for products and services of the nature, brands, quality, or cost sold by us;
- changes in customer procurement policies and practices;
- changes in the market prices for products and services relative to the costs of providing them;
- changes in operating expenses;
- organizational changes within the company;
- adverse regulation and legislation, both enacted and under consideration, including with respect to federal tax policy (e.g., affecting the use of the LIFO inventory accounting method and the taxation of

foreign-sourced income);  
the variability and timing of new business opportunities including acquisitions, alliances,  
customer relationships, and supplier authorizations;  
the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities in connection with acquisitions;  
volatility of our stock price and the resulting impact on our consolidated financial statements; and

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changes in accounting policies and practices that could impact our financial reporting and increase compliance costs.

## ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

Not applicable.

## ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

We believe having a local presence is important to serving our customers, so we maintain service centers and other operations in local markets throughout the countries in which we operate. At June 30, 2015, we owned real properties at 122 locations and leased 409 locations. Certain properties house more than one operation.

The following were our principal owned real properties (each of which has more than 30,000 square feet of floor space) at June 30, 2015.

## Location of Principal Owned

## Real Property

## Type of Facility

Cleveland, Ohio

Corporate headquarters

Atlanta, Georgia

Distribution center and service center

Florence, Kentucky

Distribution center

Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Distribution center

Fort Worth, Texas

Distribution center and rubber shop

Clairmont, Alberta

Service center

Our principal leased real properties (each of which has more than 30,000 square feet of floor space) at June 30, 2015 were:

## Location of Principal Leased

## Real Property

## Type of Facility

Fontana, California

Distribution center, rubber shop, fluid power shop, and service center

Newark, California

Fluid power shop

Denver, Colorado

Rubber shop and service center

Lenexa, Kansas

Fluid power shop

Chanhausen, Minnesota

Fluid power shop

Billings, Montana

Fluid power shop

Cleveland, Ohio

Offices and warehouse

Elyria, Ohio

Product return center and service center

Portland, Oregon

Distribution center

Kent, Washington

Offices, fluid power shop, and service center

Longview, Washington

Service center, rubber shop, and fluid power shop

Appleton, Wisconsin

Offices, service center, and rubber shop

Edmonton, Alberta

Service center and shop

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Distribution center and service center

The properties in Newark, Lenexa, Chanhausen, Billings and Kent are used in our fluid power businesses segment.

The Fontana and Longview properties are used in both the service center-based distribution segment and the fluid power businesses segment. The remaining properties are used in the service center-based distribution segment.

We consider our properties generally sufficient to meet our requirements for office space and inventory stocking.

A service center's size is primarily influenced by the amount and types of inventory the service center requires to meet customers' needs.

In recent years, when opening new operations, we have tended to lease rather than purchase real property. We do not consider any service center, distribution center, or shop property to be material, because we believe that, if it becomes necessary or desirable to relocate an operation, other suitable property could be found.



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In addition to operating locations, we own or lease certain properties which in the aggregate are not material and are either for sale, lease, or sublease to third parties due to a relocation or closing. We also may lease or sublease to others unused portions of buildings.

Additional information regarding our properties can be found in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements, included below in Item 8 under the caption "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." That information is incorporated here by reference.

**ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

Applied and/or one of its subsidiaries is a party to pending legal proceedings with respect to product liability, commercial, personal injury, and other matters. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of these proceedings or the range of reasonably possible loss, we believe, based on circumstances currently known, that the likelihood is remote that the ultimate resolution of any of these proceedings will have, either individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Applied's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

**ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.**

Not applicable.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.**

Applied's executive officers are elected by the Board of Directors for a term of one year, or until their successors are chosen and qualified, at the Board's organizational meeting held following the annual meeting of shareholders.

The following is a list of the executive officers and a description of their business experience during the past five years. Except as otherwise stated, the positions and offices indicated are with Applied, and the persons were elected to their current positions on October 28, 2014:

Name	Positions and Experience	Age
Neil A. Schrimsher	President (since August 2013) and Chief Executive Officer (since October 2011). From February 2010 to August 2011, Mr. Schrimsher was Executive Vice President of Cooper Industries plc (formerly NYSE: CBE), a global electrical products manufacturer, where he led Cooper's Electrical Products Group and headed numerous domestic and international growth initiatives. He was also President of Cooper Lighting, Inc. throughout the period from 2006 to December 2010.	51
Thomas E. Arnold	Vice President-Sales since February 2015. Prior to that, he had served as Vice President-Marketing and Strategic Accounts since 2008.	60
Todd A. Barlett	Vice President-Acquisitions and Global Business Development since 2004.	60
Fred D. Bauer	Vice President-General Counsel & Secretary since 2002.	49
Mark O. Eisele	Vice President-Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer since 2004.	58
Kurt W. Loring	Vice President-Chief Human Resources Officer since July 2014. From October 2011 to July 2014 he was Vice President, Human Resources for the Forged Products segment of Precision Castparts Corporation (NYSE: PCP). The \$4.3 billion segment, with greater than 5,000 employees, is a world-leading producer of complex forgings and high-performance nickel-based alloys and super alloys for aerospace, power generation, and general industrial applications. Prior to that he served with Danaher Corporation (NYSE: DHR), most recently (from 2008 to September 2011) as the Vice President, Human Resources for its Fluke Corporation subsidiary, a leader in the manufacture, distribution, and service of electronic test tools and software worldwide.	46

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## PART II

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

Applied's common stock, without par value, is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange with the ticker symbol "AIT." Information concerning the quarterly stock dividends for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 and the number of shareholders of record as of August 14, 2015 are set forth in Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," in the "Quarterly Operating Results" table. That information is incorporated here by reference. Set forth below is market information on Applied's common stock.

	Shares Traded	Average Daily Volume	Price Range	
			High	Low
2015				
First Quarter	9,932,400	155,200	\$52.62	\$45.54
Second Quarter	11,023,400	172,200	50.00	42.92
Third Quarter	17,181,400	281,700	46.05	39.76
Fourth Quarter	16,892,300	268,100	45.22	39.54
2014				
First Quarter	9,157,400	143,100	\$53.57	\$47.21
Second Quarter	12,634,700	197,400	53.45	45.62
Third Quarter	10,107,300	165,700	52.27	45.74
Fourth Quarter	12,799,900	203,200	51.44	45.62
2013				
First Quarter	12,149,000	196,000	\$44.86	\$34.67
Second Quarter	12,434,700	201,600	42.54	36.52
Third Quarter	11,238,700	187,300	45.67	42.02
Fourth Quarter	11,295,800	176,500	49.44	40.39

The following table summarizes Applied's repurchases of its common stock in the quarter ended June 30, 2015.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (1)	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (\$)	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)
April 1, 2015 to April 30, 2015	156,714	42.70	153,300	1,500,000
May 1, 2015 to May 31, 2015	127,700	42.51	127,700	1,372,300
June 1, 2015 to June 30, 2015	125,000	42.44	125,000	1,247,300
Total	409,414	42.56	406,000	1,247,300

(1) During the quarter ended June 30, 2015, Applied purchased 3,414 shares in connection with an employee deferred compensation program. This purchase is not counted in the authorization in note (2).

On April 28, 2015, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of up to 1.5 million shares of Applied's common stock.

(2) We publicly announced the authorization on April 30, 2015. Purchases can be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The authorization is in effect until all shares are purchased, or the Board revokes or amends the authorization.



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## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Set forth below is selected financial data for each of the last five fiscal years.

(In thousands, except per share amounts and statistical data)

(UNAUDITED)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
Consolidated Operations — Year Ended						
June 30						
Net sales	\$2,751,561	\$2,459,878	\$2,462,171	\$2,375,445	\$2,212,849	
Depreciation and amortization of property	16,578	13,977	12,501	11,236	11,234	
Amortization:						
Intangible assets	25,797	14,023	13,233	11,465	11,382	
SARs and stock options	1,610	1,808	2,317	2,058	2,473	
Operating income	184,619	164,358	176,399	168,395	150,763	
Net income	115,484	112,821	118,149	108,779	96,759	
Per share data:						
Net income:						
Basic	2.82	2.69	2.81	2.58	2.28	
Diluted	2.80	2.67	2.78	2.54	2.24	
Cash dividend	1.04	0.96	0.88	0.80	0.70	
Year-End Position — June 30						
Working capital	\$549,233	\$545,193	\$491,380	\$435,593	\$404,226	
Long-term debt (including portion classified as current)	320,995	170,712	—	—	—	
Total assets	1,434,968	1,334,169	1,058,706	962,183	914,931	
Shareholders' equity	741,328	800,308	759,615	672,131	633,563	
Year-End Statistics — June 30						
Current ratio	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	
Operating facilities	565	538	522	476	474	
Shareholders of record <sup>(a)</sup>	6,016	6,330	6,319	6,225	6,208	
Return on assets <sup>(b)</sup>	7.9	% 10.2	% 11.6	% 11.8	% 11.1	%
Return on equity <sup>(c)</sup>	15.0	% 14.5	% 16.5	% 16.7	% 16.3	%
Capital expenditures <sup>(d)</sup>	\$14,933	\$20,190	\$12,214	\$26,021	\$20,431	
Cash Returned to Shareholders During the Year						
Dividends Paid	\$42,663	\$40,410	\$37,194	\$33,800	\$29,751	
Purchases of Treasury Shares	76,515	36,732	53	31,032	6,085	
Total	\$119,178	\$77,142	\$37,247	\$64,832	\$35,836	
<sup>(a)</sup> Includes participant-shareholders in the Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. Retirement Savings Plan and shareholders in the Company's direct stock purchase program.						
<sup>(b)</sup> Return on assets is calculated as net income divided by monthly average assets.						
Return on equity is calculated as net income divided by the average shareholders' equity (beginning of the year plus						
<sup>(c)</sup> end of						
the year divided by 2).						
<sup>(d)</sup> Capital expenditures for fiscal 2014 included the purchase of our headquarters facility which used \$10.0 million of cash.						

Capital expenditures for 2013, 2012 and 2011 include \$5.6 million, \$16.7 million and \$12.5 million related to Applied's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system (SAP) project, respectively. See Item 7 under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for further description of the ERP (SAP) project.

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

## OVERVIEW

With more than 5,800 employees across North America, Australia and New Zealand, Applied Industrial Technologies ("Applied," the "Company," "We," "Us" or "Our") is a leading industrial distributor serving MRO (Maintenance, Repair & Operations) and OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) customers in virtually every industry. In addition, Applied provides engineering, design and systems integration for industrial and fluid power applications, as well as customized mechanical, fabricated rubber and fluid power shop services. Applied also offers maintenance training and inventory management solutions that provide added value to our customers. We have a long tradition of growth dating back to 1923, the year our business was founded in Cleveland, Ohio. At June 30, 2015, business was conducted in the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand from 565 facilities.

The following is Management's Discussion and Analysis of significant factors that have affected our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows during the periods included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, statements of consolidated income, consolidated comprehensive income and consolidated cash flows in Item 8 under the caption "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data". When reviewing the discussion and analysis set forth below, please note that the majority of SKUs (Stock Keeping Units) we sell in any given year were not sold in the comparable period of the prior year, resulting in the inability to quantify certain commonly used comparative metrics analyzing sales, such as changes in product mix and volume.

Our fiscal 2015 consolidated sales were \$2.75 billion, an increase of \$291.7 million or 11.9% compared to the prior year, with acquisitions contributing \$280.2 million or 11.4% and an unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$43.3 million decreasing sales by 1.8%. Gross margin was 28.0% compared to 27.9% in the prior year. Our operating margin remained stable at 6.7% each year. Our earnings per share was \$2.80 versus \$2.67 in fiscal year 2014, an increase of 4.9%.

During fiscal 2015, the Company acquired Knox Oil Field Supply Inc., Rodamientos y Derivados del Norte S.A. de C.V., Great Southern Bearings / Northam Bearings and Ira Pump and Supply Inc. See the Business Combinations note to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 under the caption "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for further information.

Our consolidated balance sheet remains strong. Shareholders' equity was \$741.3 million, down from \$800.3 million at June 30, 2014. Working capital increased \$4.0 million from June 30, 2014 to \$549.2 million at June 30, 2015. Our current ratio remains strong at 2.8 to 1, compared to 2.9 to 1 at June 30, 2014.

Applied monitors several economic indices that have been key indicators for industrial economic activity in the United States. These include the Industrial Production and Manufacturing Capacity Utilization (MCU) indices published by the Federal Reserve Board and the Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) published by the Institute for Supply Management (ISM). Historically, our performance correlates well with the MCU, which measures productivity and calculates a ratio of actual manufacturing output versus potential full capacity output. When manufacturing plants are running at a high rate of capacity, they tend to wear out machinery and require replacement parts.

Industrial production increased 0.3% in June but fell at an annual rate of 1.4% for the second calendar quarter of 2015. In June, capacity utilization for manufacturing moved down 0.1% to 77.2% compared to May. The ISM PMI registered 53.5 in June 2015, a decrease from 55.3 in June 2014, but still above 50 (its expansionary threshold).

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 vs. 2014

The following table is included to aid in review of Applied's statements of consolidated income.

Year Ended June 30, As a % of Net Sales		Change in \$'s Versus Prior Period %
2015	2014	Increase

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Net Sales	100.0	%	100.0	%	11.9	%
Gross Profit Margin	28.0	%	27.9	%	12.1	%
Selling, Distribution & Administrative	21.3	%	21.2	%	12.0	%
Operating Income	6.7	%	6.7	%	12.3	%
Net Income	4.2	%	4.6	%	2.4	%

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Sales in fiscal 2015 were \$2.75 billion, which was \$291.7 million or 11.9% above the prior year, with acquisitions accounting for \$280.2 million or 11.4%. Unfavorable foreign currency translation decreased sales by \$43.3 million or 1.8%. Excluding the impact of businesses acquired and prior to the impact of currency translation, sales were up \$54.8 million or 2.3% during the year. We had 252.5 selling days in both fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014.

Sales of our Service Center Based Distribution segment, which operates primarily in MRO markets, increased \$281.4 million, or 14.3%. Acquisitions within this segment increased sales by \$280.2 million or 14.2%. Unfavorable foreign currency translation decreased sales by \$36.5 million or 1.8%. Excluding the impact of businesses acquired and unfavorable currency translation impact, sales increased \$37.7 million or 1.9%.

Sales of our Fluid Power Businesses segment, which operates primarily in OEM markets, increased \$10.3 million or 2.1%, primarily attributed to strong sales growth at several of our U.S. based Fluid Power businesses which added \$17.1 million or 3.5%, while unfavorable foreign currency translation decreased sales by \$6.8 million or 1.4%.

Sales in our U.S. operations were up \$207.1 million or 10.2%, with acquisitions adding \$175.8 million or 8.7%. Sales from our Canadian operations increased \$67.5 million or 23.2%, with acquisitions adding \$86.4 million or 29.7%. Unfavorable foreign currency translation decreased Canadian sales by \$30.4 million or 10.4%. Excluding the impact of businesses acquired and prior to the impact of currency translation, sales were up \$11.5 million or 3.9% during the year. Consolidated sales from our other country operations, which include Mexico, Australia and New Zealand, were \$17.1 million or 12.4% above the prior year, with acquisitions adding sales of \$18.0 million or 13.1%. Unfavorable foreign currency translation decreased other country sales by \$12.9 million or 9.4%. Excluding the impact of businesses acquired and prior to the impact of currency translation, sales were up \$12.0 million or 8.7% during the year.

The sales product mix for fiscal 2015 was 73.2% industrial products and 26.8% fluid power products compared to 70.7% industrial and 29.3% fluid power in the prior year. These changes in product mix relate entirely to the product mix of our recent acquisitions being primarily industrial products.

Our gross profit margin was 28.0% in fiscal 2015 versus 27.9% in fiscal 2014. The increased margins are attributable to the impact of relatively higher gross margins from acquired operations.

Selling, distribution and administrative expenses (SD&A) consist of associate compensation, benefits and other expenses associated with selling, purchasing, warehousing, supply chain management, and providing marketing and distribution of the Company's products, as well as costs associated with a variety of administrative functions such as human resources, information technology, treasury, accounting, legal, facility related expenses and expenses incurred with acquiring businesses. SD&A increased \$62.6 million or 12.0% during fiscal 2015 compared to the prior year, and as a percent of sales increased to 21.3% from 21.2% in fiscal 2014. The acquired businesses added an incremental \$69.4 million of SD&A expenses, which includes an additional \$13.4 million associated with acquired identifiable intangibles amortization. Excluding the \$11.0 million decline in SD&A from foreign currency translation, the remaining SD&A amounts were similar to the prior year. The increase in SD&A as a percentage of sales, was driven by additional intangible asset amortization from businesses acquired.

Operating income increased \$20.3 million, or 12.3%, to \$184.6 million during fiscal 2015 from \$164.4 million during 2014, and as a percent of sales, remained stable at 6.7%. The increase in operating income dollars is primarily attributable to our acquired businesses.

Operating income as a percentage of sales for the Service Center Based Distribution segment increased to 6.2% in fiscal 2015 from 6.0% in fiscal 2014. This increase is primarily attributable to an increase in gross profit as a percentage of sales, as a result of our recent acquisitions which operate at higher gross profit margins, representing an increase of 0.1%, along with a decrease in SD&A as a percentage of sales of 0.1%.

Operating income as a percentage of sales for the Fluid Power Businesses segment increased to 9.8% in fiscal 2015 from 9.2% in fiscal 2014. This increase is primarily attributable to the leveraging of organic sales growth in our U.S. based Fluid Power Businesses, without a commensurate increase in SD&A expenses.

Segment operating income is impacted by changes in the amounts and levels of expenses allocated to the segments. The expense allocations include corporate charges for working capital, logistics support and other items and impact segment gross profit and operating expense.

Interest expense, net, increased to \$7.9 million in fiscal 2015 entirely due to acquisition related borrowing.

Other expense (income), net, represents certain non-operating items of income and expense. This was \$0.9 million of expense in fiscal 2015 compared to \$2.2 million of income in fiscal 2014. Current year expense primarily consists of foreign currency transaction losses of \$1.3 million offset by unrealized gains on investments held by non-qualified

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deferred compensation trusts of \$0.4 million. Fiscal 2014 consisted primarily of unrealized gains on investments held by non-qualified deferred compensation trusts of \$1.7 million as well as \$1.3 million of income associated with the elimination of the one-month Canadian and Mexican reporting lags (see note 1 in Item 8 under the caption "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data"), offset by foreign currency transaction losses of \$0.8 million.

Income tax expense as a percent of income before taxes was 34.3% for fiscal 2015 and 32.1% for fiscal 2014. This increase in the effective rate is due to recording of valuation allowances against certain deferred tax assets for foreign jurisdictions in fiscal 2015 as well as the non-recurrence of a one-time favorable tax benefit in fiscal 2014 in accounting for undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries. All undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries are considered to be permanently reinvested at June 30, 2015 and 2014.

We expect our income tax rate for fiscal 2016 to be in the range of 34.0% to 34.5%.

As a result of the factors addressed above, net income for fiscal 2015 increased \$2.7 million or 2.4% from the prior year. Net income per share increased at a slightly higher rate of 4.9% due to lower weighted-average shares outstanding in fiscal 2015.

At June 30, 2015, we had a total of 565 operating facilities in the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand, versus 538 at June 30, 2014.

The number of Company employees was 5,839 at June 30, 2015 and 5,472 at June 30, 2014.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014 vs. 2013

The following table is included to aid in review of Applied's statements of consolidated income.

	Year Ended June 30, As a % of Net Sales		Change in \$'s Versus Prior Period % Increase	
	2014	2013		
Net Sales	100.0	% 100.0	% (0.1	)%
Gross Profit Margin	27.9	% 27.7	% 0.6	%
Selling, Distribution & Administrative	21.2	% 20.6	% 3.2	%
Operating Income	6.7	% 7.2	% (6.8	)%
Net Income	4.6	% 4.8	% (4.5	)%

Sales in fiscal 2014 were \$2.46 billion, which was \$2.3 million or 0.1% below the 2013 fiscal year. We experienced overall declines in sales from our businesses not acquired in fiscal year 2014 of approximately \$34.3 million or 1.4%. There was one additional selling day in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013. Currency translation decreased fiscal year sales by approximately \$26.2 million or 1.1%. Incremental sales from companies acquired since the 2013 fiscal year contributed \$58.2 million or 2.4%.

Sales of our Service Center Based Distribution segment, which operates primarily in MRO markets, decreased \$30.1 million, or 1.5%. This decline was due to decreases in sales from businesses not acquired in fiscal year 2014 of \$62.5 million or 3.1% coupled with an unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$23.1 million or 1.2%.

Offsetting these decreases was acquisitions, which added \$55.5 million or 2.8%.

Sales of our Fluid Power Businesses segment, which operates primarily in OEM markets, increased \$27.8 million or 6.1%. We experienced sales growth at several of our Fluid Power businesses which added \$29.9 million or 6.6% along with acquisitions within this segment which added \$2.8 million or 0.6%, while unfavorable foreign currency translation losses decreased sales by \$4.9 million or 1.1%.

Sales in our U.S. operations were up \$14.0 million or 0.7% with acquisitions adding \$32.8 million or 1.6% offsetting declines in sales from our businesses not acquired in fiscal year 2014 of \$18.8 million or 0.9%. Sales from our Canadian operations decreased \$7.2 million or 2.4%. Acquisitions added \$19.3 million or 6.5%, offset by unfavorable foreign currency translation losses which reduced sales by \$17.5 million or 5.9% coupled with declines in sales from our businesses not acquired in fiscal year 2014 of \$9.0 million or 3.0%, mostly as a result of weakness within the Canadian mining sector. Consolidated sales from our other country operations, which include Mexico, Australia and

New Zealand, were \$9.1 million or 6.2% below the 2013 fiscal year. This decrease is primarily the result of unfavorable foreign currency translation losses of \$8.7 million or 5.9%, coupled with declines in sales of \$6.5 million or 4.4%, mostly within the mining sector, from our businesses not acquired in fiscal year 2014, while acquisitions added \$6.1 million or 4.2% in fiscal 2014.



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The sales product mix for fiscal 2014 was 70.7% industrial products and 29.3% fluid power products compared to 72.1% industrial and 27.9% fluid power in fiscal year 2013. The change in our product mix in fiscal year 2014 was due to sales growth within our Fluid Power Businesses segment coupled with sales declines in our Service Center Based Distribution segment.

Our gross profit margin was 27.9% in fiscal 2014 versus 27.7% in fiscal 2013. The increased margins were attributable to the impact of relatively higher gross margins from acquired operations.

Selling, distribution and administrative expenses (SD&A) consist of associate compensation, benefits and other expenses associated with selling, purchasing, warehousing, supply chain management, and providing marketing and distribution of the Company's products, as well as costs associated with a variety of administrative functions such as human resources, information technology, treasury, accounting, legal, facility related expenses and expenses incurred with acquiring businesses. SD&A increased \$16.0 million or 3.2% during fiscal 2014 compared to fiscal 2013, and as a percent of sales increased to 21.2% from 20.6% in fiscal 2013. The acquired businesses added \$19.3 million of SD&A expenses, which included an additional \$2.5 million associated with acquired identifiable intangibles amortization. The increase in SD&A as a percentage of sales, was driven by relatively higher SD&A levels from businesses acquired in fiscal year 2014.

Operating income decreased \$12.0 million, or 6.8%, to \$164.4 million during fiscal 2014 from \$176.4 million during 2013. As a percent of sales, operating income decreased to 6.7% in fiscal 2014 from 7.2% in 2013. The decrease in operating income was primarily attributable to relatively flat gross profit levels coupled with added levels of SD&A from businesses acquired in the 2014 fiscal year. The decrease in operating margin percentage was driven by the negative leverage resulting from decreasing sales from businesses not acquired in fiscal year 2014 without a similar level of SD&A reductions, which resulted in an increase in SD&A as a percentage of sales to 21.2% from 20.6% in fiscal year 2013, slightly offset by an increase in gross profit as a percentage of sales to 27.9% from 27.7%.

Operating income as a percentage of sales for the Service Center Based Distribution segment decreased to 6.0% in fiscal 2014 from 6.9% in fiscal 2013. This decrease was attributable to the negative leverage resulting from decreasing sales in businesses not acquired in fiscal year 2014 without a similar level of SD&A reductions, which resulted in an increase in SD&A as a percentage of sales. In addition, SD&A for acquisitions in fiscal year 2014 operated at a relatively higher SD&A level. The SD&A impacts represented an approximate 1.0% reduction in operating income as a percentage of sales and were slightly offset by an increase in gross profit margins also due to acquisitions in fiscal year 2014 (representing an increase of approximately 0.1%) representing the total net change in operating income as a percentage of sales.

Operating income as a percentage of sales for the Fluid Power Businesses segment increased to 9.2% in fiscal 2014 from 9.0% in fiscal 2013. This increase was due to the positive leverage provided by an increase in sales without a commensurate increase in SD&A levels at several of our Fluid Power Businesses (representing a 0.5% increase in operating income as a percentage of sales), offset by a slight decrease in gross profit margins (representing a 0.3 decrease in operating income as a percentage of sales).

Segment operating income was impacted by changes in the amounts and levels of expenses allocated to the segments. The expense allocations included corporate charges for working capital, logistics support and other items and impact segment gross profit and operating expense.

Interest expense, net, remained relatively stable as compared to fiscal year 2013.

Other expense (income), net, represented certain non-operating items of income and expense. This was \$2.2 million of income in fiscal 2014 compared to \$1.4 million of income in fiscal 2013. Fiscal year 2014 income primarily consisted of unrealized gains on investments held by non-qualified deferred compensation trusts of \$1.7 million as well as \$1.3 million of income associated with the elimination of the one-month Canadian and Mexican reporting lags (see note 1 in Item 8 under the caption "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data"), offset by foreign currency transaction losses of \$0.8 million. Fiscal 2013 consisted primarily of unrealized gains on investments held by non-qualified deferred compensation trusts of \$1.3 million.

Income tax expense as a percent of income before taxes was 32.1% for fiscal 2014 and 33.5% for fiscal 2013. The impact of lower effective tax rates in foreign jurisdictions favorably reduced our rate when compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate by 2.6%. Further reducing our rate compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate by 1.6% was the

reversal of a deferred tax liability recorded in the years prior to fiscal 2014 on a portion of the undistributed earnings in Canada. All undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries were considered to be permanently reinvested at June 30, 2014. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2014 was further reduced by 1.1% due to a favorable permanent dividend deduction along with other items. These reductions compared to the U.S. federal statutory rate were offset by the impact of state and local taxes which increased the rate by 2.4%.

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As a result of the factors addressed above, net income for fiscal 2014 decreased \$5.3 million or 4.5% from fiscal year 2013. Net income per share decreased at a slightly lower rate of 4.0% due to lower weighted-average shares outstanding in fiscal 2014.

At June 30, 2014, we had a total of 538 operating facilities in the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand, versus 522 at June 30, 2013.

The number of Company employees was 5,472 at June 30, 2014 and 5,109 at June 30, 2013.

**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

Our primary source of capital is cash flow from operations, supplemented as necessary by bank borrowings or other sources of debt. At June 30, 2015 we had total debt obligations outstanding of \$321.0 million compared to \$170.7 million at June 30, 2014. Management expects that our existing cash, cash equivalents, funds available under the revolving credit and uncommitted shelf facilities, cash provided from operations, and the use of operating leases will be sufficient to finance normal working capital needs in each of the countries we operate in, payment of dividends, acquisitions, investments in properties, facilities and equipment, and the purchase of additional Company common stock. Management also believes that additional long-term debt and line of credit financing could be obtained based on the Company's credit standing and financial strength.

The Company holds, from time to time, relatively significant cash and cash equivalent balances outside of the United States of America. The following table shows the Company's total cash as of June 30, 2015 by geographic location; all amounts are in thousands.

Country	Amount
United States	\$17,256
Canada	40,325
Other Countries	11,889
Total	\$69,470

To the extent cash in foreign countries is distributed to the U.S., it could become subject to U.S. income taxes. Foreign tax credits may be available to offset all or a portion of such taxes. At June 30, 2015, all foreign earnings are considered permanently reinvested.

The Company's working capital at June 30, 2015 was \$549.2 million compared to \$545.2 million at June 30, 2014.

The current ratio was 2.8 to 1 at June 30, 2015 and 2.9 to 1 at June 30, 2014.

**Net Cash Flows**

The following table is included to aid in review of Applied's statements of consolidated cash flows; all amounts are in thousands.

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net Cash Provided by (Used in):			
Operating Activities	\$154,538	\$110,110	\$111,397
Investing Activities	(173,621 )	(203,637 )	(78,825 )
Financing Activities	24,689	92,142	(38,025 )
Exchange Rate Effect	(7,325 )	(590 )	175
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$(1,719 )	\$(1,975 )	\$(5,278 )

The increase in cash provided by operating activities resulted from the operations of newly acquired businesses along with improved cash collections on accounts receivable within our U.S. based businesses.

Net cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2015 included \$14.9 million for capital expenditures and \$160.6 million used for acquisitions. Net cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2014 included \$20.2 million for capital expenditures, \$10.0 million of which was used for the purchase of our headquarters facility, and \$184.3 million for acquisitions. Capital expenditures for fiscal 2014 included an insignificant amount related to the ERP project as the portion of that project pertaining to capital spending primarily ended in fiscal 2013. Fiscal 2013 investing cash

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activities included the use of \$12.2 million for capital expenditures (\$5.6 million related to the ERP project), and \$67.6 million for acquisitions.

Net cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2015 included \$170.0 million from borrowings under long term debt facilities used for the financing of acquisitions, offset by \$17.0 million of repayments under our revolving credit facility and \$2.7 million of long term debt repayments. Further uses of cash were \$42.7 million for dividend payments, \$76.5 million used to repurchase 1,740,100 shares of treasury stock and \$7.7 million of acquisition holdback payments. Net cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2014 included \$100.0 million from borrowings under long term debt facilities as well as \$69.0 million in borrowings under our revolving credit facility, both of which were utilized for the financing of acquisitions. These sources of cash were offset by \$40.4 million for dividend payments and \$36.7 million used to repurchase 759,900 shares of treasury stock. Net cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2013 included \$37.2 million for dividend payments and \$3.8 million related to acquisition holdback payments, partially offset by \$2.6 million of excess tax benefits from share-based compensation.

The increase in dividends over the last three fiscal years is the result of regular increases in our dividend payout rates. We paid dividends of \$1.04, \$0.96 and \$0.88 per share in fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

### Capital Expenditures

We expect capital expenditures for fiscal 2016 to be in the \$13.0 million to \$15.0 million range, primarily consisting of capital associated with additional information technology equipment and infrastructure investments. Depreciation for fiscal 2016 is expected to be in the range of \$16.0 million to \$17.0 million.

### ERP Project

In fiscal 2011 Applied commenced its ERP (SAP) project to transform the Company's technology platforms and enhance its business information and technology systems for future growth. We have deployed our solution in our Western Canadian operating locations and our traditional U.S. Service Center Based Businesses, excluding recent acquisitions. In fiscal 2014, the Company initiated the conversion to SAP of its related financial and accounting systems, including the receivables, payables, treasury, inventory, fixed assets, general ledger and consolidation systems. All of these underlying financial and accounting systems, except for the consolidation process/system, have been transitioned to SAP during fiscal 2015. The Company expects to convert to a new consolidation process and system at the beginning of fiscal 2016. The Company will continue to evaluate and determine an appropriate deployment schedule for operations in Eastern Canada as well as other operations not on SAP.

### Share Repurchases

The Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of shares of the Company's stock. These purchases may be made in open market and negotiated transactions, from time to time, depending upon market conditions.

At June 30, 2015, we had authorization to purchase an additional 1,247,300 shares.

In fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, we repurchased 1,740,100, 759,900 and 1,300 shares of the Company's common stock, respectively, at an average price per share of \$43.97, \$48.34 and \$40.96, respectively.

### Borrowing Arrangements

The Company has a revolving credit facility with a group of banks expiring in May 2017. This agreement provides for unsecured borrowings of up to \$150.0 million. Fees on this facility range from 0.09% to 0.175% per year based upon the Company's leverage ratio at each quarter end. Borrowings under this agreement carry variable interest rates tied to either LIBOR, prime, or the bank's cost of funds at the Company's discretion. This agreement also enables the Company to refinance this debt on a long term basis. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company had \$52.0 million and \$69.0 million in borrowings outstanding under this credit facility, respectively. Unused lines under this facility at June 30, 2015, net of outstanding letters of credit of \$3.8 million, totaled \$94.2 million and are available to fund future acquisitions or other capital and operating requirements. The weighted-average interest rate on the revolving credit facility borrowings as of June 30, 2015 was 1.15%.

Additionally at June 30, 2015, the Company had letters of credit outstanding with a separate bank, in the amount of \$1.8 million, in order to secure certain insurance obligations.

In April 2014 the Company entered into a \$100.0 million unsecured five-year term loan with a group of banks with a final maturity date in April 2019. Borrowings under this agreement carry a variable interest rate tied to LIBOR, which at June 30, 2015 was 1.19%. The term loan had \$96.9 million outstanding at June 30, 2015.

Also in April 2014, the Company assumed \$2.4 million of debt as a part of the acquisition of our headquarters facility. The 1.5% fixed interest rate note is held by the State of Ohio Development Services Agency and matures in May 2024. We had \$2.1 million outstanding under this note at June 30, 2015.

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At June 30, 2015 the Company had borrowings outstanding under its unsecured shelf facility agreement with Prudential Investment Management of \$170.0 million. The "Series C" notes have a principal amount of \$120.0 million and carry a fixed interest rate of 3.19%; the principal is due in equal payments in July 2020, 2021 and 2022. The "Series D" notes have a principal amount of \$50.0 million and carry a fixed interest rate of 3.21%; the principal is due in equal payments in October 2019 and 2023. As of June 30, 2015, \$50.0 in additional financing was available under this facility.

The revolving credit facility and unsecured shelf facility contain restrictive covenants regarding liquidity, net worth, financial ratios, and other covenants. At June 30, 2015, the most restrictive of these covenants required that the Company have net indebtedness less than three times consolidated income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. At June 30, 2015, the Company's indebtedness was less than two times consolidated income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. The Company was in compliance with all covenants at June 30, 2015 and expects to remain in compliance during the terms of the agreements.

Accounts Receivable Analysis

The following table is included to aid in analysis of accounts receivable and the associated provision for losses on accounts receivable (all dollar amounts are in thousands):

June 30,	2015	2014		
Accounts receivable, gross	\$386,926	\$386,117		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	10,621	10,385		
Accounts receivable, net	\$376,305	\$375,732		
Allowance for doubtful accounts, % of gross receivables	2.7	% 2.7		%
Year Ended June 30,	2015	2014		
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	\$2,597	\$3,970		
Provision as a % of net sales	0.09	% 0.16		%

Accounts receivable are reported at net realizable value and consist of trade receivables from customers. Management monitors accounts receivable by reviewing Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) and the aging of receivables for each of the Company's locations.

On a consolidated basis, DSO was 50.0 at June 30, 2015 versus 51.4 at June 30, 2014. Accounts receivable increased 0.2% this year, compared to an increase of 11.9% in sales in the twelve months ended June 30, 2015. Acquisitions added \$29.3 million, or 7.8%, of accounts receivable, changes in foreign currency rates decreased receivables by \$15.6 million and improved collections led to a decrease in receivables of \$13.1 million. We primarily attribute the decrease in DSO to the improved timing of collections within our traditional U.S. Service Center Based Distribution Businesses. DSO and past due balances have declined now that all traditional U.S. Service Center Based Distribution Businesses have been fully operational on the new ERP system for all of fiscal 2015.

Approximately 4.2% of our accounts receivable balances are more than 90 days past due at June 30, 2015 compared to 5.7% at June 30, 2014. This improvement relates to our U.S. Service Center Based Businesses. On an overall basis, our provision for losses from uncollected receivables represents 0.09% of our sales in the year ended June 30, 2015. Historically, this percentage is around 0.10% to 0.15%. Our experience with losses on accounts which have uncollected receivables was better than our historical averages in fiscal 2015. Management believes the overall receivables aging and provision for losses on uncollected receivables are at reasonable levels, and that past due balances will continue to decline in fiscal 2016.

Inventory Analysis

Inventories are valued at the average cost method, using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for U.S. inventories and the average cost method for foreign inventories. Management uses an inventory turnover ratio to monitor and evaluate inventory. Management calculates this ratio on an annual as well as a quarterly basis and uses inventory valued at average costs. The annualized inventory turnover (using average costs) for the period ended June 30, 2015 was 3.7 versus 3.8 at June 30, 2014. This decrease is due to the impact of recent acquisitions which historically have had lower inventory turnover rates, coupled with strategic inventory investments that we believe will assist with future sales growth. We believe our inventory turnover ratio in fiscal 2016 will be slightly better than our fiscal 2015 levels.



Table of Contents**CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS**

The following table shows the approximate value of the Company's contractual obligations and other commitments to make future payments as of June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

	Total	Period Less Than 1 yr	Period 2-3 yrs	Period 4-5 yrs	Period Over 5 yrs	Other
Operating leases	\$82,400	\$24,900	\$34,300	\$16,700	\$6,500	
Planned funding of post-retirement obligations	27,200	5,400	3,800	6,700	11,300	
Unrecognized income tax benefit liabilities, including interest and penalties	3,100					3,100
Long term debt obligations	321,000	3,300	63,100	108,600	146,000	
Interest on long term debt obligations (1)	37,100	6,600	13,000	11,000	6,500	
Acquisition holdback payments	29,600	19,200	10,400			
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	\$500,400	\$59,400	\$124,600	\$143,000	\$170,300	\$3,100

(1) Amounts represent estimated contractual interest payments on outstanding long-term debt obligations. Rates in effect as of June 30, 2015 are used for variable rate debt.

Purchase orders for inventory and other goods and services are not included in our estimates as we are unable to aggregate the amount of such purchase orders that represent enforceable and legally binding agreements specifying all significant terms. The previous table includes the gross liability for unrecognized income tax benefits including interest and penalties as well as the balance outstanding under our revolving credit facility in the "Other" column as the Company is unable to make a reasonable estimate regarding the timing of cash settlements, if any, with the respective taxing authorities or lenders.

**SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On August 3, 2015, the Company acquired all of the net assets of Atlantic Fasteners, located in Agawam, MA, for a purchase price of approximately \$12.5 million. The Company funded this acquisition from borrowings under the revolving credit facility at a variable interest rate. As a distributor of fasteners and industrial supplies, this business will be included in the Service Center Based Distribution Segment from August 3, 2015.

**CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make judgments, assumptions and estimates at a specific point in time that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and disclosed in the accompanying notes. The Business and Accounting Policies note to the consolidated financial statements describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, determining the net carrying value of trade accounts receivable, inventories, recording self-insurance liabilities and other accrued liabilities. Estimates are also used in establishing opening balances in relation to purchase accounting. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The following critical accounting policies are impacted significantly by judgments, assumptions and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

**LIFO Inventory Valuation and Methodology**

Inventories are valued at the average cost method, using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for U.S. inventories, and the average cost method for foreign inventories. We adopted the link chain dollar value LIFO method for accounting for U.S. inventories in fiscal 1974. Approximately 22.1% of our domestic inventory dollars relate to LIFO layers added in the 1970s. The excess of average cost over LIFO cost is \$151.8 million as reflected in our consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2015. The Company maintains five LIFO pools based on the following product groupings: bearings, power transmission products, rubber products, fluid power products and other products.

LIFO layers and/or liquidations are determined consistently year-to-year. See the Inventories note to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 under the caption "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, for further information.

**Allowances for Slow-Moving and Obsolete Inventories**



We evaluate the recoverability of our slow-moving or obsolete inventories at least quarterly. We estimate the recoverable cost of such inventory by product type while considering factors such as its age, historic and current

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demand trends, the physical condition of the inventory, as well as assumptions regarding future demand. Our ability to recover our cost for slow moving or obsolete inventory can be affected by such factors as general market conditions, future customer demand and relationships with suppliers.

A significant portion of the products we hold in inventory have long shelf lives, are not highly susceptible to obsolescence and are eligible for return under various supplier return programs.

### Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

We evaluate the collectibility of trade accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. Initially, we estimate an allowance for doubtful accounts as a percentage of net sales based on historical bad debt experience. This initial estimate is adjusted based on recent trends of certain customers and industries estimated to be a greater credit risk, trends within the entire customer pool and changes in the overall aging of accounts receivable. While we have a large customer base that is geographically dispersed, a general economic downturn in any of the industry segments in which we operate could result in higher than expected defaults, and therefore, the need to revise estimates for bad debts.

Accounts are written off against the allowance when it becomes evident that collection will not occur.

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, our allowance for doubtful accounts was 2.7% of gross receivables, for each period.

Our provision for losses on accounts receivable was \$2.6 million, \$4.0 million and \$2.3 million in fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

### Goodwill and Intangibles

Goodwill is recognized as the amount by which the cost of an acquired entity exceeds the net amount assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill for acquired businesses is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting which requires that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recorded at the date of the acquisition at their respective estimated fair values. The judgments made in determining the estimated fair value assigned to each class of assets acquired, as well as the estimated life of each asset, can materially impact the net income of the periods subsequent to the acquisition through depreciation and amortization, and in certain instances through impairment charges, if the asset becomes impaired in the future. As part of acquisition accounting, we also recognize acquired identifiable intangible assets such as customer relationships, vendor relationships, trade names, and non-competition agreements apart from goodwill. Finite-lived identifiable intangibles are evaluated for impairment when changes in conditions indicate carrying value may not be recoverable.

We evaluate goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level annually as of January 1, and whenever an event occurs or circumstances change that would indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Events or circumstances that may result in an impairment review include changes in macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, overall financial performance, other relevant entity-specific events, specific events affecting the reporting unit or sustained decrease in share price. Each year, the Company may elect to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If impairment is indicated in the qualitative assessment, or, if management elects to initially perform a quantitative assessment of goodwill, the impairment test uses a two-step approach. Step one compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not impaired, and the second step of goodwill impairment test is unnecessary. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss (if any). Step two compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination, meaning, the reporting unit's fair value is allocated to all the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit (including unrecognized intangible assets) as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit is the price paid to acquire the reporting unit. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of its goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess.

Goodwill on our consolidated financial statements is related to both the Service Center Based Distribution segment and the Fluid Power Businesses segment. The Company has seven reporting units, which are U.S. Service Centers, MSS, Canada Service Centers, Mexico Service Centers, Australia and New Zealand, Puerto Rico, and Fluid Power. For the goodwill impairment test as of January 1, 2015, the Company performed a quantitative analysis and estimated

the fair value of each of the reporting units using a combination of the income approach (also known as the discounted cash flow ("DCF") method, which utilizes the present value of cash flows to estimate fair value) and the market approach, which measures fair value through the analysis of publicly traded companies ("guideline company analysis"), giving equal weight to both methods. The Company concluded that five of the reporting units had material excesses of fair value compared to their carrying amounts. The Company concluded that two reporting

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units (Canada service center and Australia / New Zealand) had excess fair value of approximately \$39.0 million and \$4.0 million, or fifteen and fourteen percent, respectively when compared to the carrying amounts of approximately \$258.0 million and \$28.0 million, respectively. The techniques used in the Company's impairment test have incorporated a number of assumptions that the Company believes to be reasonable and to reflect market conditions forecast at the assessment date. Assumptions in estimating future cash flows are subject to a high degree of judgment. The Company makes all efforts to forecast future cash flows as accurately as possible with the information available at the time the forecast is made. To this end, the Company evaluates the appropriateness of its assumptions as well as its overall forecasts by comparing projected results of upcoming years with actual results of preceding years and validating that differences therein are reasonable. Key assumptions, all of which are Level 3 inputs, relate to pricing trends, inventory costs, discount rate, customer demand, and the long-term growth and foreign exchange rates. A number of benchmarks from independent industry and other economic publications were also used. Changes in future actual results, assumptions and estimates after the assessment date may lead to an outcome where impairment charges would be required in future periods. Specifically, actual results may vary from the Company's forecasts and such variations may be material and unfavorable, thereby triggering the need for future impairment tests where the conclusions may differ in reflection of prevailing market conditions.

**Self-Insurance Liabilities**

We maintain business insurance programs with significant self-insured retention covering workers' compensation, business, automobile, general product liability and other claims. We accrue estimated losses using actuarial calculations, models and assumptions based on historical loss experience. We also maintain a partially self-insured health benefits plan, which provides medical benefits to U.S. based employees electing coverage. We maintain a reserve for all unpaid medical claims including those incurred but not reported based on historical experience and other assumptions. Although management believes that the estimated liabilities for self-insurance are adequate, the estimates described above may not be indicative of current and future losses. In addition, the actuarial calculations used to estimate self-insurance liabilities are based on numerous assumptions, some of which are subjective. We will continue to adjust our estimated liabilities for self-insurance, as deemed necessary, in the event that future loss experience differs from historical loss patterns.

**Pension and Other Post-employment Benefit Plans**

The measurement of liabilities related to pension plans and other post-employment benefit plans is based on management's assumptions related to future events including interest rates, return on pension plan assets, and health care cost trend rates. We evaluate these assumptions and adjust them as necessary. Changes to these assumptions could result in a material change to the Company's pension obligation causing a related increase or decrease in reported net operating results in the period of change in the estimate. At June 30, 2015, a 1% point change would have the following effects (in thousands):

Effect of change in:	One-Percentage Point	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate on liability	\$(1,803 )	\$2,172
Discount rate on net periodic benefit cost	(86 )	102

A 1% change in the return on assets is not material as most of the plans are non-qualified and unfunded.

**Income Taxes**

Deferred income taxes are recorded for estimated future tax effects of differences between the bases of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes, giving consideration to enacted tax laws. As of June 30, 2015, the Company had recognized \$6.8 million of net deferred tax liabilities. Valuation allowances are provided against deferred tax assets where it is considered more-likely-than-not that the Company will not realize the benefit of such assets. The remaining net deferred tax asset is the amount management believes is more-likely-than-not of being realized. The realization of these deferred tax assets can be impacted by changes to tax laws, statutory rates and future taxable income levels.

Income taxes on undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries are not accrued for the portion of such earnings that management considers to be permanently reinvested. At June 30, 2015, management considered all undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries to be permanently reinvested. Undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries

totaled \$139.0 million for which no provision for U.S. income tax had been made.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT UNDER PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT

This Form 10-K, including Management's Discussion and Analysis, contains statements that are forward-looking based on management's current expectations about the future. Forward-looking statements are often identified by qualifiers, such as "guidance", "expect", "believe", "plan", "intend", "will", "should", "could", "would", "anticipate", "estimate", "may", "optimistic" and derivative or similar words or expressions. Similarly, descriptions of objectives, strategies, plans, or goals are also forward-looking statements. These statements may discuss, among other things, expected growth, future sales, future cash flows, future capital expenditures, future performance, and the anticipation and expectations of the Company and its management as to future occurrences and trends. The Company intends that the forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbors established in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and by the Securities and Exchange Commission in its rules, regulations and releases.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are based on current expectations regarding important risk factors, many of which are outside the Company's control. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements, and the making of those statements should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the results expressed in the statements will be achieved. In addition, the Company assumes no obligation publicly to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information or events, or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

Important risk factors include, but are not limited to, the following: risks relating to the operations levels of our customers and the economic factors that affect them; changes in the prices for products and services relative to the cost of providing them; reduction in supplier inventory purchase incentives; loss of key supplier authorizations, lack of product availability, or changes in supplier distribution programs; the cost of products and energy and other operating costs; changes in customer preferences for products and services of the nature and brands sold by us; changes in customer procurement policies and practices; competitive pressures; our reliance on information systems; the impact of economic conditions on the collectability of trade receivables; reduced demand for our products in targeted markets due to reasons including consolidation in customer industries; our ability to retain and attract qualified sales and customer service personnel and other skilled executives, managers and professionals; our ability to identify and complete acquisitions, integrate them effectively, and realize their anticipated benefits; the variability, timing and nature of new business opportunities including acquisitions, alliances, customer relationships, and supplier authorizations; the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities in connection with acquisitions; our ability to access capital markets as needed on reasonable terms; disruption of operations at our headquarters or distribution centers; risks and uncertainties associated with our foreign operations, including volatile economic conditions, political instability, cultural and legal differences, and currency exchange fluctuations; the potential for goodwill and intangible asset impairment; changes in accounting policies and practices; our ability to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting; organizational changes within the Company; the volatility of our stock price and the resulting impact on our consolidated financial statements; risks related to legal proceedings to which we are a party; adverse regulation and legislation, both enacted and under consideration, including with respect to health care and federal tax policy (e.g., affecting the use of the LIFO inventory accounting method and the taxation of foreign-sourced income); and the occurrence of extraordinary events (including prolonged labor disputes, power outages, telecommunication outages, terrorist acts, earthquakes, extreme weather events, other natural disasters, fires, floods, and accidents). Other factors and unanticipated events could also adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. We discuss certain of these matters and other risk factors more fully throughout our Form 10-K, as well as other of our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Our market risk is impacted by changes in foreign currency exchange rates as well as changes in interest rates. We occasionally utilize derivative instruments as part of our overall financial risk management policy, but do not use derivative instruments for speculative or trading purposes. We do not currently have any outstanding derivative instruments.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Because we operate throughout North America, Australia and New Zealand and approximately 18.7% of our fiscal year 2015 net sales were generated outside the United States, foreign currency exchange rates can impact our financial position, results of operations and competitive position. The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated into their U.S. dollar equivalents at end-of-period exchange rates for assets and liabilities, while income and expenses are translated at average monthly exchange rates. Translation gains and losses are components of other comprehensive income (loss) as reported in the statements of consolidated comprehensive income. Transaction gains and losses arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates on transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recognized in the statements of consolidated income as a component of other expense (income), net. Applied does not currently hedge the net investments in our foreign operations.

During the course of the fiscal year, the Canadian, Australian, Mexican and New Zealand foreign exchange rates decreased in relation to the U.S. dollar by 13.7%, 18.9%, 17.0% and 22.3%, respectively. In the twelve months ended June 30, 2015, we experienced net foreign currency translation losses totaling \$58.2 million, which were included in other comprehensive income (loss). We utilize a sensitivity analysis to measure the potential impact on earnings based on a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency rates. A 10% strengthening from the levels experienced during the year ended June 30, 2015 of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies that affect the Company would have resulted in a \$1.4 million decrease in net income for the year ended June 30, 2015. A 10% weakening from the levels experienced during the year ended June 30, 2015 of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies that affect the Company would have resulted in a \$1.4 million increase in net income for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Interest Rate Risk

Our primary exposure to interest rate risk results from our outstanding debt obligations with variable interest rates. The levels of fees and interest charged on our various debt facilities are based upon leverage levels and market interest rates.

Our debt facilities outstanding include our revolving credit facility, with a capacity of up to \$150.0 million in borrowings and \$52.0 million outstanding at June 30, 2015, our \$100.0 million five year term loan facility, \$96.9 million of which was outstanding at June 30, 2015, \$170.0 million outstanding under our unsecured shelf facility agreement, as well as \$2.1 million of assumed debt from the purchase of our headquarters facility. We had total average bank borrowings of \$191.4 million during fiscal 2015. The impact of a hypothetical 1.0% increase in the interest rates on our average bank borrowings would have resulted in a \$1.9 million increase in interest expense. Changes in market interest rates would also impact interest rates on these facilities.

We monitor depository institutions that hold our cash and cash equivalents, primarily for safety of principal and secondarily for maximizing yield on those funds. We diversify our cash and cash equivalents among counterparties to minimize exposure to any of these entities.

For more information relating to borrowing and interest rates, see the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7 and note 5 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8. That information is also incorporated here by reference. In addition, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors," for additional risk factors relating to our business.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of  
Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc.  
Cleveland, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of consolidated income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2015. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule 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, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated August 26, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP  
Cleveland, Ohio

August 26, 2015



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## STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Year Ended June 30,	2015	2014	2013	
Net Sales	\$2,751,561	\$2,459,878	\$2,462,171	
Cost of Sales	1,981,747	1,772,952	1,779,209	
Gross Profit	769,814	686,926	682,962	
Selling, Distribution and Administrative, including depreciation	585,195	522,568	506,563	
Operating Income	184,619	164,358	176,399	
Interest Expense	8,121	900	621	
Interest Income	(252	) (651	) (456	)
Other Expense (Income), net	879	(2,153	) (1,431	)
Income Before Income Taxes	175,871	166,262	177,665	
Income Tax Expense	60,387	53,441	59,516	
Net Income	\$115,484	\$112,821	\$118,149	
Net Income Per Share — Basic	\$2.82	\$2.69	\$2.81	
Net Income Per Share — Diluted	\$2.80	\$2.67	\$2.78	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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## STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	2015	2014	2013
Net income per the statements of consolidated income	\$115,484	\$112,821	\$118,149
Other comprehensive (loss) income, before tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(58,233	) 629	(1,358 )
Postemployment benefits:			
Actuarial (loss) gain on remeasurement	(776	) 1,402	3,153
Reclassification of actuarial losses and prior service cost into SD&A expense and included in net periodic pension costs	286	382	872
Unrealized (loss) gain on investment securities available for sale	(38	) 112	10
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, before tax	(58,761	) 2,525	2,677
Income tax (benefit) expense related to items of other comprehensive income (loss)	(205	) 719	1,529
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(58,556	) 1,806	1,148
Comprehensive income	\$56,928	\$114,627	\$119,297

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands)

June 30,	2015	2014
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$69,470	\$71,189
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$10,621 and \$10,385	376,305	375,732
Inventories	362,419	335,747
Other current assets	51,111	53,480
Total current assets	859,305	836,148
Property — at cost		
Land	12,950	13,212
Buildings	89,325	89,886
Equipment, including computers and software	166,515	157,370
Total property — at cost	268,790	260,468
Less accumulated depreciation	164,343	156,872
Property — net	104,447	103,596
Identifiable intangibles, net	198,828	159,508
Goodwill	254,406	193,494
Deferred tax assets	97	21,166
Other assets	17,885	20,257
Total Assets	\$1,434,968	\$1,334,169
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$179,825	\$172,401
Current portion of long term debt	3,349	2,720
Compensation and related benefits	63,780	55,760
Other current liabilities	63,118	60,074
Total current liabilities	310,072	290,955
Long-term debt	317,646	167,992
Post-employment benefits	19,627	23,611
Other liabilities	46,295	51,303
Total Liabilities	693,640	533,861
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock — no par value; 2,500 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock — no par value; 80,000 shares authorized; 54,213 shares issued	10,000	10,000
Additional paid-in capital	160,072	156,999
Retained earnings	969,548	896,776
Treasury shares — at cost (14,308 and 12,650 shares)	(338,121 )	(261,852 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(60,171 )	(1,615 )
Total Shareholders' Equity	741,328	800,308
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$1,434,968	\$1,334,169

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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## STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

Year Ended June 30,	2015	2014	2013
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 115,484	\$ 112,821	\$ 118,149
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization of property	16,578	13,977	12,501
Amortization of intangibles	25,797	14,023	13,233
Amortization of stock appreciation rights and options	1,610	1,808	2,317
Deferred income taxes	(4,961 )	(8,209 )	10,179
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	2,597	3,970	2,267
Unrealized foreign exchange transaction losses (gains)	(727 )	204	(1,410 )
Other share-based compensation expense	2,851	2,703	3,444
Shares issued for deferred compensation plans	45	161	241
Gain on sale of property	(1,291 )	(53 )	(321 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	13,129	(29,089 )	(15,721 )
Inventories	(15,704 )	(29,171 )	(26,745 )
Other operating assets	797	17,966	(7,857 )
Accounts payable	1,040	21,369	12,206
Other operating liabilities	(2,707 )	(12,370 )	(11,086 )
Cash provided by Operating Activities	154,538	110,110	111,397
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Property purchases	(14,933 )	(20,190 )	(12,214 )
Proceeds from property sales	1,932	877	979
Net cash paid for acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired of \$0, \$1,369, and \$0 in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively	(160,620 )	(184,324 )	(67,590 )
Cash used in Investing Activities	(173,621 )	(203,637 )	(78,825 )
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Net (repayments) borrowings under revolving credit facility, classified as long term	(17,000 )	69,000	—
Borrowings under long term debt facilities	170,000	100,000	—
Long term debt repayments	(2,717 )	(647 )	—
Purchases of treasury shares	(76,515 )	(36,732 )	(53 )
Dividends paid	(42,663 )	(40,410 )	(37,194 )
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	1,042	2,674	2,566
Acquisition holdback payments	(7,693 )	(1,839 )	(3,843 )
Exercise of stock appreciation rights and options	235	96	499
Cash provided by (used in) Financing Activities	24,689	92,142	(38,025 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(7,325 )	(590 )	175
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,719 )	(1,975 )	(5,278 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	71,189	73,164	78,442
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 69,470	\$ 71,189	\$ 73,164
Supplemental Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Income taxes	\$ 69,272	\$ 51,548	\$ 51,816
Interest	5,851	1,026	501

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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## STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

For the Years Ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013	Shares of Common Stock Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Shares-at Cost	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at July 1, 2012	41,967	\$ 10,000	\$ 150,070	\$ 743,360	\$(226,730)	\$( 4,569 )	\$ 672,131
Net income				118,149			118,149
Other comprehensive income (loss)						1,148	1,148
Cash dividends — \$0.88 per share				(37,194 )			(37,194 )
Purchases of common stock for treasury	(1 )				(53 )		(53 )
Treasury shares issued for:							
Exercise of stock appreciation rights and options	129		(175 )		1,086		911
Performance share awards	53		(1,675 )		74		(1,601 )
Deferred compensation plans	5		131		110		241
Compensation expense — stock appreciation rights and options			2,317				2,317
Other share-based compensation expense			3,444				3,444
Other	16		(219 )	47	294		122
Balance at June 30, 2013	42,169	10,000	153,893	824,362	(225,219 )	(3,421 )	759,615
Net income				112,821			112,821
Other comprehensive income (loss)						1,806	1,806
Cash dividends — \$0.96 per share				(40,410 )			(40,410 )
Purchases of common stock for treasury	(760 )				(36,732 )		(36,732 )
Treasury shares issued for:							
Exercise of stock appreciation rights and options	76		849		324		1,173
Performance share awards	36		(1,062 )		(21 )		(1,083 )
Restricted stock units	31		(1,110 )		(247 )		(1,357 )
Deferred compensation plans	3		98		63		161
Compensation expense — stock appreciation rights and options			1,808				1,808
			2,703				2,703

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Other share-based compensation expense										
Other	8		(180	)	3	(20	)	(197	)	
Balance at June 30, 2014	41,563	10,000	156,999		896,776	(261,852	)	(1,615	)	
Net income					115,484				115,484	
Other comprehensive income (loss)						(58,556	)	(58,556	)	
Cash dividends — \$1.04 per share					(42,663	)		(42,663	)	
Purchases of common stock for treasury	(1,740	)				(76,515	)	(76,515	)	
Treasury shares issued for:										
Exercise of stock appreciation rights and options	34		552			415		967		
Performance share awards	12		(425	)		52		(373	)	
Restricted stock units	36		(1,312	)		76		(1,236	)	
Deferred compensation plans	1		24			21		45		
Compensation expense — stock appreciation rights and options			1,610					1,610		
Other share-based compensation expense			2,851					2,851		
Other	(1	)	(227	)	(49	)	(318	)	(594	)
Balance at June 30, 2015	39,905	\$ 10,000	\$ 160,072		\$ 969,548	\$ (338,121)		\$ (60,171	)	
								\$ 741,328		

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1: BUSINESS AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company" or "Applied") is a leading industrial distributor serving Maintenance Repair & Operations (MRO) and Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) customers in virtually every industry. In addition, Applied provides engineering, design and systems integration for industrial and fluid power applications, as well as customized mechanical, fabricated rubber and fluid power shop services. Applied also offers maintenance training and inventory management solutions that provide added value to its customers. Although the Company does not generally manufacture the products it sells, it does assemble and repair certain products and systems.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. For the year ended June 30, 2013 the financial results of the Company's Canadian and Mexican subsidiaries were included in the consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended May 31. During fiscal 2014, the Company eliminated the one month reporting lag for both the Canadian and Mexican subsidiaries in the first and third quarters respectively. See the "Change in Accounting Principle" section below for additional information related to the elimination of the reporting lag.

Foreign Currency

The financial statements of the Company's Canadian, Mexican, Australian and New Zealand subsidiaries are measured using local currencies as their functional currencies. Assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at current exchange rates, while income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates. Translation gains and losses are reported in other comprehensive income (loss) in the statements of consolidated comprehensive income. Gains and losses resulting from transactions denominated in foreign currencies are included in the statements of consolidated income as a component of other expense (income), net.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all short-term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

Marketable Securities

The primary marketable security investments of the Company include money market and mutual funds held in a rabbi trust for a non-qualified deferred compensation plan. These are included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets, are classified as trading securities, and reported at fair value based on quoted market prices. Changes in the fair value of the investments during the period are recorded in other expense (income), net in the statements of consolidated income.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company has a broad customer base representing many diverse industries across North America, Australia and New Zealand. As such, the Company does not believe that a significant concentration of credit risk exists in its accounts receivable. The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of deposits with commercial banks and regulated non-bank subsidiaries. While Applied monitors the creditworthiness of these institutions, a crisis in the financial systems could limit access to funds and/or result in the loss of principal. The terms of these deposits and investments provide that all monies are available to the Company upon demand.





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### Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

The Company evaluates the collectibility of trade accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. Initially, the Company estimates an allowance for doubtful accounts as a percentage of net sales based on historical bad debt experience. This initial estimate is adjusted based on recent trends of customers and industries estimated to be greater credit risks, trends within the entire customer pool, and changes in the overall aging of accounts receivable. Accounts are written off against the allowance when it becomes evident collection will not occur. While the Company has a large customer base that is geographically dispersed, a general economic downturn in any of the industry segments in which the Company operates could result in higher than expected defaults, and therefore, the need to revise estimates for bad debts.

### Inventories

Inventories are valued at the average cost method, using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for U.S. inventories and the average cost method for foreign inventories. The Company adopted the link chain dollar value LIFO method of accounting for U.S. inventories in fiscal 1974. At June 30, 2015, approximately 22.1% of the Company's domestic inventory dollars relate to LIFO layers added in the 1970s. The Company maintains five LIFO pools based on the following product groupings: bearings, power transmission products, rubber products, fluid power products and other products. LIFO layers and/or liquidations are determined consistently year-to-year.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of its slow moving or obsolete inventories at least quarterly. The Company estimates the recoverable cost of such inventory by product type while considering factors such as its age, historic and current demand trends, the physical condition of the inventory, as well as assumptions regarding future demand. The Company's ability to recover its cost for slow moving or obsolete inventory can be affected by such factors as general market conditions, future customer demand, and relationships with suppliers. Historically, the Company's inventories have demonstrated long shelf lives, are not highly susceptible to obsolescence, and, in certain instances, can be eligible for return under supplier return programs.

### Supplier Purchasing Programs

The Company enters into agreements with certain suppliers providing inventory purchase incentives. The Company's inventory purchase incentive arrangements are unique to each supplier and are generally annual programs ending at either the Company's fiscal year end or the supplier's year end; however, program length and ending dates can vary. Incentives are received in the form of cash or credits against purchases upon attainment of specified purchase volumes and are received either monthly, quarterly or annually. The incentives are generally a specified percentage of the Company's net purchases based upon achieving specific purchasing volume levels. These percentages can increase or decrease based on changes in the volume of purchases. The Company accrues for the receipt of these inventory purchase incentives based upon cumulative purchases of inventory. The percentage level utilized is based upon the estimated total volume of purchases expected during the life of the program. Supplier programs are analyzed each quarter to determine the appropriateness of the amount of purchase incentives accrued. Upon program completion, differences between estimates and actual incentives subsequently received have not been material. Benefits under these supplier purchasing programs are recognized under the Company's LIFO inventory accounting method as a reduction of cost of sales when the inventories representing these purchases are recorded as cost of sales. Accrued incentives expected to be settled as a credit against future purchases are reported on the consolidated balance sheet as an offset to amounts due to the related supplier.

### Property and Related Depreciation and Amortization

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets and is included in selling, distribution and administrative expenses in the accompanying statements of consolidated income. Buildings, building improvements and leasehold improvements are depreciated over ten to thirty years or the life of the lease if a shorter period, and equipment is depreciated over three to ten years. The Company capitalizes internal use software development costs in accordance with guidance on accounting for costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use. Amortization of software begins when it is ready for its intended use, and is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, generally not to exceed twelve years. Capitalized software and hardware costs are classified as property on the consolidated balance sheets. The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when

events or changes in circumstances indicate that the recorded value cannot be recovered from undiscounted future cash flows. Impairment losses, if any, would be measured based upon the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the assets.

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### Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill is recognized as the excess cost of an acquired entity over the net amount assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually as of January 1 or whenever changes in conditions indicate an evaluation should be completed. These conditions could include a significant change in the business climate, legal factors, operating performance indicators, competition, or sale or disposition of a significant portion of a reporting unit. The Company utilizes discounted cash flow models and market multiples for comparable businesses to determine the fair value of reporting units. Evaluating impairment requires significant judgment by management, including estimated future operating results, estimated future cash flows, the long-term rate of growth of the business, and determination of an appropriate discount rate. While the Company uses available information to prepare the estimates and evaluations, actual results could differ significantly.

The Company recognizes acquired identifiable intangible assets such as customer relationships, trade names, vendor relationships, and non-competition agreements apart from goodwill. Customer relationship identifiable intangibles are amortized using the sum-of-the-years-digits method over estimated useful lives consistent with assumptions used in the determination of their value. Amortization of all other finite-lived identifiable intangible assets is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated period of benefit. Amortization of identifiable intangible assets is included in selling, distribution and administrative expenses in the accompanying statements of consolidated income.

Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are reviewed for impairment when changes in conditions indicate carrying value may not be recoverable. Identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis or whenever changes in conditions indicate an evaluation should be completed. The Company does not currently have any indefinite lived identifiable intangible assets.

### Self-Insurance Liabilities

The Company maintains business insurance programs with significant self-insured retention covering workers' compensation, business, automobile, general product liability and other claims. The Company accrues estimated losses including those incurred but not reported using actuarial calculations, models and assumptions based on historical loss experience. The Company also maintains a self-insured health benefits plan which provides medical benefits to U.S. based employees electing coverage under the plan. The Company estimates its reserve for all unpaid medical claims, including those incurred but not reported, based on historical experience, adjusted as necessary based upon management's reasoned judgment.

### Revenue Recognition

Sales are recognized when there is evidence of an arrangement, the sales price is fixed, collectibility is reasonably assured and the product's title and risk of loss is transferred to the customer. Typically, these conditions are met when the product is shipped to the customer. The Company charges shipping and handling fees when products are shipped or delivered to a customer, and includes such amounts in net sales. The Company reports its sales net of actual sales returns and the amount of reserves established for anticipated sales returns based on historical rates. Sales tax collected from customers is excluded from net sales in the accompanying statements of consolidated income.

### Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company records freight payments to third parties in cost of sales and internal delivery costs in selling, distribution and administrative expenses in the accompanying statements of consolidated income. Internal delivery costs in selling, distribution and administrative expenses were approximately \$24,430, \$16,230 and \$15,560 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

### Income Taxes

Income taxes are determined based upon income and expenses recorded for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income taxes are recorded for estimated future tax effects of differences between the bases of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes, giving consideration to enacted tax laws. Uncertain tax positions meeting a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are recognized in accordance with the Income Taxes topic of the ASC (Accounting Standards Codification). The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits in the provision for income taxes.



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### Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation represents the cost related to share-based awards granted to employees under either the 2011 Long-Term Performance Plan or the 2007 Long-Term Performance Plan. The Company measures share-based compensation cost at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award and recognizes the cost over the requisite service period. Non-qualified stock appreciation rights (SARs) and stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to the closing market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant and the fair values are determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, which incorporates assumptions regarding the expected volatility, the expected option life, the risk-free interest rate and the expected dividend yield. SARs and stock option awards generally vest over four years of continuous service and have ten-year contractual terms. The fair value of restricted stock awards, restricted stock units (RSUs), and performance shares are based on the closing market price of Company common stock on the grant date.

### Treasury Shares

Shares of common stock repurchased by the Company are recorded at cost as treasury shares and result in a reduction of shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company uses the weighted-average cost method for determining the cost of shares reissued. The difference between the cost of the shares and the reissuance price is added to or deducted from additional paid-in capital.

### Changes in Accounting Principle

#### U.S. Inventory Costing Methodology

From fiscal 2013 through the end of fiscal 2014, the Company implemented SAP as its new enterprise resource planning system (ERP) at its U.S. service centers. As implementation occurred at each service center, the method used to apply the link chain dollar value last-in first-out (LIFO) method of accounting changed for the inventories at that location. The new inventory costing methodology utilizes the weighted-average cost method to determine the current year LIFO indices as well as any new LIFO layers established, whereas previously, current costs were used. Upon completion of the implementation, on July 1, 2014 the Company changed its accounting policy to the new method. Differences between amounts recognized in the financial statements during the implementation period and the previous accounting policy prior to July 1, 2014 were immaterial.

The Company believes that this change in accounting principle is preferable under the circumstances because weighted-average cost will provide a better reflection of actual transactions and inventory purchases, resulting in improved matching of actual costs and current revenues. This change will also result in greater consistency in inventory costing across the organization, as certain other U.S. locations were previously using weighted-average cost for similar LIFO calculations in their legacy inventory systems, and the new ERP system will make inventory costing a more efficient process within the U.S. ASC 250, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections," requires that unless it is impracticable to do so, the voluntary adoption of a new accounting principle should be done retrospectively to all prior periods. Before July 1, 2014, the Company's former ERP system did not capture weighted-average costs within the U.S. and the data needed to recalculate previous LIFO indices does not exist. Thus, the Company has concluded it is impracticable to recognize a cumulative effect or to retrospectively apply the effect of this change in accounting principle prior to July 1, 2014, but believes that those effects would be immaterial in all periods.

#### Alignment of Canadian Subsidiary Reporting

Effective July 1, 2013, the Company aligned the consolidation of the Company's Canadian subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements, which previously included the results on a one month reporting lag. The Company believes that this change in accounting principle is preferable as it provides contemporaneous reporting within our consolidated financial statements. In accordance with applicable accounting literature, the elimination of a one month reporting lag of a subsidiary is treated as a change in accounting principle and requires retrospective application. The Company determined that the effect of this change is not material to the financial statements for all periods presented and therefore, the Company has not presented retrospective application of this change. The net impact of the lag elimination was \$1,200 of income for the month of June 2013 and has been included within "Other (Income) Expense, net" on the statement of consolidated income for the year ended June 30, 2014. The statement of consolidated income for the year ended June 30, 2014 reflects the same results, had the financial statements been retrospectively adjusted, with the exception of net income which would have decreased by \$1,200. Net sales, operating income and net income

for the year ended June 30, 2013 would have decreased by \$1,050, \$600 and \$500 had the financial statements been retrospectively adjusted.

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### Alignment of Mexican Subsidiary Reporting

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company aligned the consolidation of the Company's Mexican subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements, which previously included the results on a one month reporting lag. The Company believes that this change in accounting principle is preferable as it provides contemporaneous reporting within our consolidated financial statements. In accordance with applicable accounting literature, the elimination of a one month reporting lag of a subsidiary is treated as a change in accounting principle and requires retrospective application. The Company determined that the effect of this change is not material to the financial statements for all periods presented and therefore, the Company has not presented retrospective application of this change. The net impact of the lag elimination was \$200 of income for the month of December 2013 and has been included within "Other (Income) Expense, net" on the statement of consolidated income for year ended June 30, 2014. Net sales, operating income and net income for the year ended June 30, 2014 would have decreased by \$1,100, \$100 and \$250 had the financial statements been retrospectively adjusted. Net sales, operating income and net income for the year ended June 30, 2013 would have decreased by \$900, \$400 and \$250 had the financial statements been retrospectively adjusted.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued its final standard on the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. The standard, issued as Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-09, outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in the accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry specific guidance. The core principle of this model is that "an entity recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services." On July 9, 2015, the FASB agreed to delay the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year. In accordance with the delay, the update is effective for financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, but not before financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company has not determined the impact of this pronouncement on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In June 2014, the FASB issued its final standard on accounting for share-based payments when the terms of an award provide that a performance target could be achieved after the requisite service period. The standard, issued as ASU 2014-12, clarifies that a performance target that affects vesting and that can be achieved after the requisite service period, should be treated as a performance condition. The update is effective for financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The Company has not determined the impact of this pronouncement on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In April 2015, the FASB issued its final standard on simplifying the presentation of debt issue costs. This standard, issued as ASU 2015-03, requires that all costs incurred to issue debt be presented in the balance sheet as a direct reduction from the carrying value of the debt, similar to the presentation of debt discounts. This update is effective for financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The impact of the adoption of this guidance will result in the reclassification of the unamortized debt issuance costs on the consolidated balance sheets, which were \$622 and \$703 at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

### NOTE 2: BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

The operating results of all acquired entities are included within the consolidated operating results of the Company from the date of each respective acquisition.

#### Knox Acquisition

On July 1, 2014, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Knox Oil Field Supply Inc. ("Knox"), headquartered in San Angelo, Texas, for total consideration of \$132,000, including cash paid of \$118,000 at closing. The primary reason for the acquisition of Knox is to complement and expand the Company's capabilities to serve the upstream oil and gas industry in the United States. As a distributor of oilfield supplies and related services, this business is included in the Service Center Based Distribution Segment. The Company funded the acquisition by drawing \$120,000 from the previously uncommitted shelf facility with Prudential Investment Management at a fixed interest rate of 3.19% with an average seven year life. The remaining \$14,000 purchase price will be paid as acquisition holdback payments on the first three anniversaries of the acquisition with interest at a fixed rate of 1.50%



per annum.

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The following table summarizes the consideration transferred, assets acquired, and liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of Knox based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date:

	Knox Acquisition 2015
Accounts receivable	\$19,100
Inventories	18,800
Property	3,900
Identifiable intangible assets	58,500
Goodwill	63,200
Total assets acquired	163,500
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,200
Deferred income taxes	24,300
Net assets acquired	\$132,000
Purchase price	\$132,800
Reconciliation of fair value transferred:	
Working Capital Adjustments	(800 )
Total Consideration	\$132,000

None of the goodwill acquired is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The goodwill recognized is attributable primarily to expected synergies and other benefits that the Company believes will result from the acquisition of Knox.

Reliance Acquisition

On May 1, 2014, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Reliance Industrial Products (“Reliance”), headquartered in Nisku, Alberta, Canada, with operations in Western Canada and the Western United States, for a total purchase price in the amount of \$188,500. The primary reasons for the acquisition are to provide the Company enhanced capabilities to serve the upstream oil and gas industry in the United States and Canada. A distributor of fluid conveyance and oilfield supplies, this business is included in the Service Center Based Distribution Segment. The Company funded the acquisition by using available cash in Canada in the amount of \$31,900, existing revolving credit facilities of \$36,600 and a new \$100,000 five year term loan facility, with the remainder of \$20,000 to be paid in equal amounts as acquisition holdback payments on the first two anniversaries of the acquisition, plus interest at 2% per annum.

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The following table summarizes the consideration transferred, assets acquired, and liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of Reliance based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date:

	Reliance Acquisition 2014
Accounts receivable	\$20,600
Inventories	22,900
Other current assets	6,000
Property	12,900
Identifiable intangible assets	73,200
Goodwill	79,500
Total assets acquired	215,100
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15,800
Deferred income taxes	19,500
Net assets acquired	\$179,800
Purchase price	\$188,500
Reconciliation of fair value transferred:	
Cash acquired	(1,400 )
Working capital adjustments	(8,200 )
Debt assumed	900
Total Consideration	\$179,800

None of the goodwill acquired is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The goodwill recognized is attributable primarily to expected synergies and other benefits that the Company believes will result from the acquisition of Reliance.

The Company incurred \$1,448 in third party costs during fiscal 2014 pertaining to the acquisition of Reliance. These expenses are included in the selling, distribution and administration expense line in the statement of consolidated income for the year ended June 30, 2014.

#### Knox and Reliance Pro Forma Results (Unaudited)

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations have been prepared as if the Reliance acquisition (including the related acquisition costs) had occurred at the beginning of fiscal 2013 and the Knox acquisition (including the related acquisition costs) had occurred at the beginning of fiscal 2014:

Pro forma, year ended June 30:	2014	2013
Sales	\$2,687,903	\$2,600,453
Operating income	\$184,164	\$187,419
Net income	\$121,158	\$128,779
Diluted net income per share	\$2.86	\$3.03

These pro forma amounts have been calculated after applying the Company's accounting policies and adjusting the results to reflect additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to property, plant, and equipment, and amortizable intangible assets had been applied as of July 1, 2013. In addition, pro forma adjustments have been made for the interest expense that would have been incurred as a result of the indebtedness used to finance the acquisitions. The pro forma net income amounts also incorporate an adjustment to the recorded income tax expense for the income tax effect of the pro forma adjustments described above. These pro forma results of operations do not include any anticipated synergies or other effects of the planned integration of Reliance and Knox; accordingly, such pro forma adjustments do not purport to be indicative of the results of operations that actually would have resulted had the acquisitions occurred as of the date indicated or that may result in the future.



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## Other Fiscal 2015 Acquisitions

Other acquisitions during the year include the acquisition of substantially all of the net assets of Rodamientos y Derivados del Norte S.A. de C.V., a Mexican distributor of bearings and power transmission products and related products, and Great Southern Bearings / Northam Bearings, a Western Australia distributor of bearings and power transmission products on July 1, 2014 as well as Ira Pump and Supply Inc. (Ira Pump) a Texas distributor of oilfield pumps and supplies on November 3, 2014. These companies are included in the Service Center Based Distribution Segment. The total combined consideration for these acquisitions was approximately \$54,900. Net tangible assets acquired were \$21,200 and intangibles including goodwill were \$33,700, based upon estimated fair values at the acquisition date. The estimated fair values related to Ira Pump are preliminary and subject to adjustment. The Company funded these acquisitions from borrowings under our existing debt facilities. Total acquisition holdback payments of \$6,900 will be paid at various times through July 2017. The results of operations for the Mexican, Australian and Ira Pump acquisitions are not material for any period presented.

## Other Fiscal 2014 Acquisitions

In December 2013, the Company acquired substantially all of the net assets of Texas Oilpatch Services Corporation, a Texas distributor of bearings, oil seals, power transmission products, and related replacement parts to the oilfield industry. The acquired business is included in the Service Center Based Distribution segment. The purchase price for this acquisition was \$17,000, tangible assets acquired was \$3,863 and intangibles, including goodwill was \$13,137. The purchase price includes \$2,550 of acquisition holdback payments which have been paid into an escrow account controlled by a third party. The acquisition price and the results of operations of the acquired entity are not material in relation to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## Fiscal 2013 Acquisitions

In December 2012, the Company acquired substantially all of the net assets of Norma Bearings, Inc., a distributor of bearings and power transmission products, located in Laval, Quebec. The acquired business is included in the Service Center Based Distribution segment. In December 2012, the Company acquired substantially all of the net assets of Parts Associates, Inc., a distributor of maintenance supplies and solutions, headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio. The acquired business is included in the Service Center Based Distribution segment. In November 2012, the Company acquired substantially all of the net assets of Hyquip, Inc., a Wisconsin distributor of a broad line of hydraulic, rubber and plastic industrial hose and tubing, plus related accessories. The acquired business is included in the Fluid Power Businesses segment. In September 2012, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Bearings & Oil Seals Specialists Inc., a distributor of gaskets, seals, bearing and power transmission products, located in Hamilton, Ontario. The acquired business is included in the Service Center Based Distribution segment. In August 2012, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of SKF Group's company-owned distribution business in Australia and New Zealand ("Applied Australia"). As one of the largest bearing suppliers in these markets, Applied Australia also distributes seals, lubrication products, and power transmission products. The acquired business is included in the Service Center Based Distribution segment.

The following table summarizes the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed for these acquisitions:

	2013
Accounts receivable	\$7,500
Inventories	23,700
Other current assets	200
Property	1,100
Identifiable Intangibles assets	19,800
Goodwill	24,400
Total assets acquired	76,700
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,900
Other current liabilities	6,200
Net assets acquired	\$68,600
Purchase price	\$68,600



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The purchase price included \$1,015 that was deferred, some of which has been paid as acquisition holdback payments in fiscal 2015 and 2014. Additional 2013 pro-forma information has not been included as it is not material.

**Holdback Liabilities for Acquisitions**

Acquisition holdback payments of approximately \$19,200, \$6,500 and \$3,900 will be made in fiscal 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The related liabilities for these payments are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in other current liabilities for the amounts due in fiscal year 2016 and other liabilities for the amounts due in fiscal years 2017 through 2018.

**NOTE 3: INVENTORIES**

Inventories consist of the following:

June 30,	2015	2014
U.S. inventories at average cost	\$397,524	\$363,692
Foreign inventories at average cost	116,674	123,468
	514,198	487,160
Less: Excess of average cost over LIFO cost for U.S. inventories	151,779	151,413
Inventories on consolidated balance sheets	\$362,419	\$335,747

In fiscal 2013, reductions in U.S. inventories, primarily in the bearings pool, resulted in liquidation of LIFO inventory quantities carried at lower costs prevailing in prior years. The overall impact of LIFO layer liquidations increased gross profit by \$6,300 in fiscal 2013. There were no LIFO layer liquidations in fiscal 2015 or 2014.

**NOTE 4: GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLES**

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for both the Service Center Based Distribution Segment and the Fluid Power Businesses segment for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Service Center Based Distribution	Fluid Power Businesses	Total
Balance at July 1, 2013	\$105,920	\$929	\$106,849
Goodwill acquired during the year	84,798	—	84,798
Other, primarily currency translation	1,847	—	1,847
Balance at June 30, 2014	192,565	929	193,494
Goodwill acquired during the year	77,728	—	77,728
Other, primarily currency translation	(16,816)	) —	(16,816)
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$253,477	\$929	\$254,406

At June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, accumulated goodwill impairment losses subsequent to fiscal year 2002 totaled \$36,605 and relate entirely to the Fluid Power Businesses segment.

The Company has seven reporting units and performed its annual goodwill impairment assessment as of January 1, 2015. The Company concluded that five of the reporting units had material excesses of fair value compared to their carrying amounts. The Company concluded that two reporting units (Canada service center and Australia / New Zealand) had excess fair value of approximately \$39,000 and \$4,000 or 15% and 14%, respectively when compared to the carrying amounts of approximately \$258,000 and \$28,000, respectively. The techniques used in the Company's impairment test have incorporated a number of assumptions that the Company believes to be reasonable and to reflect market conditions forecast at the assessment date. Assumptions in estimating future cash flows are subject to a high degree of judgment. The Company makes all efforts to forecast future cash flows as accurately as possible with the information available at the time the forecast is made. To this end, the Company evaluates the appropriateness of its assumptions as well as its overall forecasts by comparing projected results of upcoming years with actual results of preceding years and validating that differences therein are reasonable. Key assumptions, all of which are Level 3 inputs, relate to pricing trends, inventory costs, discount rate, customer demand, and the long-term growth and foreign exchange rates. A number of benchmarks from independent industry and other economic publications were also used. Changes in future actual results, assumptions and estimates after the assessment date may lead to an outcome where impairment charges would be required in future





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periods. Specifically, actual results may vary from the Company's forecasts and such variations may be material and unfavorable, thereby triggering the need for future impairment tests where the conclusions may differ in reflection of prevailing market conditions.

The Company's identifiable intangible assets resulting from business combinations are amortized over their estimated period of benefit and consist of the following:

June 30, 2015	Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Finite-Lived Intangibles:			
Customer relationships	\$225,332	\$65,789	\$159,543
Trade names	42,689	13,187	29,502
Vendor relationships	14,465	7,258	7,207
Non-competition agreements	4,578	2,002	2,576
Total Intangibles	\$287,064	\$88,236	\$198,828
June 30, 2014	Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Finite-Lived Intangibles:			
Customer relationships	\$170,395	\$48,285	\$122,110
Trade names	36,912	10,394	26,518
Vendor relationships	15,446	6,628	8,818
Non-competition agreements	3,322	1,260	2,062
Total Intangibles	\$226,075	\$66,567	\$159,508

Amounts include the impact of foreign currency translation. Fully amortized amounts are written off.

During 2015, the Company acquired identifiable intangible assets with an acquisition cost allocation and weighted-average life as follows:

	Acquisition Cost Allocation	Weighted-Average Life
Customer relationships	\$68,078	19.5 years
Trade names	7,627	14.7 years
Non-competition agreements	1,664	5.0 years
Total Intangibles Acquired	\$77,369	18.7 years

Amortization of identifiable intangibles totaled \$25,797, \$14,023 and \$13,233 in fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and is included in selling, distribution and administrative expenses in the statements of consolidated income. Future amortization expense based on the Company's identifiable intangible assets as of June 30, 2015 is estimated to be \$24,600 for 2016, \$23,000 for 2017, \$20,900 for 2018, \$19,200 for 2019 and \$17,500 for 2020.

A significant portion of our intangible assets relate to recent acquisitions that primarily operate in the oil and gas sectors. Considering the recent downturn in the energy market, a prolonged period of low oil and natural gas prices may result in asset impairments, including potential impairment of the carrying value of our goodwill and finite-lived intangible assets.

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## NOTE 5: DEBT

## Revolving Credit Facility

The Company has a revolving credit facility with a group of banks expiring in May 2017. This agreement provides for unsecured borrowings of up to \$150,000. Fees on this facility range from 0.09% to 0.175% per year based upon the Company's leverage ratio at each quarter end. Borrowings under this agreement carry variable interest rates tied to either LIBOR, prime, or the bank's cost of funds at the Company's discretion. This agreement also enables the Company to refinance this debt on a long-term basis. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company had \$52,000 and \$69,000, respectively, outstanding under this credit facility. Unused lines under this facility, net of outstanding letters of credit of \$3,764 to secure certain insurance obligations, totaled \$94,236 at June 30, 2015 and are available to fund future acquisitions or other capital and operating requirements. The weighted-average interest rate on the loans outstanding on the revolving credit facility as of June 30, 2015 was 1.15%.

Additionally, the Company had letters of credit outstanding with a separate bank, not associated with the revolving credit agreement, in the amount of \$1,841, in order to secure certain insurance obligations.

## Long-Term Borrowings

The Company entered into a \$100,000 unsecured five-year term loan with a group of banks in April 2014 with a final maturity date in April 2019. Borrowings under this agreement carry a variable interest rate tied to LIBOR, which at June 30, 2015 was a rate of 1.19%. The term loan has an outstanding amount of \$96,875 and \$99,375 at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In April 2014 the Company assumed \$2,359 of debt as a part of the headquarters facility acquisition. The 1.5% fixed interest rate note is held by the State of Ohio Development Services Agency with a remaining term of nine years, maturing in May 2024. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, \$2,120 and \$2,337 was outstanding, respectively.

At June 30, 2015, the Company had borrowings outstanding under its unsecured shelf facility agreement with Prudential Investment Management of \$170,000. The "Series C" notes have a principal amount of \$120,000 and carry a fixed interest rate of 3.19%, which is due in equal principal payments in July 2020, 2021 and 2022. The "Series D" notes have a principle amount of \$50,000 and carry a fixed interest rate of 3.21% which is due in equal principal payments in October 2019 and 2023. As of June 30, 2015, \$50,000 in additional financing was available under this facility.

The table below summarizes the aggregate maturities of amounts outstanding under long-term borrowing arrangements for each of the next five years:

Fiscal Year	Aggregate Maturity
2016	\$3,349
2017	\$57,227
2018	\$5,856
2019	\$83,359
2020	\$25,238
Thereafter	\$145,966

## Covenants

The revolving credit facility, the term loan agreement, and the unsecured shelf facility contain restrictive covenants regarding liquidity, net worth, financial ratios, and other covenants. At June 30, 2015, the most restrictive of these covenants required that the Company have net indebtedness less than three times consolidated income before, interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

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## NOTE 6: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Marketable securities measured at fair value at June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 totaled \$9,330 and \$11,011, respectively. The majority of these marketable securities are held in a rabbi trust for a non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The marketable securities are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets and their fair values were valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy).

As of June 30, 2015, the carrying value of the Company's fixed interest rate debt outstanding under its unsecured shelf facility agreement with Prudential Investment Management approximates fair value (Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy).

The revolving credit facility and the term loan contain variable interest rates and their carrying values approximate fair value (Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy).

## NOTE 7: INCOME TAXES

## Income Before Income Taxes

The components of income before income taxes are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	2015	2014	2013
U.S.	\$152,618	\$147,980	\$153,546
Foreign	23,253	18,282	24,119
Income before income taxes	\$175,871	\$166,262	\$177,665

## Provision

The provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of:

Year Ended June 30,	2015	2014	2013
Current:			
Federal	\$52,861	\$50,455	\$38,859
State and local	6,884	6,576	5,736
Foreign	5,603	4,619	4,742
Total current	65,348	61,650	49,337
Deferred:			
Federal	(3,799 )	(5,328 )	10,277
State and local	(153 )	(267 )	346
Foreign	(1,009 )	(2,614 )	(444 )
Total deferred	(4,961 )	(8,209 )	10,179
Total	\$60,387	\$53,441	\$59,516

The exercise of non-qualified stock appreciation rights and options during fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013 resulted in \$352, \$1,462 and \$1,675, respectively, of income tax benefits to the Company derived from the difference between the market price at the date of exercise and the option price. Vesting of stock awards and other stock compensation in fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013 resulted in \$690, \$1,211 and \$890, respectively, of incremental income tax benefits over the amounts previously reported for financial reporting purposes. These tax benefits were recorded in additional paid-in capital.

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## Effective Tax Rates

The following reconciles the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate:

Year Ended June 30,	2015		2014		2013	
Statutory income tax rate	35.0	%	35.0	%	35.0	%
Effects of:						
State and local taxes	2.5	%	2.4	%	2.3	%
U.S. tax on foreign income, net	—	%	(1.6)	)%	—	%
Foreign income taxes	(2.5)	)%	(2.6)	)%	(2.3)	)%
Deductible dividend	(0.5)	)%	(0.5)	)%	(0.5)	)%
Valuation Allowance	0.5	%	—	%	—	%
Other, net	(0.7)	)%	(0.6)	)%	(1.0)	)%
Effective income tax rate	34.3	%	32.1	%	33.5	%

## Consolidated Balance Sheets

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

June 30,	2015		2014	
Deferred tax assets:				
Compensation liabilities not currently deductible	\$28,902		\$30,662	
Expenses and reserves not currently deductible	9,115		8,364	
Goodwill and intangibles	7,363		8,294	
Foreign tax credit	1,155		—	
Net operating loss carryforwards (expiring in years 2017-2034)	860		386	
Other	289		281	
Total deferred tax assets	47,684		47,987	
Less: Valuation allowance	(917)	)	—	)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	46,767		47,987	
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Inventories	(5,499)	)	(6,490)	)
Goodwill and intangibles	(38,707)	)	(23,254)	)
Depreciation and differences in property bases	(9,328)	)	(10,219)	)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(53,534)	)	(39,963)	)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) assets	\$(6,767)	)	\$8,024	)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) assets are classified as follows:				
Other current assets	\$13,293		\$11,371	
Deferred tax assets (long-term)	97		21,166	
Other liabilities	(20,157)	)	(24,513)	)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) assets	\$(6,767)	)	\$8,024	)

Valuation allowances are provided against deferred tax assets where it is considered more-likely-than-not that the Company will not realize the benefit of such assets. The remaining net deferred tax asset is the amount management believes is more-likely-than-not of being realized. The realization of these deferred tax assets can be impacted by changes to tax laws, statutory rates and future income levels.

U.S. federal income taxes are provided on the portion of non-U.S. subsidiaries' income that is not considered to be permanently reinvested outside the U.S. and may be remitted to the U.S. At June 30, 2015, undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries considered to be permanently reinvested and for which no U.S. tax has been provided totaled approximately \$139,042. Determination of the net amount of the unrecognized tax liability with respect to the distribution of these earnings is not practicable; however, foreign tax credits would be available to partially reduce U.S. income taxes in the event of a distribution.

In 2014, the Company recognized a tax benefit of \$2,804 related to U.S. tax on foreign income which reduced the Company's effective tax rate by approximately 1.6%. This tax benefit was due to the reversal of taxes previously



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accrued on a portion of the undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries applicable to a change in the permanent reinvestment assertion. In 2015, \$17,793 of cash was distributed by one of the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries as a non-taxable return of capital. All undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries are considered to be permanently reinvested outside of the U.S. at June 30, 2015.

**Unrecognized Income Tax Benefits**

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in U.S. federal, various state, local and foreign jurisdictions. The following table sets forth the changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

Year Ended June 30,	2015	2014	2013
Unrecognized Income Tax Benefits at beginning of the year	\$2,364	\$2,655	\$1,539
Current year tax positions	472	730	957
Prior year tax positions	—	—	790
Expirations of statutes of limitations	(160 )	(1,007 )	(565 )
Settlements	(72 )	(14 )	(66 )
Unrecognized Income Tax Benefits at end of year	\$2,604	\$2,364	\$2,655

Included in the balance of unrecognized income tax benefits at June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013 are \$2,377, \$2,104 and \$2,342, respectively, of income tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective income tax rate.

During 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company recognized \$49 and \$16 and \$3 of expense, respectively, for interest and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits in its statements of consolidated income. The Company had a liability for penalties and interest of \$497 and \$449 as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company does not anticipate a significant change to the total amount of unrecognized income tax benefits within the next twelve months.

The Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for the tax years 2012 through 2015 and to state and local income tax examinations for the tax years 2009 through 2015. In addition, the Company is subject to foreign income tax examinations for the tax years 2008 through 2015.

The Company's unrecognized income tax benefits are included in other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets since payment of cash is not expected within one year.

**NOTE 8: SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY****Treasury Shares**

At June 30, 2015, 596 shares of the Company's common stock held as treasury shares were restricted as collateral under escrow arrangements relating to change in control and director and officer indemnification agreements.

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## Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Changes in the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, is comprised of the following:

	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale	Postemployment benefits	Total Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
Balance at July 1, 2012	\$1,718	\$(58	) \$ (6,229	) \$(4,569
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,358	) 6	1,967	615
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	533	533
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(1,358	) 6	2,500	1,148
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$360	\$(52	) \$ (3,729	) \$(3,421
Other comprehensive income (loss)	629	73	871	1,573
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	233	233
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	629	73	1,104	1,806
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$989	\$21	\$ (2,625	) \$(1,615
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(58,233	) (25	) (472	) (58,730
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	174	174
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(58,233	) (25	) (298	) (58,556
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$(57,244	) \$(4	) \$ (2,923	) \$(60,171

## Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Details of other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	Year Ended June 30, 2015			2014			2013		
	Pre-Tax Amount	Tax Expense (Benefit)	Net Amount	Pre-Tax Amount	Tax Expense (Benefit)	Net Amount	Pre-Tax Amount	Tax Expense (Benefit)	Net Amount
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$(58,233)	\$—	\$(58,233)	\$629	\$—	\$629	\$(1,358)	\$—	\$(1,358)
Postemployment benefits:									
Actuarial gain (loss) on remeasurement	(776	) (304	) (472	) 1,402	531	871	3,153	1,186	1,967
Reclassification of actuarial losses and prior service cost into SD&A expense and included in net periodic pension costs	286	112	174	382	149	233	872	339	533
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities available	(38	) (13	) (25	) 112	39	73	10	4	6

for sale

Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(58,761)	\$(205 )	\$(58,556)	\$2,525	\$719	\$1,806	\$2,677	\$1,529	\$1,148
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Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net income per share includes the dilutive effect of potential common shares outstanding. Under the two-class method of computing net income per share, non-vested share-based payment awards that contain rights to receive non-forfeitable dividends are considered participating securities. The Company's participating securities include RSUs and restricted stock awards. The Company calculated basic and diluted net income per share under both the treasury



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stock method and the two-class method. For the years presented there were no material differences in the net income per share amounts calculated using the two methods. Accordingly, the treasury stock method is disclosed below. The following table presents amounts used in computing net income per share and the effect on the weighted-average number of shares of dilutive potential common shares:

Year Ended June 30,	2015	2014	2013
Net Income	\$115,484	\$112,821	\$118,149
Average Shares Outstanding:			