

UNIVERSAL SECURITY INSTRUMENTS INC  
Form DEFR14A  
August 03, 2017

**SCHEDULE 14A**

**(Rule 14a-101)**

**INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT**

**SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION**

**Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities**

**Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No. )**

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement  Confidential, for Use of the,  
Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material Pursuant to Rule 14a-11(c) or Rule 14a-12

**Universal Security Instruments, Inc.**

(Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

N/A

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(4) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (Set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

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Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4)Date Filed:

**Universal Security Instruments, Inc.**

**11407 Cronhill Drive, Suite A**

**Owings Mills, Maryland 21117**

**Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders**

**to be held NOVEMBER 15, 2017**

*To the Shareholders of Universal Security Instruments, Inc.:*

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Universal Security Instruments, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the “Company”) will be held at the offices of the Company, 11407 Cronhill Drive, Suite A, Owings Mills, Maryland, on Wednesday November 15, 2017 at 8:30 a.m., local time, for the following purposes:

1. To elect one (1) director for a three (3) year term ending at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held in 2020 and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.
2. To vote on a non-binding resolution approving the compensation of the executive officers named in the proxy statement.
3. To authorize the Board of Directors to accept the auditors selected by the Audit Committee of an outside auditing firm for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2018.
4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournments or postponements thereof.

The Board of Directors has fixed September 18, 2017 as the record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the meeting.

**Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for**

**the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on November 15, 2017**

Pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, we have elected to provide access to our proxy materials over the Internet, allowing us to provide the information shareholders need, while lowering delivery and printing expenses. On or about September 26, 2017, we mailed to our shareholders a notice containing instructions on how our shareholders may access online our 2017 Proxy Statement and 2017 Annual Report to Shareholders. Our Annual Report to Shareholders does not constitute a part of the proxy solicitation material, but provides you with additional information about the Company. These materials are available on the following website: <http://www.usiannualmeeting.com>.

We invite your attention to each of these documents, and we invite you to attend the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, in person.

By Order of the Board of Directors

James B. Huff  
*Secretary*

Owings Mills, Maryland

September 26, 2017

**EVEN IF YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE MEETING IN PERSON, PLEASE COMPLETE, SIGN AND DATE A PROXY CARD, WHICH IS AVAILABLE TO YOU ONLINE, OR UPON REQUEST, AND RETURN IT PROMPTLY TO US. IF YOU ATTEND THE MEETING IN PERSON, YOU MAY REVOKE YOUR PROXY AND VOTE IN PERSON AT THE MEETING.**

**Universal Security Instruments, Inc.**

**11407 Cronhill Drive, Suite A**

**Owings Mills, Maryland 21117**

**(410) 363-3000**

**Proxy Statement**

The accompanying proxy is solicited by the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Universal Security Instruments, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the “Company”), in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on November 15, 2017, or at any adjournments or postponements thereof, for the purposes set forth in the accompanying notice of the meeting. The Board has fixed the close of business on September 18, 2017 as the record date (the “Record Date”) for the determination of shareholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the meeting. On that date, there were outstanding 2,312,887 shares of the Company’s Common Stock par value \$.01 per share (the “Shares”).

Pursuant to the e-proxy rules and regulations adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), we have elected to provide access to our proxy materials over the Internet. On or about September 26, 2017, we mailed to our shareholders a notice (the “E-Proxy Notice”) containing instructions on how to access online our 2017 Proxy Statement, and Annual Report to Shareholders. If you would like to receive a printed copy of our proxy materials, you should follow the instructions for requesting proxy materials included in the E-Proxy Notice. These materials will be available free of charge and will be sent to you within three business days of your request. Our Annual Report to Shareholders does not constitute a part of the proxy solicitation material, but provides you with additional information about the Company.

Each record holder of Shares on the Record Date is entitled to one vote for each Share held on all matters to come before the meeting, including the election of directors. Because most of our shareholders cannot attend the Annual Meeting in person, it is necessary for a large number to be represented by proxy. Shareholders may vote by completing a proxy card and mailing it to us at our address above. Please check the information forwarded by your bank, broker or other holder of record to see what options are available to you. A proxy may be revoked at any time before its exercise by the filing of a written revocation with James B. Huff, Corporate Secretary of the Company, by timely providing a later-dated proxy, or by voting by ballot at the Annual Meeting. Mere attendance at the Annual Meeting will not revoke a proxy, and if you are a beneficial owner of shares not registered in your own name, you will need additional documentation from your record holder to vote personally at the Annual Meeting.

A quorum for the Annual Meeting consists of a majority of the issued and outstanding Shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote. Under Maryland law, unless a corporation’s charter or bylaws provide otherwise, directors are elected by a plurality of all votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present, and for all other matters (except for certain extraordinary matters for which Maryland law requires a higher proportion) a majority of the all of the votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present is sufficient for approval. The Company’s Bylaws provide that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of all of the votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present is necessary for the election of directors or for the taking or authorization of any action by the shareholders.

## Beneficial Ownership

The following table reflects the names and addresses of the only persons known to the Company to be the beneficial owners of 5% or more of the Shares outstanding as of the Record Date. For purposes of calculating beneficial ownership, Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”) requires inclusion of Shares that may be acquired within sixty days of the Record Date. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to this table, beneficial ownership of Shares represents sole voting and investment power with respect to those Shares.

<b>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</b>	<b>Shares Beneficially Owned</b>	<b>Percent of Class</b>
Lenox Financial Services, Inc.	740,645 <sup>(1)</sup>	32.0%

Represents shares of common stock beneficially owned, based on a Schedule 13G/A filed on June 28, 2016, by Lenox Financial Services, Inc. which lists its address as 322 Alana Drive, New Lenox, Illinois 60451. In such filing, <sup>(1)</sup>Lenox Financial Services, Inc. indicates that it has sole voting and dispositive power with respect to 14,500 shares of the Company’s common stock, and shared voting and dispositive power with respect to 726,145 shares of the Company’s common stock.

## Election of Directors

The Board currently consists of four directors. The Company's directors are divided into three classes and are elected for terms of three years each and until their successors are elected and qualify. The independent members of the Board, serving as a nominating committee, have nominated Harvey B. Grossblatt for election as director at the 2017 Annual Meeting to serve for a term of three years and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. A majority of all of the votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present is necessary for the election of directors. Withholding of votes will have the effect of a vote against, and abstentions and broker non-votes with respect to Shares otherwise present at the Annual Meeting in person or by proxy will have no effect on the result of the vote although they will be considered present for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum.

Unless contrary instruction is given, the person named in the proxy solicited by the Board will vote each such proxy for the election of the named nominee. If the nominee is unable to serve, the Shares represented by all properly executed proxies which have not been revoked will be voted for the election of such substitute as the Board may recommend or the Board may reduce the size of the Board to eliminate the vacancy. At this time, the Board does not anticipate that the nominee will be unavailable to serve.

The following table sets forth, for the nominees and each continuing director, his name, age as of the Record Date, the year he first became a director of the Company, the expiration of his current term, and whether such individual has been determined by the Board to be "independent" as defined in Section 803.A. of the NYSE MKT LLC Company Guide. There are no known arrangements or understandings between any director or nominee for director of the Company and any other person pursuant to which such director or nominee has been selected as a director or nominee.

<b>Director Current Term</b>				
<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Since</u>	<u>to Expire</u>	<u>Independent</u>
Cary Luskin	59	2002	2019	Yes
Ira F. Bormel	55	2008	2019	Yes
Harvey B. Grossblatt	71	1996	2017	No
Ronald A. Seff, M.D.	68	2002	2018	Yes

*Presented below is certain information concerning the nominees and directors continuing in office. Unless otherwise stated, all directors and nominees have held the positions indicated for at least the past five years.*

**Harvey B. Grossblatt** was Chief Financial Officer of the Company from 1983 until August 2004, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company from 1988 until August 2004, Chief Operating Officer of the Company from April 2003

through August 2004, and Chief Executive Officer since August 2004.

Mr. Grossblatt is well qualified to serve as a member of the Board due to his more than a quarter century experience as a member of the Company's senior management and detailed knowledge of the Company's operations and home safety products industry.

**Ronald A. Seff, M.D.** has been in the private practice of ophthalmology since 1977. From 1977 until 1998, Dr. Seff practiced with, and was a senior executive of, a large medical practice with four offices in Maryland.

Dr. Seff is well qualified to serve as a member of the Board due to his extensive practical business experience gained as a senior executive of a large medical practice in which Dr. Seff had responsibility for a wide range of business functions. Dr. Seff serves on the Audit and Compensation Committees of the Company and has a broad understanding of the Company, its management, and its operations.

**Cary Luskin** has been in the retail electronic business since 1978. Since 1998, Mr. Luskin has been President of The Big Screen Store, Inc., a chain of large-screen television retail stores.

Mr. Luskin is well qualified to serve as a member of the Board due to his extensive experience in the retail electronics business and senior executive of a public company.

**Ira F. Bormel** was appointed by the Board on July 24, 2008. Since 1999, Mr. Bormel has served as chief financial officer of Berman Enterprises LLC and related companies, a Maryland based owner, developer and manager of office and retail commercial properties. Mr. Bormel is also a former chief financial officer of the Company.

Mr. Bormel is well qualified to serve as a member of the Board due to his experience as chief financial officer of a multi-million dollar business and his familiarity with the Company's business and industry.

## Corporate Governance

*Board of Directors.* During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Board met four times [IT DID?]. No incumbent director attended fewer than 75% of the total number of meetings of the Board of the Company held during the year and the total number of meetings held by all committees on which the director served during such year. Board members are expected to attend the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, and all incumbent directors, other than Mr. Luskin, attended the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Board has the following committees, each of which meets at scheduled times:

*Audit Committee.* The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board to assist the Board in its duty to oversee the Company's accounting, financial reporting and internal control functions and the audit of the Company's financial statements. The Committee's responsibilities include, among others, direct responsibility for hiring, firing, overseeing the work of and determining the compensation for the Company's independent auditors, who report directly to the Audit Committee. The members of the Audit Committee during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 were Mr. Bormel (Chairman), Dr. Seff and Mr. Luskin. None of the Audit Committee members is an employee of the Company and each is independent under existing NYSE MKT and SEC requirements. The Board has examined the SEC's definition of "audit committee financial expert" and determined that Mr. Bormel satisfies this definition. Accordingly, Mr. Bormel has been designated by the Board as the Company's audit committee financial expert. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Audit Committee met four times. The Board has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee, which is available on the Company's website, [www.universalsecurity.com](http://www.universalsecurity.com), under the "Investor Relations" tab.

*Nominations.* The independent members of the Company's Board of Directors acts as a nominating committee for the annual selection of its nominees for election as directors, and the Board held one meeting during the 2017 fiscal year in order to make nominations for directors. The Board has not adopted a charter with respect to the nominating committee function. The Board of Directors believes that the interests of the Company's shareholders are served by relegating the nominations process to the Board members who are independent from management. While the Board

will consider nominees recommended by shareholders, it has not actively solicited recommendations from the Company's shareholders for nominees, nor established any procedures for this purpose. In considering prospective nominees, the Board will consider the prospect's relevant financial and business experience, the integrity and dedication of the prospect, his independence and other factors the Board deems relevant. The Board of Directors will apply the same criteria to nominees recommended by shareholders as those recommended by the full Board. Nominations for director may be made by shareholders, provided such nominations comply with certain timing and informational requirements set forth in the Company's Bylaws. See "Other Matters" elsewhere in this Proxy Statement.

*Compensation Committee.* The Board's Compensation Committee consists of Mr. Luskin (Chairman), Dr. Seff and Mr. Bormel, none of whom is an employee of the Company and each of whom is independent under existing NYSE MKT and SEC requirements. The Compensation Committee is charged with reviewing and determining the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and the other executive officers of the Company. The Board has not adopted a charter with respect to the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee met one time during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017.

### **Director Compensation**

During the Company's fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, Mr. Grossblatt, the Company's president and chief executive officer, received no additional compensation for serving as a director. For the Company's fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, each outside director was entitled to a \$10,000 annual fee for annual service as a director. Directors' compensation is payable in cash or Shares (computed at the closing price as reported by the NYSE MKT on the date of the payment).

The following table summarizes the compensation paid to directors for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017:

<u>Name</u>	<b>Fees Earned or Paid in Cash</b>	<b>Option Awards</b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(h)</b>
Cary Luskin	\$ 10,000	\$ 0	\$10,000
Ronald A. Seff, M.D.	\$ 10,000	\$ 0	\$10,000
Ira F. Bormel	\$ 10,000	\$ 0	\$10,000

### **Transactions with Management**

Pursuant to its written charter, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company reviews and approves all transactions with related persons that are required to be disclosed under applicable regulation. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, company expenses of approximately \$988,000 and \$514,000 were charged to credit cards held by Harvey B. Grossblatt, the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The Company subsequently reimbursed these charges in full. Mr. Grossblatt received mileage benefits from these charges and the Company utilized some of these benefits. The maximum amount outstanding and due to Mr. Grossblatt at any point during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 amounted to \$102,004 and the amount outstanding at March 31, 2016 was \$91,760.

### **Code of Ethics**

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that is designed to promote the highest standards of ethical conduct by the Company's directors, executive officers and employees. The Code of Ethics is posted on the Company's website, [www.universalsecurity.com](http://www.universalsecurity.com), under the "Investor Relations" tab.

### **Communications with the Board**

Any shareholder desiring to contact the Board, or any specific director(s), may send written communications to: Board of Directors (Attention: (Name(s) of director(s), as applicable)), c/o James B. Huff, the Company's Secretary, 11407 Cronhill Drive, Suite A, Owings Mills, Maryland 21117. Any proper communication so received will be processed by the Secretary. If it is unclear from the communication received whether it was intended or appropriate for the Board, the Secretary will (subject to any applicable regulatory requirements) use his judgment to determine whether such

communication should be conveyed to the Board or, as appropriate, to the member(s) of the Board named in the communication.

### **Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight**

While the Board believes that there are various structures which can provide successful leadership to the Company, the Company's Bylaws provide that the Chairman of the Board, if one is elected by the Board, serves as Chief Executive Officer, and if a Chairman is not so elected, the President of the Company serves as Chief Executive Officer. Currently, the Board has not elected a Chairman and, accordingly, the Company's President is Chief Executive Officer and is also a member of the Board. All other members of the Board are independent. The Company's independent directors bring experience, oversight and expertise from outside the Company, while the Chief Executive Officer brings company-specific experience and expertise. The Board believes that the strong emphasis on Board independence provides effective independent oversight of management.

Management is responsible for the day-to-day management of risks the Company faces, while the Board, as a whole and through its committees, has responsibility for the oversight of risk management. In its risk oversight role, the Board of Directors has the responsibility to satisfy itself that the risk management processes designed and implemented by management are adequate and functioning as designed. To do this, management discusses with the Board members strategy and the risks facing the Company. The independent members of the Board provide strong, independent oversight of the Company's management and affairs through its standing committees and, when necessary, meetings of independent directors in executive session.

### **Information Regarding Share Ownership of Management**

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of the Shares as of the Record Date by (i) each executive officer of the Company named in the Summary Compensation Table included elsewhere in this Proxy Statement, (ii) each current director and each nominee for election as a director and (iii) all directors and executive officers of the Company as a group. For purposes of calculating beneficial ownership, Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act requires inclusion of Shares that may be acquired within sixty days of the Record Date. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to this table, beneficial ownership of Shares represents sole voting and investment power with respect to those Shares.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially	Percent	
	Owned	of Class	
Harvey B. Grossblatt	110,402	4.77	%
Cary Luskin	59,423	2.57	%
Ronald A. Seff, M.D.	77,469	3.35	%
James B. Huff	510	0.02	%
Ira F. Bormel	0	--	
All directors and executive officers as a group (5 persons)	247,804	10.71	%

### Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires that the Company's directors and executive officers and each person who owns more than 10% of the Company's Shares, file with the SEC an initial report of beneficial ownership and subsequent reports of changes in beneficial ownership of the Shares. To the Company's knowledge, based solely upon the review of the copies of such reports furnished to us, all of these reporting persons complied with the Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to them with respect to transactions during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

### Executive Compensation

#### Introduction

The individuals who served as the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 as well as two of the Company's most highly compensated employees whose total compensation during the fiscal year exceeded \$100,000 (listed in the Summary Compensation Table below), are referred to as the "named executive officers."

#### Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information regarding the total compensation paid or earned by the named executive officers as compensation for their services in all capacities during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Base Salary \$	Bonus \$	Stock Awards \$	Option Awards \$	All Other Compensation \$ (i)	Total \$
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		(j)
Harvey B. Grossblatt, President and CEO	2017	352,287	0	0	0	62,055	414,342
	2016	353,062	0	0	0	68,528	(1) 421,590
James B. Huff, Secretary/Treasurer/CFO	2017	121,630	0	0	0	17,229	138,859
	2016	121,630	0	0	0	17,548	(2) 139,178
Glenda Anderson, Sales Manager	2017	120,031	0	0	0	15,797	135,828
	2016	126,031	0	0	0	16,371	(3) 142,402
Phillip Haigh Sales Manager	2017	107,258	0	0	0	29,261	139,519
	2016	107,258	0	0	0	29,261	(4) 139,519

All other compensation for Mr. Grossblatt for 2017 and 2016, respectively, includes employer 401(k) contributions (1) of \$34,384 and \$33,700, medical reimbursement and health insurance premiums of \$21,864 and \$28,416, group life and disability premiums of \$4,955 and \$5,560, and auto lease value of \$852 and \$852.

All other compensation for Mr. Huff for 2017 and 2016, respectively, includes employer match of 401(k) (2) contributions of \$4,865 and \$4,865, group life and disability premiums of \$4,564 and \$4,883, and auto lease value or reimbursement allowance of \$7,800 and \$7,800.

All other compensation for Ms. Anderson for 2017 and 2016 respectively, includes employer match of 401(k) (3) contributions of \$4,801 and \$4,801, medical reimbursement and health insurance premiums of \$2,918 and \$2,918, group life and disability premiums of \$2,078 and \$2,653, and auto reimbursement allowances of \$6,000 and \$6,000.

All other compensation for Mr. Haigh for 2017 and 2016 respectively, includes employer match of 401(k) (4) contributions of \$4,089 and \$4,089, medical reimbursement and health insurance premiums of \$11,700 and \$11,700, group life and disability premiums of \$2,672 and \$2,672, and auto reimbursement allowances of \$10,800 and \$10,800.

#### **401(k) Plan**

The Company has a defined contribution profit sharing plan covering eligible employees. The Plan is voluntary with respect to participation and is subject to the provisions of ERISA. The plan provides for participant contributions of up to 25% of annual compensation, as defined by the plan. The Company contributes an amount equal to a match of the first three percent (3%) contributed by the employee plus fifty percent (50%) of the next two percent (2%) contributed by the employee with a maximum contribution of four percent (4%). The Company may contribute an additional amount from its profits as authorized by the Board. The Company made no additional contributions in 2017. Participants in the plan are immediately vested in their and the Company's contributions, plus actual earnings thereon. The Company's 2017 contributions to the plan on behalf of named executive officers are included in the "All Other Compensation" column in the "Summary Compensation Table" above.

#### **Executive Employment Agreements**

The Chief Executive Officer's compensation is governed largely by his employment agreement with the Company, originally effective April 1, 2002, as amended. The current employment agreement expires on July 31, 2018. The employment agreement currently provides that Mr. Grossblatt's base annual salary (since April 1, 2007) is \$350,000. Additionally, Mr. Grossblatt is entitled to bonus compensation for each fiscal year of the Company in which the Company earned pre-tax net income in such fiscal year in excess of a percentage, pre-determined by the Board, of shareholders' equity as of the start of the fiscal year (which is 4% for the fiscal years ended March 31 2018 and 2017), as follows: 3% of all (after the 4% threshold) pre-tax net income up to \$1 million, 4% of pre-tax net income from \$1-\$2 million, 5% of pre-tax net income from \$2-\$3 million, 6% of pre-tax net income from \$3-\$4 million, 7% of pre-tax net income over \$4 million. Mr. Grossblatt is also entitled to life, health and disability insurance benefits, medical reimbursement, automobile allowance, and Company paid retirement plan contributions.

If the Employment Agreement is not renewed by the Company or is terminated by Mr. Grossblatt for good reason, Mr. Grossblatt is entitled to receive his compensation through any balance of the employment term plus a lump sum payment equal to his last 12 months base salary and bonus, health benefits for three years, and an additional lump sum payment payable on each of the first three anniversaries of the termination equal to the 401(k) plan contribution the Company would have made on behalf of the Company had he remained employed by the Company.

If Mr. Grossblatt's employment is terminated following or in anticipation of a "change of control" of the Company, Mr. Grossblatt will be entitled to receive a lump sum payment equal to his base salary for the balance of the Employment Agreement's term and the amount of Mr. Grossblatt's last bonus plus three times Mr. Grossblatt's last 12 months base salary and bonus. In addition, Mr. Grossblatt is entitled to receive health benefits for three years, and an additional lump sum payment payable on the anniversary of the termination equal to the 401(k) plan contribution the Company would have made on behalf of the Company had he remained employed by the Company. Furthermore, Mr. Grossblatt

will receive an amount equal to three times his base salary for the last 12 months and the amount of his last bonus, limited to 2.99 times Mr. Grossblatt's average annual taxable compensation from the Company which is included in his gross income for the five taxable years of the Company ending before the date on which the change of control occurs.

If the Employment Agreement is terminated by the Company due to Mr. Grossblatt's death, Mr. Grossblatt's estate is entitled to receive a lump sum payment equal to his base salary for the greater of the balance of the Employment Agreement's term or one year, reduced by any individual life insurance benefits the premiums for which are paid for by the Company, plus the amount of his last bonus and the amount of the Company's last 401(k) plan contribution made on behalf of Mr. Grossblatt. In addition, Mr. Grossblatt's estate is entitled to the health insurance and medical reimbursement benefits for the longer of the balance of the term or three years following the date of death, or the cash equivalent thereof.

If the Employment Agreement is terminated by the Company due to Mr. Grossblatt's disability, Mr. Grossblatt is entitled to the continuation of the payment of his base salary for the balance of the term, reduced by any group or individual disability income insurance benefits the premiums for which are paid for by the Company and Social Security disability benefits paid to Mr. Grossblatt. In addition, Mr. Grossblatt is entitled to the health insurance and medical reimbursement benefits and a payment equal to the 401(k) plan contribution the Company would have made on behalf of the Company had he remained employed by the Company, for the longer of the balance of the term or three years following the date of disability, or the cash equivalent thereof.

The Employment Agreement generally prohibits Mr. Grossblatt from competing with the Company during the term and during any subsequent period during which he receives compensation from the Company.

### Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control

The table below shows the estimated incremental value transfer to Harvey B. Grossblatt, the only named executive officer who is contractually entitled to compensation upon termination or a change in control, under various scenarios relating to a termination of employment. Please refer to the discussion titled “Executive Employment Agreements”, above, in this Executive Compensation Section for a description of the circumstances that would trigger payments and benefits upon termination or a change in control. The tables below assume that such termination occurred on March 31, 2017, the last day of the Company’s 2017 fiscal year. The Company’s stock price on the last business day of its 2017 fiscal year was \$2.95. The actual amounts that would be paid to any named executive officer can only be determined at the time of an actual termination of employment and would vary from those listed below. The estimated amounts listed below are in addition to any other benefits that are available to employees generally.

	Non Renewal	Resignation for Good Reason	Termination Following Change in Control <sup>(1)</sup>	Death	Disability
Severance	\$471,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	\$471,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	\$1,058,000 <sup>(5)</sup>	\$353,000 minus benefits	\$353,000 minus benefits
Health Benefits	\$85,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	\$85,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	\$85,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	\$85,000	<sup>(7)</sup> \$85,000
401(k) Contribution	\$72,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	\$72,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	\$72,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	\$72,000	<sup>(4)</sup> \$72,000

We have significant manufacturing operations in the United Kingdom and have a free trade policy with these countries (including NAFTA), or higher duties on imports from these countries. Laws and policies governing foreign trade and regulations or policies by such countries may have a direct or indirect impact on our operations directly or in the form of increased costs. While the impact of these changes has a direct impact to date of recent developments, if the impact is significant, there is a risk that the impact on our supply chain will be reflected in higher costs from our manufacturing operations in the United Kingdom. There are also uncertainties surrounding the U.K.’s plan

potential impact to the Company.

Our global presence subjects us to certain repatriation of funds. While we have been working capital requirements from certain governmental restrictions, there can be no assurance that we will be able to repatriate foreign earnings in the future.

***The Company is subject to laws and regulations that increase our costs and have a material adverse effect on our operations***

The Company is subject to laws and regulations regarding taxes, import and export matters, corruption, health and safety, intellectual property, labor, and regulations have a significant impact on our operations.

We incur significant expenses to comply with laws and regulations could increase these expenses, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our customers and suppliers, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

While we have implemented policies and procedures to ensure compliance with laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that our employees will always comply with these policies, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

**Item 1B.**

None.

**Item 2. PROPERTIES**

Our principal manufacturing facilities are located in Mexico, South Korea, Sweden, the United States and the United Kingdom. We own approximately 4.2 million square feet of our operating facilities, of which 1.1 million square feet are owned in the United States. Our facilities located outside the United States, of which 3.1 million square feet are owned, are leased. We intend to maintain these facilities to be in good condition and the maintenance with these facilities is adequate to meet our needs.

**Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

The information set forth above under Item 1B, which is incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES**

None.

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**PART II**

**Item 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND SECURITY MATTERS**

We have two classes of Common Stock, each with a par value of \$0.001 and equal rights, which are principally traded on the New York Stock Exchange. As of December 31, 2018, we estimate that there were over 10 million shares of Class A Common Stock, including employees owning shares of Class A Common Stock. Class B Common Stock does not trade publicly and does not pay dividends. Dividends are paid on Class A Common Stock. Dividends are paid quarterly, and the high and low prices per share are as follows for the periods presented:

<b>Quarter Ended</b>	<b>March</b>
<b>2018</b>	
Cash dividends per share	\$0.17
Class A Common Stock prices:	
High	\$67.30
Low	\$60.05
<b>2017</b>	
Cash dividends per share	\$0.17
Class A Common Stock prices:	
High	\$49.05
Low	\$43.90

The graph below matches the cumulative total return of Universal Security Instruments Corp.'s common stock with the cumulative total return of a customized peer group of twenty five companies including Barnes Group Inc., Circor International Inc., Emerson Industrial Automation Inc., Esco Technologies Inc., IDEX Corp, Kadant Inc., Keyw Holding Corp, Nordson Corp, Omnova Solutions Inc., Schweitzer-mauduit International Inc., TTI Inc., and TTI Technologies Inc. The graph assumes that the index is set to 100 on December 31, 2013 and tracks it through December 31, 2018.



**COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN**  
Among Albany International Corp., the  
and a Peer Group

\*\$100 invested on 12/31/13 in stock or in  
Fiscal year ending December 31.

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December 31,	2013	2014
Albany International Corp.	100.00	107.5
Russell 2000	100.00	104.5
Peer Group	100.00	98.5

*The stock price performance included in this table is based on the price performance.*

Restrictions on dividends and other distributions are described in the  
Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated by reference.

Disclosures of securities authorized for sale under the plan are included  
under Item 12 of this Form 10-K.

In August 2006, we announced that the purchase up to 2 million additional shares authorized management to purchase shares whenever it believes such purchase to be legally permitted to do so. Management

## Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected historical financial statements are included in our Financial Statements in Item 8, which is read in conjunction with those financial statements of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for reference.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Summary of Operations

Net sales (1) (4)

Cost of goods sold (1) (2) (3)

Restructuring and other (2) (3) (7)

Operating income/(loss) (2)

Interest expense, net

Income/(loss) from continuing operations

Net income attributable to the Company

Earnings per share attributable to Company Shareholders- Basic

Earnings per share attributable to Company Shareholders- Diluted

Dividends declared per share

Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic

Capital expenditures, including software

Financial position

Cash

Asset held for sale (5)

Property, plant and equipment, net (5)

Total assets (1) (3) (4)

Current liabilities (6)

Long-term debt

Total noncurrent liabilities (6)

Total liabilities (1)

Total equity (1)

In 2018, we adopted the provisions of ASU 2015-17 using the modified retrospective (or controlled) (1) transition method, periods prior to 2018 were initially applying the new standard with effect from January 1, 2018.

In 2018, we adopted the provisions of ASU 2015-17 improving the presentation of net periodic pension (2) benefit cost". This update resulted in the reclassification of items in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. We reclassified pension costs for periods

In 2017, we discontinued the Bear Creek operations in the oil and gas industry, which led to a write-off of inventory, and a non-cash charge of equipment and intangibles.

In 2016, we acquired the outstanding shares of a business for cash of \$187 million, plus a non-cash charge. This acquisition includes operational results from April 2016 through April 2018.

In 2015, we discontinued operations in Germany, and recorded a charge of \$10 million for the building to their estimated fair market value and equipment to Asset held for sale.

In 2015, we adopted the provisions of the new accounting transition method. This accounting update affects tax assets and liabilities.

During the period 2014 through 2018, we implemented organizational changes and cost reduction programs.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is a key part of this report and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

### **Business Environment Overview and Outlook**

Our reportable segments, Machine Cloth and Paper, draw on the same advanced textiles and paper technologies on a basis of product-based advantage that is

The MC segment is the Company's long-term cash. While it has suffered from well-developed Company's traditional markets, the paper market is slightly on a global basis, driven by demand expansion of paper consumption and production. We are now well-positioned in key markets, with substantially lower fixed costs in mature markets. Our development, technical product support, and operational pressures and industry overcapacity, the

face top line pressure. Despite continued potential for maintaining stable earnings and we seek to maintain the cash-generating costs that we have achieved through competing vigorously by using our differentiated our customers' total cost of operation and

The AEC segment provides significant growth term. Our strategy is to grow by focusing on non-3D technology capabilities, on high performance applications, while at the same time performing programs. AEC (including Albany Safran) SAFRAN Group owns a 10 percent non-majority the aerospace industry. AEC's largest aircraft SAFRAN, through ASC, (consisting primarily accounted for approximately 19 percent of through ASC, also supplies 3D-woven carbon portfolio of non-3D programs includes

components for the F-35, fuselage components for the AH-64 Apache helicopter, vacuum waste tanks for Boeing's JASSM air-to-surface missiles, and various other defense applications in both commercial and defense markets.

## Consolidated Results of Operations

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASC 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", using the modified retrospective transition method. Under this transition method, the following table summarizes the effect on various financial statement line items of the adoption of ASC 606:

### **Increase/(decrease) attributable to adoption of ASC 606 for the year ended December 31, 2018**

(in thousands)

Net sales

Gross profit

Selling, technical, general and research expenses

Operating income and Income before income taxes

Income taxes

Net income

Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest in ASC

Net income attributable to the Company

The Company acquired the outstanding shares of the business for \$187 million in cash, plus the acquisition occurred during the year. The acquisition occurred during the year, which can affect the portion of the year, which can affect the Company's operations. The Company is located in Salt Lake City (SLC), Utah, and the acquisition broadened and deepened the Company's capabilities, and significantly increased

The following table presents operational  
Consolidated Statements of Income:

**(in thousands)**

Net sales  
Gross profit  
Selling, technical, general and research  
Restructuring expense  
Operating income/(loss)

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**Net sales**

The following table summarizes our Net

	<b>(in thousands, percentages)</b>
Years ended December 31,	2018
Machine Clothing	\$611,8
Albany Engineered Composites	370,62
Total	\$982,4
% change	13.8

The following table summarizes 2018 Net sales, as reported, including the effect of ASC 606 and currency translation effects.

(in thousands, except percentages)	2018 Net sales, as reported
Machine Clothing	\$611,858
Albany Engineered Composites	370,621
Total	\$982,479

**2018 vs. 2017**

Changes in currency translation rates had a net effect of 0.9% (0.9% of net sales), compared to 2017. The euro being stronger in 2018 as compared to 2017.

Excluding the effect of currency translation, Consolidated Net sales increased 12.8% in 2018 as compared to 2017. Net sales increased 13.6%.

Net sales in MC increased 2.6%. Excluding currency translation effects, net sales increased 3.3%, principally due to higher sales in Europe. Net sales in AEC increased 34.7%. Excluding currency translation effects, net sales increased 35.9%, primarily driven by higher sales in CH-53K programs.

**2017 vs. 2016**

Changes in currency translation rates had a net effect on net sales of (0.4% of net sales), compared to 2016. Excluding the effect on European sales that resulted from changes in currency translation rates, net sales in 2017.

	·	Excluding the effect of
	§	Consolidated
	§	Net sales in
	§	Net sales in

The increase in MC Net sales was due to higher sales in MC grades, which more than offset

The increase in SLC sales increased \$41.1 million. The increase in SLC sales in Q4 of 2016, resulting in an additional quarter of sales due to the ramping up of key programs. Sales in the LEAP program increased \$

### Backlog

Backlog in the MC segment was \$204.6 million at December 31, 2017. Backlog in the MC segment at December 31, 2018, compared to \$327.9 million at December 31, 2017, is due to higher sales in several key programs. All of the backlog is expected to be invoiced during the next

### Gross Profit

The following table summarizes Gross Profit

	(in thousands)
Years ended December 31,	2018
Machine Clothing	\$297,4
Albany Engineered Composites	52,550
Corporate expenses	(217
Total	\$349,7
% of Net Sales	35.6

The increase in 2018 gross profit, as compared to 2017, is due to the following individually significant items:

The increase in MC Gross profit of \$16 million is due to the following individually significant items: Higher sales in MC generated an increase

Changes in currency translation rates, p  
§ increasing MC Gross profit by approxi  
§ MC Gross profit was also increased as  
§ the impact of continuous cost reduction

The increase in AEC Gross profit of \$3  
· following individually significant items

In the second quarter of 2017, we reco  
§ contract profitability of two long-term  
programs.

§ During the third quarter of 2017, the C  
§ hydraulic fracking components used in

which was part of the 2016 SLC acquisition.  
Cost of goods sold for the write-off of inventory.

§ The Net sales increase in 2018, as described above, was \$10 million.

Favorable adjustments to estimates of the cost of goods sold resulted in a reduction to Cost of goods sold of \$10 million. The favorable adjustment related to a re-evaluation of the 2017, the adjustment related to an amended A380 program.

§ In the fourth quarter of each year, we recorded a charge to Cost of goods sold of \$4 million for inefficiencies in the ramp-up of production.

The remaining 2018 increase in AEC Cost of goods sold was due to a decrease in productivity resulting from the deployment of new equipment across AEC plants, as well as the favorable impact of the A380 program.

The decrease in 2017 Gross profit, as compared to 2016, was due to the following individually significant items:

The increase in MC Gross profit was primarily due to the following items:  
· above. Changes in currency translation adjustments increased profit in 2017.

· Machine Clothing Gross profit as a percentage of sales.

The decrease in AEC Gross profit was primarily due to the following individually significant items:

§ The Net sales increase in 2017, as described above, was \$15.8 million.

§ In 2017, we recorded the \$15.8 million increase in Net sales.

§ In 2017, we recorded the \$2.8 million increase in Cost of goods sold due to Claw® inventory.

§ The acquired business generated \$3.1 million of additional gross profit in 2016 due, in part, to an additional quarter of production.

§ In 2017, we recorded the \$4.9 million increase in Cost of goods sold due to a long-term agreement with a licensor for the use of certain technology.

§ In 2017, we recorded a charge to Cost of goods sold of \$4.9 million for inefficiencies in the ramp-up of production. This charge was due to an unfavorable change in the estimated cost of goods sold.

**Selling, Technical, General, and Research and Development**

Selling, technical, general and research (STG&R) expenses consist of administrative, technical, product engineering and other expenses. The following table summarizes STG&R by business segment:

	<b>(in thousands)</b>
<b>Years ended December 31, 2018</b>	
Machine Clothing	\$115,300
Albany Engineered Composites	32,855
Corporate expenses	48,611
Total	\$196,766
% of Net Sales	20.0

The decrease in STG&R expenses in 2018 was primarily due to the following individually significant items:

· MC revaluation of nonfunctional currencies resulting in gains of \$3.9 million in 2018 and losses of \$3.9 million in 2017.

· Changes in currency translation rates in 2018, which were primarily due to the stronger euro, which was partially offset by a weaker Brazilian real.

· AEC STG&R expenses decreased \$4.6 million due to organizational changes.

· Corporate STG&R expenses increased \$1.2 million to support continued growth in AEC.

The increase in STG&R expenses in 2017 was primarily due to the following individually significant items:

· MC revaluation of nonfunctional currencies resulting in gains of \$0.4 million in 2017 and losses of \$0.4 million in 2016.

· Changes in currency translation rates in 2017, which were primarily due to a weaker Brazilian real, which approximately \$0.7 million was offset by a stronger euro during 2017. The remainder of the increase was due to the following individually significant items:

· AEC STG&R expenses decreased \$0.7 million due to the following individually significant items:  
§ 2016 SLC acquisition expenses were \$1.2 million.  
§ STG&R expenses of the SLC business were \$0.5 million due to the timing of the acquisition in 2016.  
§ STG&R expenses were \$2.3 million higher in 2017 than in 2016 due to a weaker Brazilian real of the U.S.

## Research and Development

The following table is a subset of the ST with internally funded research and deve

	(in tho
Years ended December 31,	2018
Machine Clothing	\$17,47
Albany Engineered Composites	12,278
Corporate expenses	-
Total	\$29,75

### **Restructuring**

In addition to the items discussed above income was affected by restructuring co \$8.5 million in 2016.

The following table summarizes restructuring

	(in thousands)
Years ended December 31,	2018
Machine Clothing	\$12,270
Albany Engineered Composites	3,048
Corporate expenses	244
Total	\$15,562

In 2017, the Company announced a program in France, and the proposal was approved by the French government. The program was driven by the Company's need to reduce costs. We recorded restructuring expense of \$12.3 million in 2017, which included severance and outplacement costs for employees who were terminated under this plan. To date, we have saved \$1.1 million related to these actions. Annual cost savings are expected to be lower Cost of goods sold in 2018.

In 2016, the Company discontinued research and development in Sélestat, France, which resulted in \$2.2 million of restructuring charges. In 2018, we recorded additional restructuring charges of \$4.8 million, respectively, principally related to additional severance and outplacement costs. To date, we have recorded \$4.8 million of restructuring charges.

In 2017, the Company initiated work for the closure of its facilities in and Rochester, New Hampshire. The 2017 restructuring charges were \$5.0 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. In 2018, we recorded restructuring charges related to these actions of \$1.1 million.

AEC restructuring charges in 2018 include \$0.2 million for the reconfiguration of manufacturing processes in Salt Lake City, Utah, \$0.2 million for the impairment of that equipment by sale and the impairment charge, which is included in Preparation for sale, and \$1.1 million for the impairment charge, which is included in Preparation for sale. The accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Statement of Operations

In 2017, the Company decided to discontinue certain components used in the oil and gas industry. The Company recorded a charge of \$4.5 million for the write-off of these components, which was charged to Cost of goods sold for the write-off period.

AEC restructuring expenses in 2016 were primarily related to the relocation of programs into Boerne, Texas.

In 2015, the Company announced a plan to relocate its manufacturing facility in Göppingen, Germany. The Company recorded restructuring charges of \$2.6 million and \$0.8 million in 2015 and 2016, respectively, related to the plant.

For more information on our restructuring activities, please refer to the Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated by reference.

**Operating Income**

The following table summarizes operating

	(in thousands)
Years ended December 31,	2018
Machine Clothing	\$169,8
Albany Engineered Composites	16,647
Corporate expenses	(49,07)
Total	\$137,4

**Other Earnings Items**

Years ended December 31,	
Interest expense, net	
Other expense, net	
Income tax expense	
Net income/(loss) attributable to the non	

**Interest Expense**

Interest expense increased \$1.0 million in 2018 compared to 2017 due to higher debt outstanding. The higher debt balances resulted from the issuance of debt under the “Liquidity and Capital Resources” for future

**Other Expense, net**

The change in Other expense, net included

In 2018, we recorded a \$2.2 million charge for the non-U.S. defined benefit pension plan related to the restructuring in Sélestat, France. Foreign currency revaluations of cash and receivables resulted in gains of \$4.6 million in 2018, losses of \$4.6 million in 2017. In 2016, we recorded a \$2.5 million charge for a subsidiary in Japan. In 2017, we recorded a settlement related to that theft.

## Income Taxes

The Company has operations which are primarily in the United States. The majority of these countries are subject to the United States federal tax rate of 21% during 2018. A significant component of our effective tax rate is the expense.

The Company's effective tax rate for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 was 32.5%, respectively. New tax legislation was enacted in 2018. Among other items, the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act eliminated the territorial tax system and imposed a transition tax on the unrepatriated earnings of subsidiaries. The Company recorded a net tax expense of \$1.0 million in 2018. The \$1.0 million adjustment was attributable to adjustments discovered with respect to tax pools through 2017 and a \$0.1 million adjustment by various states during the year on how to allocate those jurisdictions. The

Company also recorded an additional tax expense of U.S. net deferred tax assets using the provisional amount was the result of the Tax Cuts and Reform Act, and refinement of our calculations of U.S. net deferred tax expense of \$2.7 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2018. The tax expense (GILTI) inclusion, net of foreign tax credits, was \$0.7 million for foreign-derived intangible income.

The tax rate is also affected by recurring changes in the mix of income from non-U.S. jurisdictions and the mix of income from U.S. jurisdictions that may occur in any given year but are not expected to be significant.

Significant items that impacted the 2018 effective tax rate reflect the effect of each item as a percentage of the 2018 effective tax rate.

- A tax benefit of \$1.0 million (-0.9%) related to the mandatory deemed repatriation provision of the Tax Cuts and Reform Act.
- A tax charge of \$1.6 million (1.4%) related to the re-measurement of U.S. net deferred tax assets.
- A tax charge of \$0.4 million (0.4%) related to the re-measurement of U.S. net deferred tax assets.
- A tax benefit of \$1.3 million (-1.1%) related to the re-measurement of U.S. net deferred tax assets.
- A tax benefit of \$4.9 million (-4.2%) related to the re-measurement of U.S. net deferred tax assets.
- A net effective tax rate expense of 0.2% related to the difference between non-U.S. and U.S. jurisdictional tax rates on income that will be repatriated and foreign withholding taxes.
- A tax charge of \$1.3 million (1.1%) related to the re-measurement of U.S. net deferred tax assets.
- Income tax rate on continuing operations.

Significant items that impacted the 2017 effective tax rate reflect the effect of each item as a percentage of the 2017 effective tax rate.

- A tax charge of \$5.8 million (10.5%) related to the mandatory deemed repatriation.
- A tax charge of \$1.9 million (3.4%) related to the re-measurement of U.S. net deferred tax assets.
- A tax benefit of \$0.8 million (-1.5%) related to the re-measurement of U.S. net deferred tax assets.
- A tax benefit of \$3.5 million (-6.4%) related to the re-measurement of U.S. net deferred tax assets.

A net effective tax rate reduction of 10. between non-U.S. and U.S. jurisdiction where tax rates are lower than the U.S. reduction noted. U.S. tax costs on foreign foreign withholdings resulted in an increase. · A tax charge of \$1.4 million (2.4%) related to · Income tax rate on continuing operations

Significant items that impacted the 2016 effect of each item as a percentage of income

· A tax benefit of \$2.6 million (-3.4%) related to · A \$0.5 million (0.6%) net tax expense · A net effective tax rate reduction of 9. between non-U.S. and U.S. jurisdiction · where tax rates are lower than the U.S. reduction noted. U.S. tax costs on foreign foreign withholdings resulted in an increase. · Income tax rate on continuing operations

## **Segment Results of Operations**

### **Machine Clothing Segment**

Machine Clothing is our primary business and contributed the majority of our consolidated revenues during 2018. MC produces a variety of paper and paperboard.

According to RISI, Inc., global production is expected to grow at an annual rate of approximately 1 percent over the next five years, with growth in packaging and tissue, which is primarily in the publication grades.

While the MC business has suffered from a decline in demand in the Company's traditional markets, the paper and paperboard market is growing slightly on a global basis, driven by demand for specialty papers. We are now well-positioned in these markets, with our competitive advantages, including substantially lower fixed costs in mature markets, strong R&D, product development, technical product support, and customer service. Advances in paper machine clothing, which are being adopted by our customers, have lengthened the useful life of machines, leading to an increase in overall paper machine clothing demand.

The Company's manufacturing and production costs are subject to significant demands across product grades and geographic regions. One of our key challenges continues to be to grow share of the market and to maintain our manufacturing footprint in the face of inflation through continuous production and process improvements.

We have incurred significant restructuring charges related to our manufacturing capacity and administrative costs.

### ***Review of Operations***

(in thousand)

Years ended December 31, 2018	
Net sales	\$611,858
% change from prior year	3.6 %
Gross profit	297,416
% of net sales	48.6 %
STG&R expenses	115,305
Operating income	169,836

**Net Sales**

**2018 vs. 2017**

Changes in currency translation rates have had a positive impact on net sales compared to 2017. That currency translation impact was stronger in 2018 than in 2017.

Excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates, MC gross profit increased by \$1.5 million, or 0.9%, principally due to the effect of global growth in sales for the packaging division, partially offset by declines in sales in the European sales that resulted from the effect of changes in currency translation rates.

#### **2017 vs. 2016**

Changes in currency translation rates had a net favorable effect of \$1.5 million, or 0.9%, principally due to the effect of global growth in sales for the packaging division, partially offset by declines in sales in the European sales that resulted from the effect of changes in currency translation rates.

Excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates, MC gross profit increased by \$1.5 million, or 0.9%, principally due to the effect of global growth in sales for the packaging division, partially offset by declines in sales in the European sales that resulted from the effect of changes in currency translation rates.

#### **Gross Profit**

#### **2018 vs. 2017**

- Higher sales in MC generated an increase in MC gross profit of \$5 million, or 0.9%, principally due to the effect of global growth in sales for the packaging division, partially offset by declines in sales in the European sales that resulted from the effect of changes in currency translation rates.

Changes in currency translation rates, principally due to the effect of global growth in sales for the packaging division, had a net favorable effect of \$5 million, or 0.9%, on MC gross profit.

MC Gross profit was also increased as a result of the effect of continuous cost reduction in the packaging division.

#### **2017 vs. 2016**

The increase in MC Gross profit was primarily due to the effect of global growth in sales for the packaging division, partially offset by declines in sales in the European sales that resulted from the effect of changes in currency translation rates.

Changes in currency translation rates had a net favorable effect of \$5 million, or 0.9%, on MC gross profit, principally due to the effect of global growth in sales for the packaging division, partially offset by declines in sales in the European sales that resulted from the effect of changes in currency translation rates.

## **Operating Income**

### **2018 vs. 2017**

The increase in operating income was primarily due to the following individually significant items:

Gross profit increased \$16.7 million due to higher sales volumes and rates, as described above.

SG&A expenses decreased \$8.0 million due to lower advertising and currency revaluation gains and losses, and

- Restructuring charges were \$12.3 million in 2017.

### **2017 vs. 2016**

The increase in operating income was primarily due to the following individually significant items:

35

- Gross profit increased \$4.3

- STG&R expenses increased \$5.5 million
- currency revaluation gains and losses, and

- Restructuring charges were \$3.4

### **Albany Engineered Composites Segment**

The Albany Engineered Composites (AEC) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, LLC (ASC), in which our customer SAFARIL provides highly engineered advanced composites for aerospace (both commercial and defense) and the LEAP engine. AEC, through its subsidiary, provides composite fan blades and cases for this engine. Significant AEC programs include composite components for the CH-53K helicopter,

### ***Review of Operations***

	<b>(in thousands)</b>	
Years ended December 31, 2018		
Net sales	\$370,621	
% change from prior year	35.6	%
Gross profit	52,550	
% of net sales	14.2	%
STG&R expenses	32,855	
Operating income/(loss)	16,647	

### **Net Sales**

### **2018 vs. 2017**

The increase in net sales was principally significant items:

Excluding the effect of changes in currency  
· Excluding the impact of adopting ASC  
growth in the LEAP, Boeing 787, F-35.

**2017 vs. 2016**

The increase in net sales was principally significant items:

Net sales for the SLC business increased  
acquisition occurred in the second quarter  
2017. SLC net sales were also higher as  
and F-35 programs.

- Sales in the LEAP program increased

36

## **Gross Profit**

### **2018 vs. 2017**

The increase in AEC Gross profit in 2018 was primarily due to the following individually significant items:

In the second quarter of 2017, we recorded a decrease in AEC Gross profit due to the contract profitability of two long-term maintenance programs.

During the third quarter of 2017, the Company recorded a decrease in AEC Gross profit due to the hydraulic fracturing components used in the SLC acquisition. That decision resulted in a write-off of inventory.

The Net sales increase in 2018, as described below, contributed to the increase of approximately \$10 million.

Favorable adjustments to estimates of cost of goods sold in 2018 resulted in a reduction to Cost of goods sold. In 2018, the favorable adjustment related to a contract. In 2017, the adjustment related to a licensor for the A380 program.

In the fourth quarter of each year, we recorded approximately \$4 million for

The remaining 2018 increase in AEC Gross profit was primarily resulting from the deployment of a disc separator at plants, as well as the favorable impact of

### **2017 vs. 2016**

The decrease in AEC Gross profit in 2017 was primarily due to the following individually significant items:

The Net sales

In 2017, we recorded the \$15.8 million decrease in net sales

In 2017, we recorded the \$2.8 million decrease in net sales due to Claw® inventory.

The acquired business generated a net loss of \$1.2 million in 2017, compared 2016 due, in part, to a

In 2017, we recorded the \$4.9 million decrease in net sales due to a long-term agreement with a licensor for

In 2017, we recorded a charge to Cost of Sales of \$1.2 million due to inefficiencies in the ramp-up of production and an unfavorable change in the estimated

### Long-term contracts

AEC has contracts with certain customers where revenue is determined by a cost-plus-fee arrangement. These arrangements accounted for approximately 10% of revenue for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Customers, including Boeing 737 Max, Airbus A320neo and COMAC C919 in the United States, have recently issued orders grounded by recent groundings cause a decrease in demand, which could have an adverse impact on demand for LEAP engine parts. Such a decrease in demand for our LEAP engine parts. Such a decrease in demand for A320neo aircraft, which could

In addition, AEC has long-term contracts where, under those contracts, we estimate the profit margin. Under those contracts, we recognize a pro-rata share of that profit margin. Under this approach. Changes in estimated contract revenue at the time the change occurs, which could have a significant impact on revenue and gross profit in any reporting period.

In the fourth quarter of 2018, we had booked a provision for estimated profitability on long-term contracts. The provision was \$1.5 million. The favorable adjustment recorded in the fourth quarter of 2018 on long-term contract that resulted from better than expected performance. An unfavorable adjustment resulted in a charge of \$1.5 million. A key program and we also had a charge of \$1.5 million for ramp-up inefficiencies.

AEC has a contract for the manufacture of a new engine, which powers Gulfstream's G-650. The contract requires the manufacture of these components for the life of the BR700 engine. The Company revised its estimate of the profit margin on this contract to \$10.2 million as a provision for anticipated losses. This provision was driven primarily by a reduction in the estimated profit margin. The Company previously recorded a charge of \$10.9 million for the BR700 engine program, including \$10.9 million for the manufacture of the engine, engineering and tooling, and \$3.1 million for

The SLC business has a contract for the under which it is obligated to supply con- struts through 2023. During the second o- profitability of this contract and determi- provision for anticipated losses through a decrease in estimated demand for these o- program inefficiencies. In the fourth qua- licensor for the A380 program, which re-

Other than the changes in estimated prof- estimates decreased gross profit by \$0.5 in 2017, and increased gross profit by \$

**Selling, Technical, General, and Resea**

**2018 vs. 2017**

STG&R expenses decreased \$4.6 millio- changes.

**2017 vs. 2016**

STG&R expenses decreased \$0.7 millio- significant items:

- 2016 acquisition expenses were \$5.4 million.

· STG&R expenses of the SLC business were \$1.5 million due to the timing of the acquisition in 2016.

· STG&R expenses were \$2.3 million higher in 2017 than in 2016 of the U.S.

## **Operating Income/(Loss)**

### **2018 vs. 2017**

The increase in operating income of \$48 million was primarily due to the following individually significant items:

- A significant increase in Net sales and operating profit of \$20.0 million.

- The \$15.8 million charge recorded in 2017 related to the restructuring of the SLC business.

· The \$2.8 million charge to Cost of goods sold related to the inventory.

- A decrease of \$7.0 million in Restructuring charges.

### **2017 vs. 2016**

The operating loss increased by \$16.3 million in 2017 compared to 2016, primarily due to the following individually significant items:

· Gross profit decreased \$9.2 million in 2017 compared to 2016, primarily due to the \$9.2 million charge recorded in the second quarter of 2017, related to the restructuring of the SLC business.

- Restructuring charges of \$15.8 million in 2017 compared to \$8.8 million in 2016.

## **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

### Cash Flow Summary

For the years ended December 31,

Net income

Depreciation and amortization

Changes in working capital (a)

Changes in long-term liabilities, deferred  
credits

Write-off of pension liability adjustment  
settlement/curtailment

Write-off of intangible assets in a discor

Other operating items

Net cash provided by operating activities

Net cash used in investing activities

Net cash (used in)/provided by financing

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash

Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equ

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year

(a) Includes Accounts receivable, Contra

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## **Operating activities**

Cash provided by operating activities was \$100.0 million in 2018, \$100.0 million in 2017, and \$80.9 million in 2016. The net change in working capital in 2018 was due to increased profitability in 2018, a decrease in working capital. In 2018, the Company reported a net change in working capital resulting in that plan being a use of cash of \$26.0 million in 2018, compared to a working capital increases \$26.0 million in 2017, and a use of cash of \$12.2 million in 2016. Additionally, the Noncurrent receivables were \$12.2 million in 2018, \$18.8 million in 2017, and \$18.8 million in 2016. Liabilities, deferred taxes and other liabilities were \$12.2 million in 2018, a use of cash of totaling \$0.7 million in 2018, a use of cash of \$0.7 million in 2017, and a use of cash of \$0.7 million in 2016. The amount reported in 2018 was due to a long-term agreement with a licensor for a \$12.2 million cash payment, plus a \$4.9 million cash payment to a supplier. Cash paid for income taxes was \$12.2 million in 2018, \$18.8 million in 2017, and \$18.8 million in 2016, respectively.

At December 31, 2018, the Company has \$144.2 million held by subsidiaries in foreign countries. The amount reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements in 2018 represents the amount of cash held by subsidiaries in the United States at some point in the future for an indefinite period of time. Our current operations are generated from foreign operations to fund our operations in the United States. In the event that such operations are not successful and if associated accruals for taxes have not been recorded, we may record additional tax expense.

## **Investing Activities**

On April 8, 2016, the Company acquired the composite aerostructures business for \$100 million. Total capital expenditures for 2018 were \$82.9 million in 2018, compared to \$82.9 million in 2017, and \$54.7 million in 2016. We expect capital expenditures to be \$100 million in 2019.

## Financing Activities and Capital Resources

We finance our business activities primarily through bank borrowings, largely through our revolving credit facilities. Borrowings outside of the United States may also be made through bank borrowings under such local facilities. The carrying balance at December 31, 2018 was held under our revolving credit facilities, we anticipate that the carrying balance will be in the foreseeable future. We were in compliance with all

On November 7, 2017, we entered into a revolving credit facility agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with a group of lenders. The Credit Agreement, entered into on April 8, 2017, provides for up to \$499 million of borrowings were outstanding as of December 31, 2018. The interest rate for borrowings was LIBOR plus a spread of 1.50% over the applicable borrowing. At the time of the last borrowing, the interest rate was 4.50%. The spread was based on a pricing grid, which is based on our leverage ratio. Based on our maximum leverage ratio of 3.50 to 1.00, we have been able to borrow an additional \$186 million under the Credit Agreement.

As of December 31, 2018, our leverage ratio was 11.59 to 1.00. We may purchase our common stock, which would increase our leverage ratio remains at or below 3.50 to 1.00. We are not currently in compliance with our leverage ratio does not exceed the limit of 3.50 to 1.00.

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noted above. On November 28, 2017, with respect to the period December 18, 2017 through October 17, 2018, fixing the LIBOR portion of the effective interest rate on \$100 million of indebtedness drawn under the revolving credit facility for the period. Under the terms of these transactions, the counterparties pay a floating rate based on the LIBOR calculation date, which on December 17, 2018, was 1.00%. On December 17, 2018, the all-in-rate on the revolving credit facility was 1.00%.

Dividends have been declared each quarter since 2016. In respect to whether a dividend will be paid, the decision is left to the Board of Directors each quarter. Cash dividends were \$21.8 million, in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. If we pay dividends in the future, we expect to pay cash dividends. Cash dividends will also depend on debt covenants to generate sufficient cash flows.

On May 6, 2016, we terminated other interest rate swap with the interest rate on \$120 million of revolving credit facility. The interest rate swap with a greater notional amount under the Agreement. We paid \$5.2 million to terminate the interest rate swap, amortized into interest expense through 2021. On March 1, 2016, we terminated interest rate swap agreements, originally with the interest rate on \$300 million of revolving credit facility. The interest rate swap with a greater notional amount under the Agreement. We received \$6.3 million to terminate these swap agreements. We received to terminate these swap agreements on March 2021.

### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

As of December 31, 2018, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements pursuant to Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K.

### **Contractual Obligations**

As of December 31, 2018, we have the following contractual obligations:

(in millions)	Total
Total debt	\$524.
Interest payments (a)	79.5
Pension plan contributions (b)	4.2
Other postretirement benefits (c)	51.1
Restructuring accruals	5.6
Other noncurrent liabilities (d)	-
Operating leases	17.9
Totals	\$683.

The terms of variable-rate debt arrangements included in Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are based on the assumption that we will continue to be in compliance with the terms of the (a) November 2017 Credit Agreement maturing on December 31, 2018 (3.69%) continuing until maturity. Both rates include the effect of the LIBOR floor.

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- We estimate pension benefits to be paid over the next five years; however, that estimate is subject to re-estimation. We do not make contributions to pension trusts.
- (b) Our estimated contributions after 2019 is subject to changes in interest rates, and tax and employee benefit rates, which are not included in this schedule.
- Estimated cash outflow for other post-retirement benefit payments as presented in Note 4 is as follows:
- (c) For the next five years. Beyond five years, we estimate those presented in Note 4, due to the uncertainty of interest rates. Estimated payments for deferred compensation noncurrent liabilities are not included in this schedule.
- (d) cash settlement. Also, this table does not include amounts which is uncertain. Refer to Note 7 of our financial statements for additional discussion on unrecognized liabilities.

The foregoing table should not be deemed a guarantee of cash requirements, which will vary based on our future needs. The information set forth in the table is reasonably determined based on current materials costs, payroll, and taxes, are determined. In addition, while the contingencies described in Item 8 are not currently anticipated to occur, there can be no assurance that this may not change. Cash from operations and the other sources of cash may enable us to meet the foregoing cash obligations.

### **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

The information set forth above may be found in our Supplementary Data, Note 1, which is included in our financial statements.

### ***Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates***

For the discussion of our accounting policies, refer to our Supplementary Data, Note 1, which is included in our financial statements in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates of the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements subject to uncertainties and changes in the underlying operations. In addition to the accounting policies, management

Supplementary Data, Note 1, financial s  
influenced by market factors, judgments

### **Revenue Recognition**

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company  
contracts with customers. The standard r  
including industry-specific requirements  
recognizing revenue from contracts with

Contracts with customers in the Machin  
the point in time when revenue is recogn  
order to ensure revenue is recognized in

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Products and services provided under long-term contracts in the Albany Engineered Composites segment under the LEAP contract under a cost-plus-fee arrangement based on our success in achieving certain cost targets. Under this contract, there is significant variability in contract costs and the amount of revenue recognized.

We also have fixed price long-term contracts using the (actual cost to estimated cost) method. This method involves estimation, which could be considerably different from actual change. When adjustments in estimated costs from prior estimates are included in earnings, they are charged against income.

The Albany Engineered Composites segment has two phases: a phase during which there are two phases: a phase during which we are in a phase of supplying production parts. During the pre-production or nonrecurring engineering phase, we incur fulfillment activity, rather than a performance activity. Resources that will be used in satisfying customer requirements to be recovered, are capitalized to Other Intangible Assets and goods sold over the period over which they are expected to be recovered, which includes anticipated renewal periods. Those costs are determined to be unrecoverable and are charged against income.

For contracts with anticipated losses, a provision for the remaining loss is charged against income. Contract loss provisions include contract losses, unprofitable options that might be expected to be exercised, all direct and indirect contract costs, excluding overhead allocations, which are treated as period costs. This limit our estimate of contract values to the estimated value. While certain contracts are expected to be profitable, including expected renewals, under the method of accounting, costs is limited to the estimated value of the contract and anticipated renewals. In some cases, this provision at the inception of the contract is charged against income in Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis*, herein by reference.

## **Pension and Postretirement Liabilities**

The Company has pension and postretirement liabilities determined from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are the discount rates and expected return on plan assets. At December 31, 2018, total liabilities under our defined pension plan exceeded plan assets by \$22.5 million, or 10.5%. Additionally, at December 31, 2018, other postretirement liabilities, substantially all of which related to our other postretirement benefit plans that may be subject to unrecognized pretax net losses of \$69.1 million.

We are required to consider current market conditions when making these assumptions. For 2019, we expect total payments to retirees to total \$4.2 million, and payments to other postretirement benefit plans to total \$1.2 million. Changes in the related pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities are expected to be minimal.

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and other postretirement benefit costs on assumptions. The amount of annual pension variables, including the investment return contributions could vary significantly. A postretirement plan liabilities and expenses

### **Income Taxes**

In the ordinary course of business there are liabilities related to income tax balances, taxes payable or receivable in future periods, organizational changes or changes in the law. We assess our income tax positions and record liabilities based upon management's best estimate available at the reporting date. For those positions where a benefit will be sustained, we have determined the amount by estimating the largest amount of tax benefit being realized upon ultimate settlement of the position based on relevant information.

Deferred tax assets are expected to be realized based on differences and future taxable income. A valuation allowance to reduce net deferred tax assets to the amount more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets needed, the valuation allowance will be recorded.

In late 2017, new tax legislation was enacted which increases charges to income tax expense. Charges for 2017 and represent the Company's best estimate of the amount recorded to the provisional amounts through the end of the tax expense.

### **Goodwill and Intangible assets**

Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment. The value of reporting units requires the use of judgment and a number of factors including actual operating performance

estimates could change in future periods

The determination of the fair value of an acquisition, including the Company's assumptions. We review amortizable intangible assets and changes in circumstances indicate that the

### **Non-GAAP Measures**

This Form 10-K contains certain non-GAAP measures: net sales, excluding the impact of ASC 606 (and the Company as a whole); EBITDA (and the Company as a whole, represented in dollars); net debt excluding the impact of certain non-GAAP items (and the Company, excluding adjustments. Such adjustments, when reconciled from the GAAP items to the non-GAAP information to investors regarding the C

Presenting sales and increases or decreases in net sales, impact are excluded, can give management a different view of EBITDA, or net income

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with interest, taxes, depreciation, and other non-recurring items. These measures of financial performance used, among other things, to compare the Company's performance between companies and industries because they are not directly comparable due to different asset bases and taxes. An understanding of the Company's performance is enhanced by restructuring costs, acquisition expenses, and other non-recurring items. These charges, inventory write-offs associated with discontinued businesses, and other non-recurring items on net income (absolute as well as on a percentage basis) are not used in the Company's management and investors additional information. These measures are not comparable to periods in which such items were not incurred. Restructuring expenses in the MC segment are not a significant component of the Company's significant reductions in manufacturing costs. These measures are not of the profitability of the Company's operations, net debt, and net debt excluding the impact of discontinued businesses. The Company, helpful to investors wishing to understand the Company's performance, be if all available cash were applied to pay down debt, and net income per share attributable to common shareholders. These measures that relate to the Company's cost of capital.

Net sales, or percent changes in net sales, are calculated by converting amounts reported in local currencies to U.S. dollars for the reporting period. The impact of ASC 606 on various financial measures is calculated by calculating what the GAAP-reported amount would have been under the old standard, and comparing that amount to the current GAAP amount. These amounts are then compared to the current GAAP amount. The Company calculates EBITDA by reconciling net income to net income plus depreciation expense net, Income tax expense, and Discontinued operations expense. EBITDA is calculated by: adding to EBITDA costs of discontinued businesses; adding (or subtracting) revaluation losses (or gains) on assets; adding (or subtracting) of buildings or investments; subtracting (or adding) losses on discontinued operations recorded losses; and subtracting (or adding) losses on discontinued operations. The Company's interest in Albany Safran Composites (ASC 606) is calculated as a percentage of net sales by dividing it by net sales. The Company's net income, excluding adjustments, is calculated as net income attributable to the Company per share, or net income per share, plus inventory write-offs associated with discontinued businesses, plus tax charges (or gains) and the effect of currency fluctuations, plus revaluation losses (or gains); acquisition expenses; and other non-recurring investments.

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, and net income are not comparable to other companies' EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, and net income, as defined by the Company and other companies. Such measures are not intended to be a substitute for the Company's statements of income, but not as a substitute for the Company's statements of income.



The following tables show the calculation

Consolidated results  
Years ended December 31,  
Operating income (GAAP)  
Interest, taxes, other income/expense  
Net income (GAAP)  
Interest expense, net  
Income tax expense  
Depreciation and amortization  
EBITDA (non-GAAP)  
Restructuring and other, net  
Foreign currency revaluation (gains)/loss  
Acquisition expenses  
Pension settlement/curtailment  
Write-off of inventory in a discontinued  
Pretax (income)/loss attributable to non-  
ASC  
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)

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Year ended December 31, 2018

Operating income/(loss) (GAAP)  
Interest, taxes, other income/expense  
Net income (GAAP)  
Interest expense, net  
Income tax expense  
Depreciation and amortization  
EBITDA (non-GAAP)  
Restructuring expenses, net  
Foreign currency revaluation (gains)/loss  
Pension settlement/curtailment charge  
Pretax income attributable to noncontrolling  
interest in ASC  
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)

Year ended December 31, 2017

Operating income/(loss) (GAAP)  
Interest, taxes, other income/expense  
Net income (GAAP)  
Interest expense, net  
Income tax expense  
Depreciation and amortization  
EBITDA (non-GAAP)  
Restructuring expenses, net  
Foreign currency revaluation losses  
Write-off of inventory in a discontinued  
product line  
Pretax loss attributable to noncontrolling  
interest in ASC  
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)

(a) Includes charge of \$15.8 million related to  
long-term contracts.

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Year ended December 31, 2016

Operating income/(loss) (GAAP)

Interest, taxes, other income/expense

Net income (GAAP)

Interest expense, net

Income tax expense

Depreciation and amortization

EBITDA (non-GAAP)

Restructuring and other, net

Foreign currency revaluation (gains)/loss

Acquisition expenses

Pretax income attributable to noncontrolling

interest in ASC

Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)

The Company discloses certain income and expense items that it believes that such disclosures provide in addition to the financial performance metrics commonly used by investors. The per-share amount for items included in computing earnings per share on income from continuing operations and discontinued operations for each period. Year-to-date earnings per share are calculated at each reporting period.

The following tables show the earnings per share

Year ended December 31, 2018

Restructuring expenses, net

Foreign currency revaluation gains

Pension settlement/curtailment charge

Net discrete income tax benefit

Favorable effect of applying ASC 606

(a) includes tax and noncontrolling interest

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Year ended December 31, 2017	
Restructuring expenses, net	
Foreign currency revaluation losses	
Write-off of inventory in a discontinued	
Net discrete income tax charge	
Charge for revision to estimated profitable	
contracts	
	(in
	Pre
Year ended December 31, 2016	Am
Restructuring and other, net	\$8,
Foreign currency revaluation gains	3,9
Acquisition expenses	5,3
Loss due to theft	2,5
Net discrete income tax benefit	-

The following table contains the calculation of net income attributable to the Company, excluding adjustments:

Years ended December 31,
Net income attributable to the Company
Adjustments:
Restructuring expenses, net
Discrete tax charges/(benefits)
Foreign currency revaluation (gains)/losses
Write-off of inventory in a discontinued
Pension settlement/curtailment charge
Acquisition expenses
Net income attributable to the Company

(a) includes a charge of \$0.31 per share for the revision to estimated profitable contracts

The following table contains the calculation of net income attributable to the Company, excluding adjustments:

	(i)
As of December 31,	20
Notes and loans payable	\$-
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,
Long-term debt	52
Total debt	52
Cash and cash equivalents	19
Net debt	\$3

**Item 7a.**

**QUANTITATIVE  
MARKET RISK**

We have market risk with respect to foreign currency. Our primary market risk is the potential loss arising from

**Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk**

We have manufacturing plants and sales operations in various foreign countries, which exposes us to foreign currency risk. This risk is composed of the risk that foreign currency financial statements are not translated into U.S. dollars. To manage this risk, we periodically enter into foreign currency contracts to purchase or sell net assets of a foreign investment or to purchase or sell net assets of a foreign investment. The total net assets of non-U.S. operations denominated in nonfunctional currencies subject to potential loss in fair value resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates amount to \$72.2 million. In connection with foreign currency transactions, we have exposure to foreign currency exchange rates of \$72.2 million. This amount includes, on a consolidated basis, \$72.2 million of foreign currency assets as of December 31, 2018. If nonfunctional currency balances are revalued, the impact on the income statement. A hypothetical change in exchange rates would result in an adjustment to the income statement of approximately \$72.2 million.

**Interest Rate Risk**

We are exposed to interest rate fluctuations due to changes in general economic conditions.

On December 31, 2018, we had the following

**(in thousands, except interest rates)**

**Long-term debt**

Credit agreement with borrowings outstanding at period end had a weighted average period interest rate of 3.882% in 2018, compared to 3.882% in 2017.

Total

Assuming borrowings were outstanding at period end at the weighted average interest rates would be 3.882% in 2018, compared to 3.882% in 2017. To manage interest rate risk, we may periodically enter into interest rate derivatives to effectively fix the interest rates on variable rate borrowings. For more information, see Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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**Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms  
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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2017, and 2016  
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017, and 2016  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2017, and 2016  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors

***Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements***

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2018, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for the three-year period ended December 31, 2018, and the related schedule II - valuation and qualifying assets (the schedule II statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements in all respects, the financial position of the Company, the results of their operations and their cash flows for the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadwell Commission (COSO), and our report dated December 31, 2018, on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

***Change in Accounting Principle***

As discussed in Notes 1 and 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for revenue in 2018 in accordance with Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

***Basis for Opinion***

These consolidated financial statements were prepared by management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

our audits. We are a public accounting firm that is independent with respect to the Company and the applicable rules and regulations of the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards that require that we plan and perform the audit so that the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to respond to those risks. Such procedures included evaluating the accounting principles used by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the auditor of Albany

Albany, New York  
March 14, 2019

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**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

The Shareholders and Board of Directors

***Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting***

We have audited Albany International Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, based on the criteria described below, on the achievement of internal control, the company has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* of the Treadway Commission. Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), Albany International Corporation's consolidated financial statements of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related schedules, total revenue, income, and cash flows for each of the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related notes and the financial statements (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). We expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A material weakness related to internal control over financial reporting systems development plan related to certain internal control systems reconciliation controls over the unbilled receivables is attributable to ineffective risk assessment and monitoring of management's assessment. The material weakness was identified during the timing, and extent of audit tests applied to the consolidated financial statements, and this report does not affect our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

***Basis for Opinion***

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Financial Reporting (Item 9A). Our responsibility is to audit the financial reporting and internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the auditing standards issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting is in place as of the end of the period under audit of internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included testing of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists. Our audit also included performing the audit of the financial reporting in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

#### ***Definition and Limitations of Internal Control***

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting may include, but is not limited to, (1) the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that the receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with the general and specific authorization of the company's management and directors of the company; and (3) procedures for the prevention or detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that would result in a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not detect misstatements. Also, projections of any estimate of future performance are subject to the risk that controls may become ineffective. Further, the design of the internal control over financial reporting may change due to changes in conditions, and the degree of compliance with the provisions of the internal control over financial reporting may vary over time.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Albany, New York

March 14, 2019

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**Albany International Corp.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Income**  
**For the years ended December 31,**  
**(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

Net sales  
Cost of goods sold  
Gross profit

Selling, general and administrative expenses  
Technical and research expenses  
Restructuring expenses, net  
Operating income

Interest income  
Interest expense  
Other expense, net  
Income before income taxes

Income tax expense  
Net income  
Net income/(loss) attributable to the noncontrolling interest  
Net income attributable to the Company

Earnings per share attributable to Company  
Basic

Earnings per share attributable to Company  
Diluted

Dividends declared per share, Class A and Class B

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Albany International Corp.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the years ended December 31,**  
**(in thousands)**

Net income  
Other comprehensive income/(loss), before tax:  
Foreign currency translation adjustments  
Pension/postretirement settlements and other adjustments  
Pension/postretirement plan remeasurements  
Amortization of pension liability adjustments  
Prior service credit  
Net actuarial loss  
Payments related to interest rate swaps and derivatives  
Derivative valuation adjustment

Income taxes related to items of other comprehensive income/(loss):  
Pension/postretirement settlements and other adjustments  
Pension/postretirement plan remeasurements  
Amortization of pension liability adjustments  
Payments related to interest rate swaps and derivatives  
Derivative valuation adjustment  
Comprehensive income  
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to continuing operations  
interest  
Comprehensive income attributable to discontinued operations

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Albany International Corp.**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheets**  
**At December 31,**  
**(in thousands, except per share data)**

Assets

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents

Accounts receivable, net

Contract assets

Inventories

Income taxes prepaid and receivable

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

Total current assets

Property, plant and equipment, net

Intangibles, net

Goodwill

Deferred income taxes

Noncurrent receivables

Other assets

Total assets

Liabilities

Current liabilities:

Notes and loans payable

Accounts payable

Accrued liabilities

Current maturities of long-term debt

Income taxes payable

Total current liabilities

Long-term debt

Other noncurrent liabilities

Deferred taxes and other liabilities

Total liabilities

Commitments and Contingencies

Shareholders' Equity

Preferred stock, par value \$5.00 per share;  
shares; none issued

Class A Common Stock, par value \$.001  
100,000,000 shares; issued 37,450,329 in  
2017

Class B Common Stock, par value \$.001  
25,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding  
2017  
Additional paid-in capital  
Retained earnings  
Accumulated items of other comprehensive  
Translation adjustments  
Pension and postretirement liability adjustment  
Derivative valuation adjustment  
Treasury stock (Class A), at cost; 8,418,  
8,431,335 shares in 2017  
Total Company shareholders' equity  
Noncontrolling interest  
Total equity  
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity

The accompanying notes are an integral

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**Albany International Corp.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow**  
**For the years ended December 31,**  
**(in thousands)**

Operating Activities  
Net income  
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:  
Depreciation  
Amortization  
Change in other noncurrent liabilities  
Change in deferred taxes and other liabilities  
Provision for write-off of property, plant and equipment  
Non-cash interest expense  
Write-off of pension liability adjustment  
Settlement/curtailment  
Compensation and benefits paid or payable  
Common Stock  
Write-off of intangible assets in a discontinued operation  
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of impact of business combinations:  
Accounts receivable  
Contract assets  
Inventories  
Prepaid expenses and other current assets  
Income taxes prepaid and receivable  
Noncurrent receivable  
Accounts payable  
Accrued liabilities  
Income taxes payable  
Other, net  
Net cash provided by operating activities  
Investing Activities  
Purchase of business, net of cash acquired  
Purchases of property, plant and equipment  
Purchased software  
Proceeds from sale or involuntary conversion of assets  
Net cash used in investing activities  
Financing Activities  
Proceeds from borrowings  
Principal payments on debt  
Debt acquisition costs  
Cash received/(paid) to settle swap agreements  
Proceeds from options exercised

Taxes paid in lieu of share issuance  
Dividends paid  
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing  
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash  
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning  
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year

The accompanying notes are an integral

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## **1. Accounting Policies**

### **Basis of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the Company and its subsidiaries (the Company, Albany, we, and our subsidiaries) and their transactions. We have a 50 percent interest in certain subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements include our original investments and the share of income or losses, in the account "Other Assets."

The Company owns 90 percent of the common stock of Albany (ASC) which is reported within the Albany financial statements. Information regarding that entity is included in the Albany financial statements.

### **Estimates**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of principles generally accepted in the United States of America and estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Such estimates are used in accounting for, among other things, allowances for doubtful accounts, rebates, and other benefits, goodwill and intangible assets, and other accruals. Our estimates are based on historical experience and which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reflected in the consolidated financial statements when necessary.

### **Revenue Recognition**

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers, using the modified retrospective method.

transition. Under this transition method, cumulative effect of initially applying the Retained earnings at January 1, 2018. The GAAP, including industry-specific requirements for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers to contracts which were not completed by

In our Machine Clothing (MC) business, the sale of a product when persuasive evidence of title was transferred, the selling price was recognized. Under the new standard, we recognize revenue when obligations related to the manufacture and delivery are satisfied in earlier recognition of revenue associated with

In our Albany Engineered Composites (AEC) business, the recognition of revenue on long-term contracts was, prior to 2018, based on the percentage of completion method, which is considered an output method. Under the new standard, revenue on long-term contracts is recognized over time using the input method, which generally results in earlier recognition of revenue. The classification of revenue in excess of progress billings as Accounts receivable. Under the new standard, progress billings are rights to consideration that are conditional on the completion of remaining performance obligations. Under the old standard, such assets were reclassified as Accounts receivable. In addition, under the new standard, we

estimate of contract values to the period cases is considerably shorter than the co certain contracts are expected to be prof including expected renewals, under the r costs is limited to the estimated value of anticipated renewals. In some cases, this provision at contract inception. Expected that are probable of exercise, excluding

Significant changes to our accounting p forth in Note 2.

Products and services provided under lo in the Albany Engineered Composites se which revenue is recognized under a cos long-term contracts, for which we use th cost) method. That method requires sign considerably different if the underlying estimated contract revenues or costs are in earnings in the period the change occu and unfavorable adjustments to the estim effect of reducing gross profit by \$1.5 m million due to ramp-up inefficiencies on million for ramp-up inefficiencies. The r resulted from a reduction to the estimate better-than-expected ramp-up on a differ recorded a \$15.8 million charge to Cost profitability of our BR725 and A380 pro program inventory costs and a reserve o 2017, we amended a long-term agreeme a reduction to Cost of goods sold of \$4.9 the profitability changes noted above, de gross profit by \$0.6 million in 2017, and contracts with anticipated losses, a provi loss is charged against income in the per are determined considering all direct and general or administrative cost allocation

We limit the concentration of credit risk collection policies. We record allowance net sales. Such provisions are recorded o and/or historical experience. Any value excluded from net sales.

### **Cost of Goods Sold**

Cost of goods sold includes the cost of materials, supplies, shipping and handling costs, depreciation, purchasing, receiving, warehousing, and provisions for loss contracts and charges related to business activity.

### **Selling, General, Administrative, Technical**

Selling, general, administrative, and technical expenses include salaries, benefits, travel, professional fees, revaluation, and other costs, and are expensed as incurred. Selling expenses are primarily related to contract acquisition. Research and development expenses consist primarily of compensation, supplies, and other costs related to intellectual property. Total company research and development in 2017, and \$28.8 million in 2016.

The Albany Engineered Composites segment may enter into research and development arrangements with customers. Such arrangements may be on a cost-sharing basis and consist of both parties being active participants and a sharing of the costs and the benefits of the success of the activity. In such cases, an expense is recognized for the customer's share of research and development expense. Within the next few years, we may enter into such arrangements for research and development in which we anticipate funding the customer in Net sales, while expense

### **Restructuring Expense**

We may incur expenses related to restructuring activities, including employee termination costs, costs to contract out, and costs to terminate contractual relationships. Restructuring expenses include the cost of plant and equipment, as described below. Restructuring termination costs include the severance pay and other benefits payable when the termination is completed. Termination costs related to the termination of an arrangement become probable and estimated when the amount becomes probable and estimated. Termination costs related to an arrangement are recognized at the commencement of the arrangement. Termination, relocation of employees, or other costs related to facilities, are recognized when incurred.

### **Income Taxes**

Deferred income taxes are recognized for the difference between the tax attributes by applying enacted statutory tax rates to the difference between existing assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes. The effect of tax rate changes on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized over the period that includes the enactment date. We periodically evaluate our deferred tax assets to reduce net deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. If needed, the valuation allowance will be

In the ordinary course of business there are uncertainties in our tax positions. We assess our income tax positions based upon our tax examination based upon management's assessment of the facts and circumstances available at the reporting date. For those positions where a tax benefit will be sustained, we have determined

estimating the largest amount of tax benefit being realized upon ultimate settlement of the liability. For those income tax liabilities, no tax benefit will be sustained, no tax benefit will be recognized. Where applicable, associated interest and accrued interest and penalties related to the liability are an expense.

### **Earnings Per Share**

Basic net income or loss per share is computed for Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock. Diluted net income per share includes the effect of a potential increase in the number of shares outstanding from continuing operations, the diluted net

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## Translation of Financial Statements

Assets and liabilities of non-U.S. operations and income statement accounts are translated from translating non-U.S. currency financial statements into U.S. dollars. Other comprehensive income and accumulated other comprehensive adjustments”.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses from third party balances, such as receivables in currency other than the entity’s functional currency, short-term intercompany loans and balances denominated in functional currency, and foreign currency exchange gains and losses on long-term intercompany loans in the future are recorded in other comprehensive income during 2018.

The following table summarizes foreign currency translation gains and losses in the income statement:

(in thousands)  
(Gains)/losses included in:  
Selling, general, and administrative expenses  
Other expense, net  
Total transaction (gains)/losses

The following table presents foreign currency translation gains and losses recognized in Other comprehensive income:

(in thousands)  
Gain on long-term intercompany loans

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents with maturities of three months or less.

### **Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable includes trade receivables. In connection with certain sales in Asia Pacific, the Company has issued promissory notes. The notes may be presented for payment.

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for the inability of its customers to make required payments. The allowance is based on historical write-off experience and current conditions. If the financial condition of a customer changes in an impairment of their ability to make payments, the allowance may be adjusted.

The Company also has Noncurrent receivables for amounts earned which have extended payment terms. One such receivable is from a customer, with 2% interest, over a 10-year period.

As a result of adopting ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, in the Albany Engineered Composites segment, the Company recognized Contract assets in 2018.

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Note 2) which decreased Inventories by

See additional information set forth in N

### **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation, in a combination, at fair value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets for financial reporting purposes. For tax purposes, the methods are used for income tax purposes. For assets whose useful lives are capitalized; normal wear and tear is depreciated over their useful lives. The cost of fully depreciated assets and accumulated depreciation accounts. Depreciation expense is included in net income.

Computer software purchased for internal use is amortized over a period of five to eight years, depending on the nature of the software. Software developed and included in property, plant, and equipment is amortized over its useful life. Software related to the software development stage is amortized over its useful life. Software related to the software development and

We review the carrying value of property, plant, and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a group may not be recoverable from the expected future use and eventual disposition.

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See additional information set forth in Note 18.

### **Goodwill, Intangibles, and Other Assets**

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested for impairment at least annually. Goodwill impairment is determined by comparing the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets to the carrying value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets combination. Our reportable segments are tested for impairment. See additional information set forth in Note 18.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are amortized to Cost of goods sold or Selling, general and administrative expenses over the lives of the assets. We review amortizable intangible assets for impairment events or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying amount is not recoverable.

We have an investment in a company in which we use the equity method of accounting and is included in Other assets on our balance sheet as of December 31, 2017. We perform regular reviews of our investment and if we determine that our investment is other than temporarily impaired, we will reduce it to no longer support their valuation, we will recognize an impairment loss.

For some AEC contracts, we perform pre-construction activities. These costs are normally considered a future benefit. Pre-construction activities are fulfillment activities that create resource obligations in the future, and are expected to generate future cash flows. Pre-construction is classified as a noncurrent asset in the balance sheet and is amortized into Cost of goods sold over the life of the contract. Pre-construction to future cash flows, which includes anti-inflationary adjustments.

Included in Other assets is \$14.2 million of pension assets for pension plans where plan assets exceed liabilities. Other assets also includes financial assets of \$5.3 million. See additional information set forth in Note 18.

### **Stock-Based Compensation**

We have stock-based compensation plans in accordance with applicable guidance for share-based payments. No options have been exercised to date, as set forth in Note 21.

### **Derivatives**

We use derivatives from time to time to hedge currency exchange rates and interest rate risk. On an ongoing basis, the risk of potential losses from hedging such risks.

We may use interest rate swaps in the management of our interest rate risk. We may also use currency derivatives in the management of our foreign currency liabilities (including net investments in foreign currencies). When we enter into a derivative transaction that is deemed to be a hedge, we formally document the risk being hedged. In this documentation, we describe the transaction, cash flow, or net investment being hedged, and we evaluate whether the derivative instrument is a hedge of the hedged item. To the extent these criteria are not met, the derivative is not a hedge.

All derivative contracts are recorded at fair value. Gains and losses on derivative transactions that are designated as hedge accounting are recorded in other comprehensive income. To the extent that the hedge is effective, the gains and losses are recorded, net of tax, in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on derivative relationships both at inception and on subsequent dates are recorded, net of tax, in other comprehensive income, and changes in the fair value of a derivative are recorded in other comprehensive income. Other expense, net.

For derivatives that are designated and qualified for hedge accounting and are located outside the United States, changes in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income as part of the Currency Translation Adjustment.

### **Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans**

As described in Note 4, we have pension and postretirement benefit plans for all employees. Our defined benefit pension plan was frozen as of October 1998 and, as of October 2008, is frozen.

We have liabilities for postretirement benefits. The largest liability relates to the U.S. plan. Effective October 2008, the U.S. plan was closed to new participants, except for current employees. In October 2008, we changed the cost sharing arrangement so that health care costs are the responsibility of plan participants. We also eliminated the life insurance benefit for retirees and eliminated the dental benefit for active employees.

The pension plans are generally trusteed and are subject to ERISA. The plans are in accordance with governing laws and regulations. The plans are recognized for defined benefit pension plans. The plans are valued from actuarial valuations. Inherent in the valuation process are the rates and expected return on plan assets, including changes in current market conditions, including changes in interest rates. Discount rate assumptions are based on the yield curve for high-quality fixed-income investments with maturities consistent with the assumption for expected return on plan assets. The plans are valued in various categories of plan assets.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, an accounting update requires the Company to recognize operating leases on their balance sheets, in a manner similar to current practice. Under the new standard, a lease liability for the obligation to make lease payments for an underlying asset for the lease term, for a lease that is not to be classified as finance or operating, will be recognized on a straight-line basis, while lease expense will be recognized following a front-loaded expense recognition. The impact presented separately in the income statement and balance sheet statements will be an increase in assets and liabilities. The Company has a list of its leases and has completed an assessment of the new standard. A transition approach is required, applying the new standard on its initial application. The Company adopted the new standard on our date of initial application. Consequently, the Company's disclosures required under the new standard will be presented on January 1, 2019. The new standard provides for a transition, some of which, if elected, must be applied. We have elected the package of practical expedients under the new standard and our prior conclusions about lease classification and costs. The Company does not expect to be impacted by the new standard on use-of-hindsight or land easements. The

standard also provides practical expedients for recording a lease-related asset and liability provision which the Company will adopt as a practical expedient to not separate lease components. The Company does not expect a significant change in adoption. Additionally, the Company is implementing internal controls to ensure we meet the standard's requirements.

In June 2016, an accounting update was issued regarding impairment of many financial assets by credit losses expected to occur over their remaining life. The Company adopted this update for periods beginning after December 15, 2016.

In August 2017, an accounting update was issued regarding nonfinancial hedging strategies eligible for hedge accounting and disclosure requirements and changes to hedge accounting more closely align hedge accounting with the requirements for application of hedge accounting, and include changes to hedging programs. In November 2018, an accounting update regarding Overnight Index Swap (OIS) rate based hedging programs. The OIS rate based benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting. The Company adopted our consolidated assets and liabilities, net of hedges, for the accounting updates. We will adopt the new accounting updates.

In February 2018, an accounting update was issued regarding reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Reform Act of 2017. The interim periods in fiscal years beginning in 2018. The Company intends to make the reclassifications permitted by the update.

In August 2018, an accounting update was issued regarding incurred by customers in cloud computing services. The Company capitalized by customers in software licenses. The Company elected to adopt the new accounting guidance. The Company elected to adopt the new accounting guidance for financial statements.

In August 2018, an accounting update was issued regarding of disclosures to financial statement users. The Company adopted the new accounting guidance for financial statements.

preparing defined benefit plan disclosures for periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. We are currently evaluating the impact of this update.

In August 2018, an accounting update was issued regarding the presentation of disclosures to financial statement users. We are currently evaluating the impact of this update on preparing fair value measurement disclosures for periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017.

In November 2018, an accounting update was issued regarding the presentation of disclosures for collaborative arrangement participants. We are currently evaluating the impact of this update on some guidance on presentation of transactions for periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this update.

## 2. Revenue Recognition

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company *contracts with customers*, using the modified retrospective transition method. Under this transition method, the cumulative effect of initially applying the new standard is recorded in Retained earnings at January 1, 2018.

For the MC segment, the cumulative effect of the transition includes a decrease to Accounts receivable, a decrease to Inventory, the cumulative effect of adopting ASC 606, a decrease to liabilities, and a decrease to Accounts receivable.

The table below presents the cumulative effect of the transition on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as the result of the transition.

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**Albany International Corp.**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheet**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share data)**

Assets

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents

Accounts receivable, net

Contract assets

Inventories

Income taxes prepaid and receivable

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

Total current assets

Property, plant and equipment, net

Intangibles, net

Goodwill

Deferred income taxes

Noncurrent receivable

Other assets

Total assets

Liabilities

Current liabilities:

Notes and loans payable

Accounts payable

Accrued liabilities

Current maturities of long-term debt

Income taxes payable

Total current liabilities

Long-term debt

Other noncurrent liabilities

Deferred taxes and other liabilities

Total liabilities

Commitments and Contingencies

Shareholders' Equity

Preferred stock, par value \$5.00 per share,  
authorized 2,000,000 shares; none issued

Class A Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share; authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued 37,395,753 in 2017

Class B Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share; authorized 25,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 3,233,998 in 2017

Additional paid-in capital

Retained earnings

Accumulated items of other comprehensive income:

Translation adjustments

Pension and postretirement liability adjustment

Derivative valuation adjustment

Treasury stock (Class A), at cost; 8,431,000 shares in 2017

Total Company shareholders' equity

Noncontrolling interest

Total Equity

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity

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given period. For most AEC contracts, the primary obligation (and the primary obligation) to the customer is to manage and coordinate the project, including integrating a complex set of tasks and coordinating the work of multiple contractors. This often result in the delivery of multiple h

At the inception of a contract, we estimate the value of the contract (and the obligation) do not contemplate future modifications until they become legally enforceable. Modifications include changes in specifications, requirements, and other terms. We evaluate existing enforceable rights and obligations and consider whether to account for the modification as a separate contract. Generally, we are able to account for the modification from the existing contract, due to the significant interrelated nature of tasks, provided for in the contract. Therefore, such modifications are accounted for as modifications to the existing contract.

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part of the existing contract, and we account for these changes as adjustments to our estimates of contract value.

Revenue is recognized over time for a large number of our contracts. Many of our contracts have provisions that, under the terms of the contract, require us to deliver the product to the customer over time. Revenue is recognized over the period of the contract, as the customer receives the product over time. Revenue is recognized as the performance obligation is satisfied, which is generally at the completion of the performance obligation. The amount of revenue recognized toward completion requires judgment and is based on the progress provided. We generally use the cost-to-cost method to measure progress. This method depicts the transfer of assets to the customer as a percentage of contract deliverables. Under the cost-to-cost method, revenue recognition is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to the total completion of the performance obligation. Accounting for long-term contracts requires estimation, which could be considerably different from our estimates. When any adjustments of estimates from prior estimates are included in revenue, they are recognized when they occur.

In other AEC contracts, revenue is recognized when the product is delivered to multiple customers, or do not have an explicit location specified, shipped or delivered to the location specified in the contract.

AEC's largest source of revenue is derived from contracts with a cost-plus-fee agreement. Beginning in 2017, we have been achieving certain cost targets. Revenue is recognized as the contract is completed. In a cost-plus-fee contract, there is significant judgment in determining the expected margin, and therefore, in determining the amount of revenue recognized.

Payment terms granted to MC and AEC vary with product, competitive conditions, and other factors.

The following table provides a summary of our revenue recognition policies:

<b>Segment</b>	<b>Reporting Unit</b>
----------------	-----------------------

Machine  
Clothing

Machine  
Clothing

(MC)

Albany  
Engineered  
Composites  
(AEC)

Albany Safran  
Composites (ASC)  
Airframe and  
engine Components  
(Other AEC)

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We disaggregate revenue earned from our segments and reporting units based on the internal review purposes.

The following table presents disaggregated revenue recognition:

(in thousands)

Machine Clothing

Albany Engineered Composites

ASC

Other AEC

Total Albany Engineered Composites

Total revenue

The following table disaggregates Machine Clothing (MC) sales into machine clothing (PMC) and engineered fabric (EFC) which the paper machine clothing was sold

(in thousands)

Americas PMC

Eurasia PMC

Engineered Fabric

Total Machine Clothing

In accordance with ASC 606-10-50-14, the obligations for contracts with an original MC segment are generally for periods of 12 months or less and are short duration firm-fixed-price orders.

maturity of less than one year. Remaining that had an original duration of greater than firm contracts in the AEC segment. Of the approximately \$57 million during 2019, 2021.

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As a result of applying the cumulative effect of the new standard to disclose the effect of the new standard, the following tables show the balances and how the consolidated financial statements

**Albany International Corp.**  
**Consolidated Statement of Income**  
**(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

Net sales  
Cost of goods sold  
Gross profit

Selling, general and administrative expenses  
Technical and research expenses  
Restructuring expenses, net  
Operating income

Interest income  
Interest expense  
Other expense, net  
Income before income taxes

Income tax expense  
Net income  
Net income/(loss) attributable to the noncontrolling interest  
Net income attributable to the Company

Earnings per share attributable to Company shareholders - Basic

Earnings per share attributable to Company shareholders - Diluted



**Albany International Corp.**  
**Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**(in thousands)**

Net income  
Other comprehensive income/(loss), before tax:  
Foreign currency translation adjustments  
Pension/postretirement settlements and curtailments  
Pension/postretirement plan rereasurements  
Amortization of pension liability adjustments  
Prior service credit  
Net actuarial loss  
Payments related to interest rate swaps in net earnings  
Derivative valuation adjustment

Income taxes related to items of other comprehensive income/(loss):  
Pension/postretirement settlements and curtailments  
Pension/postretirement plan rereasurements  
Amortization of pension liability adjustments  
Payments related to interest rate swaps in net earnings  
Derivative valuation adjustment

Comprehensive income  
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest  
Comprehensive income attributable to the Company

**Albany International Corp.**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheet**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share data)**

Assets
Current assets:
Cash and cash equivalents
Accounts receivable, net
Contract assets
Inventories
Income taxes prepaid and receivable
Prepaid expenses and other current assets
Total current assets
Property, plant and equipment, net
Intangibles, net
Goodwill
Deferred income taxes
Noncurrent receivables
Other assets
Total assets
Liabilities
Current liabilities:
Notes and loans payable
Accounts payable
Accrued liabilities
Current maturities of long-term debt
Income taxes payable
Total current liabilities
Long-term debt
Other noncurrent liabilities
Deferred taxes and other liabilities
Total liabilities
Commitments and Contingencies

Shareholders' Equity

Preferred stock, par value \$5.00 per share; authorized 2,000,000 shares; none issued

Class A Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share; authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued 37,450,329 in 2018 and 37,395,753 in 2017

Class B Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share; authorized 25,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 3,233,998 in 2018 and 2017

Additional paid-in capital

Retained earnings

Accumulated items of other comprehensive income:

Translation adjustments

Pension and postretirement liability adjustment

Derivative valuation adjustment

Treasury stock (Class A), at cost; 8,418,335 shares in 2018 and 8,431,335 shares in 2017

Total Company shareholders' equity

Noncontrolling interest

Total Equity

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity

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**Albany International Corp.**

**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow**

**(in thousands)**

Operating Activities

Net income

Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:

Depreciation

Amortization

Change in other noncurrent liabilities

Change in deferred taxes and other liabilities

Provision for write-off of property, plant and equipment

Non-cash interest expense

Write-off of pension liability adjustment settlement/curtailment

Compensation and benefits paid or payable to Common Stock

Changes in operating assets and liabilities provided/(used) cash, net of impact of business acquisition:

Accounts receivable

Contract assets

Inventories

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

Income taxes prepaid and receivable

Noncurrent receivables

Accounts payable

Accrued liabilities

Income taxes payable

Other, net

Net cash provided by operating activities

Net cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in financing activities  
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash  
equivalents  
Increase in cash and cash equivalents  
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning  
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year

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### 3. Reportable Segments and Geographical Areas

In accordance with applicable disclosure requirements, the internal organization that we use to make decisions and assessing performance is used to report financial information.

The accounting policies of the segments are consistent with our consolidated financial statements. Expenses include wages and benefits for manufacturing, information systems development and support, and other activities. These costs are not allocated to the segments. Decision-making for these functions lies with the corporate management.

#### **Machine Clothing:**

The Machine Clothing (MC) segment supplies impermeable belts used in the manufacture of paper, paperboard, tissue and towel for several other industrial applications. We sell our products in many countries across the globe. Our products and services are substantially the same in each region.

We design, manufacture, and market paper machine clothing (paper, paperboard, tissue and towel) for the manufacture of paper. Paper machine clothing production is a technologically sophisticated design that

#### **Albany Engineered Composites:**

The Albany Engineered Composites (AEC) segment is a subsidiary of Albany Engineered Composites LLC (ASC), in which our customer SAFRAN has a significant interest, provides highly engineered, advanced composite parts for commercial and defense aerospace industries. AEC is a supplier of International's LEAP engine. Under this agreement, we supply a number of advanced composite fan blades and components in manufacturing spaces used for the production of aircraft. The spaces are owned by Safran, and leased to the Company.

expense is reimbursable by Safran to the agreement. AEC net sales to Safran were \$88.9 million in 2016. The total of invoice receivable due from Safran amounted to 2018 and 2017, respectively. Other significant sales were related to U.S. government contracts for the Boeing 787, and the fan case for the GE

As described in Note 2, effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from contracts with customers." Periods prior to 2018 have not been restated. The Company's revenue from the defense segment, reconciled to consolidated total

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(in thousands)	2018
Net Sales	
Machine Clothing	\$611,8
Albany Engineered Composites	370,62
Consolidated total	\$982,4
Depreciation and amortization	
Machine Clothing	30,813
Albany Engineered Composites	43,205
Corporate expenses	5,018
Consolidated total	\$79,03
Operating income/(loss)	
Machine Clothing	169,83
Albany Engineered Composites	16,647
Corporate expenses	(49,07)
Operating income	\$137,4
Reconciling items:	
Interest income	(2,118)
Interest expense	20,242
Other expense, net	4,037
Income before income taxes	\$115,2

As described in Note 4, effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted the new revenue recognition standard that affects the classification of components of revenue. As a result of adopting that update, some costs that were previously classified as restructuring expenses shall now be included in Other expense, net, to conform to the current year presentation.

The table below presents restructuring costs for 2018.

(in thousands)	2018
<b>Restructuring expenses, net</b>	
Machine Clothing	<b>\$12,278</b>
Albany Engineered Composites	<b>3,048</b>
Corporate expenses	<b>244</b>
Consolidated total	<b>\$15,570</b>

In the measurement of assets utilized by the Company, the Company has included Accounts receivable, Contract assets, Non-current assets, and Intangible assets and goodwill. At the January 1, 2018, Machine Clothing (MC) assets increased by \$22.5 million, Accounts receivable assets decreased by \$14.1 million. Excluded from the measurement are prepaid and other current assets, and certain operations.

The following table presents assets and

**(in thousands)**

**Segment assets**

Machine Clothing

Albany Engineered Composites

Reconciling items:

Cash

Income taxes prepaid, receivable and o

Other assets

Consolidated total assets

**Capital expenditures and purchased s**

Machine Clothing

Albany Engineered Composites

Corporate expenses

Consolidated total

In 2018, AEC finalized a modification to

Lake City, Utah, which is accounted for

modification, which includes additional

until December 31, 2029. The lease mod

million to both Property, plant and equip

Balance Sheets. Due to the non-cash nat

amounts reported in the Consolidated St

The following table shows data by geog

operation recording the final sale to the

Switzerland are derived from products s

various currencies.

**(in thousands)**

**Net sales**

United States

Switzerland

France

Brazil

China

Mexico

Other countries

Consolidated total

**Property, plant and equipment, at co**

United States

China

France

Mexico

Korea

United Kingdom

Canada

Other countries

Consolidated total



#### **4. Pensions and Other Postretirement**

##### **Pension Plans**

The Company has defined benefit pension plans. The U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan was frozen as of October 1998 and, as of February 2009, all benefits accrued as of the date of the freeze, employees covered by the plan as of the date of the freeze accrued through February 2009, but no benefits accrued after February 2009. The U.S. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan was similarly frozen. The U.S. pension plan assets, and 45 percent of consolidated pension assets, and contribution requirements for plans

The December 31, 2018 benefit obligation was calculated using the RP-2014 mortality table. For pension funding purposes, the Company's target, which is determined based on market

##### **Other Postretirement Benefits**

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Company provides life insurance benefits for certain retired employees. Employees who were hired before 2005 may become eligible for these benefits for the Company. Benefits provided under this plan are at the cost of these benefits. Any new employees hired after 2005 under this plan will be responsible for their own life insurance. The Company changed the cost-sharing arrangement under this plan so that the responsibility of plan participants for retirees and eliminated the benefit for

The Company also provides certain postretirement benefits in Canada. As of December 31, 2018, the Company's liability was \$1.0 million in the U.S. and \$1.0 million in Canada. The Company's postretirement benefits during the active service period are recorded on the balance sheet as plans as claims are paid.

Accounting guidance requires the recognition of defined benefit and other postretirement benefit plan. Each of the Company's defined benefit and other postretirement benefit plans is recognized as a liability. The Company's postretirement plans has been combined for both 2018 and 2017.

The Company's pension and postretirement benefits are based on actuarial valuations that are affected by various assumptions including the assumed discount rate, expected rate of return on plan assets, and assumptions is reviewed and updated annually. The Company's pension plan assets are determined for each reporting period based on the return for assets in that category and expected future returns based on simulated future capital market performance.

a portfolio of currently available high-quality assets, matching the expected future payments, and the plan provisions.

Gains and losses arise from changes in the value of assets and experience different from what had been expected. The Company's estimate of the average future service of the plan's participants is the greater of the plan's projected benefit payments and the plan's projected benefit obligations.

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or market-related value of plan assets. To determine the expected return on plan assets, the market-related value for its U.S. plan is based on the expected return between the actual and the expected return of 5 percent of the expected return is added to the market-related value. The remainder is added to the market-related value.

To the extent the Company's unrecognized net liability, including the amount recognized through the current period, is reduced by future favorable plan experience, the net liability is reduced by the periodic cost in future years.

In 2018, the Company adopted the provisions of *ASU 2018-02, "Benefits: improving the presentation of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost"*. This accounting standard requires pension and postretirement plans be reported as a component of compensation costs arising from service contracts. Additionally, the other components of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost are reported in the income statement separately from the service component of net income from operations. The Company's net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost other than the service component in 2018 is presented in the Statements of Income.

We restated 2017 and 2016 expenses using the provisions of *ASU 2018-02* to permit the usage of amounts disclosed in the benefit plans footnote as the estimation requirements. The tables below show the effect of the restatement on the financial statement line item that resulted from the adoption of *ASU 2018-02*.

**Effect by segment operating expenses**

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>Increase (decrease) in net operating expenses for the period ended December 31, 2018</b>
Machine Clothing	\$(44)
Albany Engineered Composites	-
Corporate expenses	(2,481)
Total operating expenses	\$(2,525)

Other expense, net \$2,525  
**Effect by Statement of Income line item**

**(in thousands)**

Cost of goods sold  
Selling, general and administrative expenses  
Technical and research expenses  
Restructuring expenses, net  
Total operating expenses

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The following table sets forth the plan b

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>As of Decem</b>	<b>Pension O</b>	<b>be</b>
	<b>plans</b>	<b>be</b>	<b>be</b>
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	<b>\$230,911</b>	<b>\$5</b>	<b>\$5</b>
Service cost	<b>2,723</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>
Interest cost	<b>7,217</b>	<b>2,</b>	<b>2,</b>
Plan participants' contributions	<b>228</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Actuarial (gain)/loss	<b>(10,666 )</b>	<b>(6</b>	<b>(6</b>
Benefits paid	<b>(7,814 )</b>	<b>(3</b>	<b>(3</b>
Settlements and curtailments	<b>(13,807 )</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Plan amendments and other	<b>534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Foreign currency changes	<b>(7,876 )</b>	<b>(8</b>	<b>(8</b>
Benefit obligation, end of year	<b>\$201,450</b>	<b>\$5</b>	<b>\$5</b>
Accumulated benefit obligation	<b>\$193,870</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations, end of year:			
Discount rate - U.S. plan	<b>4.41%</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>4.</b>
Discount rate - non-U.S. plans	<b>2.93%</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>3.</b>
Compensation increase - U.S. plan	<b>-</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>3.</b>
Compensation increase - non-U.S. plans	<b>3.02%</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>3.</b>

The following sets forth information abo

**(in thousands)**

Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year  
 Actual return on plan assets, net of expenses

Employer contributions  
Plan participants' contributions  
Benefits paid  
Settlements  
Foreign currency changes  
Fair value of plan assets, end of year  
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The funded status of the plans was as follows:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>As of Dec 31, 2013</b>
	<b>Pension plans</b>
Fair value of plan assets	<b>\$178,942</b>
Benefit obligation	<b>201,450</b>
Funded status	<b>\$(22,508)</b>
Accrued benefit cost, end of year	<b>\$(22,508)</b>
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet consist of the following:	
Noncurrent asset	<b>\$14,206</b>
Current liability	<b>(2,124)</b>
Noncurrent liability	<b>(34,590)</b>
Net amount recognized	<b>\$(22,508)</b>
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:	
Net actuarial loss	<b>\$68,110</b>
Prior service cost/(credit)	<b>1,020</b>
Net amount recognized	<b>\$69,130</b>

The composition of the net pension plan liability was as follows:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>U.S. Dollars</b>
Pension plans with pension assets	\$(6,130)
Pension plans without pension assets	(16,378)
Total	\$(22,508)

The net underfunded balance in the U.S. Retirement Plan.

The composition of the net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31, 2017, and 2016, was as follows:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>Pension</b>
	<b>2018</b>
Components of net periodic benefit cost:	
Service cost	<b>\$2,723</b>
Interest cost	<b>7,217</b>
Expected return on assets	<b>(8,873 )</b>
Amortization of prior service cost/(credit)	<b>34</b>
Amortization of net actuarial loss	<b>2,219</b>
Settlement	<b>2,246</b>
Curtailment (gain)/loss	<b>(752 )</b>
Net periodic benefit cost	<b>\$4,814</b>
Weighted average assumptions used to determine net cost:	
Discount rate - U.S. plan	<b>3.70 %</b>
Discount rate - non-U.S. plans	<b>2.83 %</b>
Expected return on plan assets - U.S. plan	<b>3.87 %</b>
Expected return on plan assets - non-U.S. plans	<b>4.83 %</b>
Rate of compensation increase - U.S. plan	<b>-</b>
Rate of compensation increase - non-U.S. plans	<b>3.04 %</b>

Pretax (gains)/losses on plan assets and income for the years ended December 31, 2017, and 2016, were as follows:

<b>(in thousands)</b>
Settlements/curtailments
Asset/liability loss/(gain)
Amortization of actuarial (loss)
Amortization of prior service cost/(credit)
Currency impact

Cost/(benefit) in Other comprehensive income

The estimated amounts that will be amortized into net periodic benefit cost in 2019 are:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>pension</b>	<b>post-retirement</b>
Actuarial loss	\$2,254	\$2,254
Prior service cost/(benefit)	68	(4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,322</b>	<b>\$(2)</b>

*Investment Strategy*

Our investment strategy for pension assets is to invest in a diversified portfolio of defined benefit pension plans. Some of our pension assets are invested in equity-linked arrangements, and, in those arrangements, the Company's investment objective is to maximize the value of the funded defined benefit plans is the

United States plan:

During 2009, we changed our investment strategy by adopting a liability-driven investment strategy to invest in assets that track closely to the company's obligations. Accordingly, the plan assets are primarily fixed income reflective of the Company's 2008 decision to reduce the plan's equity exposure.

Non-United States plans:

For the countries in which the Company operates, we seek to achieve a competitive, total investment return by investing in asset classes and managing other risks. Investment decisions are based on specific risks and investment objectives. Asset classes vary from target allocations due to market fluctuations, the length of time it takes to receive payments, the timing of benefit payments and contribution rates.

*Fair-Value Measurements*

The following tables present plan assets measured at fair value. The fair-value hierarchy, which has three levels, is described in Note 17. Certain investments that are not readily convertible to cash on a practical expedient are not required to be measured at fair value. The fair value of these investments is included in the fair value hierarchy to amounts presented in the tables. In 2016 and 2017, there were no investments expensed at fair value. NAV.

	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2017		
	Quoted prices in active markets observable		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Common Stocks and equity funds	\$284	\$-	\$-
Debt securities	-	78,523	-
Insurance contracts	-	-	2,890
Cash and short-term investments	3,016	-	-
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	\$3,300	\$78,523	\$2,890

Investments at net asset value:

Common  
Stocks and  
equity funds  
Fixed  
income  
funds  
Limited  
partnerships  
Total plan assets

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(in thousands)	Assets at Fair Value as of		
	Quoted prices in active markets		Significant
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Common Stocks and equity funds	\$335	\$-	\$-
Debt securities	-	81,363	-
Insurance contracts	-	-	2,407
Cash and short-term investments	3,253	-	-
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	\$3,588	\$81,363	\$2,407

Investments at net asset value:

Common Stocks and equity funds	
Fixed income funds	
Limited partnerships	
Total plan assets	

The following tables present a reconciliation of the fair value measurements to the carrying amounts as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2017	Net realized gains
Insurance contracts	-	-
Total level 3 assets	\$2,407	\$-

(in thousands)	December 31, 2016	Net realized gains
Insurance contracts	-	-
Total level 3 assets	\$2,238	\$-

The asset allocation for the Company's  
the target allocation, by asset category, a

Asset category	Target	United States Plan Percentage of plan assets	
		<u>Allocation</u>	<u>at plan measurement date</u>
		2018	201
Equity securities	-	1%	1%
Debt securities	<b>100%</b>	94%	95%
Real estate	-	4%	4%
Other (1)	-	1%	-
	<b>100%</b>	100%	100%

(1) Other includes hedged equity and  
Company has procedures to closely monitor  
asset valuations to audited financial statements

The targeted plan asset allocation is based on a review of available and viable asset classes, and an analysis of the characteristics of various investment assets.

At the end of 2018 and 2017, the projected and fair value of plan assets for pension plans exceeded the accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets.

	<b>Plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets</b>
	<b>2018</b>
<b>(in thousands)</b>	
Projected benefit obligation	<b>\$123,260</b>
Fair value of plan assets	<b>86,547</b>

	<b>Plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets</b>
	<b>2018</b>
<b>(in thousands)</b>	
Accumulated benefit obligation	<b>\$120,860</b>
Fair value of plan assets	<b>86,062</b>

Information about expected cash flows for the next fiscal year follows:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	
Expected employer contributions and disbursements in the next fiscal year	
Expected benefit payments	
2019	
2020	
2021	
2022	

2023  
2024-2028

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## 5. Restructuring

In 2017, the Company announced a program to restructure its manufacturing facility in Sélestat, France. The restructuring plan aims to rebalance manufacturing capacity with demand and reduce the restructuring expense associated with the program. Total costs for severance and other charges, including health insurance, at that time, that approval for the program was approved by the French Labor Ministry in 2018, which includes severance and other charges for employees who were terminated under this plan. Since 2017, the Company has recorded charges related to this action. As a result, the Company recorded a gain of \$0.7 million which is recorded in

In 2016, the Company discontinued research and development in Sélestat, France as part of a plan to reduce costs. This action resulted in 2016 expense of \$2.2 million for the impairment of equipment. In 2017 and 2018, we recorded expenses of \$1.0 million respectively, principally related to the termination of employees. Since 2016, we have recorded no further action.

In 2017, the Company initiated work for the restructuring of its Salt Lake City and Rochester, New Hampshire. The 2017 and 2018 restructuring charges were \$5.0 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. The 2018 restructuring charges related to these actions

AEC restructuring charges in 2018 include \$0.2 million for the impairment of manufacturing processes in Salt Lake City, Utah, and an additional \$0.2 million from an impairment of related manufacturing equipment. The impairment of that equipment by sale and the impairment charge, which represents the amount that may be recovered in the sale. As of December 31, 2018, the impairment charge, is included in Preparation of Financial Statements accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet. The 2018 restructuring charges related to these actions

In 2017, the Company decided to discontinue the use of certain components used in the oil and gas industry. These components were business acquired by AEC in 2016. This decision resulted in a charge of \$4.5 million for the write-off of intangible assets. The Cost of goods sold for the write-off of inventory

AEC restructuring expenses in 2016 were related to the relocation of the Company's AEC programs into Boerne, Texas.

In 2015, the Company announced a plan to relocate its fabric manufacturing facility in Göppingen, Germany. The Company incurred \$14.8 million from 2015 to 2017, including \$10.0 million in 2015, which was driven by the Company's need to build a new facility. In 2017, we recorded additional restructuring expenses of \$4.8 million, respectively, principally related to the facility's relocation.

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The following table summarizes charges under “Restructuring expenses, net”:

<b>Year ended December 31, 2018</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>restru</b>
	<b>costs</b>
Machine Clothing	\$12,2
Albany Engineered Composites	3,048
Corporate expenses	244
Total	\$15,5

<b>Year ended December 31, 2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>restr</b>
	<b>costs</b>
Machine Clothing	\$3,4
Albany Engineered Composites	10,0
Corporate expenses	-
Total	\$13,

<b>Year ended December 31, 2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>restr</b>
	<b>costs</b>
Machine Clothing	\$6,1
Albany Engineered Composites	2,314
Corporate expenses	(7
Total	\$8,4

We expect that approximately \$5.5 million of the restructuring charges for the year ended December 31, 2018 will be paid within one year and the remainder within two years. The table below presents the change in accrued restructuring charges for the year ended December 31, 2017, which related to termination costs:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>Res</b>
	<b>31,</b>	<b>char</b>
	<b>2017</b>	<b>accr</b>
Total termination and other costs	\$3,326	\$13,

**(in thousands)**

	<b>December 31, 2016</b>	<b>Re cha acc</b>
Total termination and other costs	\$5,559	\$7,
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## 6. Other Expense, net

The components of Other Expense, net,

### (in thousands)

Currency transactions

Bank fees and amortization of debt issuance costs

Pension settlements and curtailments

Components of net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit expense other than service

Gain on insurance recovery

Loss due to theft

Other

Total

In 2018, the Company adopted the provisions of ASU 2018-02, which requires

the components of net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit expense

to be reported separately from the service cost component of net periodic pension and

Company elected to report other components of net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit expense

Other expense, net. The comparative components of net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit expense

by this update. Additional detail of this update is provided in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements

In 2018, the Company took actions to settle pension and other post-retirement benefit

plan liabilities, which resulted in a settlement charge of \$1.2 million.

In 2018, the Company recorded a pension and other post-retirement benefit expense

restructuring in Sélestat, France.

In 2016, the Company had a loss due to theft of \$0.5 million.

In September 2017, the Company recorded a loss due to theft of \$0.5 million

that incident.

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**7. Income Taxes**

The following tables present component income taxes on continuing operations:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Income tax based on income from continuing operations, at estimated tax rates of 31%, 32%, and 35%, respectively	<b>\$36,044</b>	\$17,519	\$20,123
Income tax before discrete items	<b>36,044</b>	17,519	20,123
Discrete tax expense(benefit):			
Net impact of mandatory deemed repatriation	<b>(1,003)</b>	) 5,758	-
Provision for/resolution of tax audits and contingencies, net	<b>1,286</b>	1,329	(1,329)
Adjustments to prior period tax liabilities	<b>(1,284)</b>	) (840)	) 5,758
Provision for/adjustment to beginning of year valuation allowances	<b>(4,882)</b>	) (3,522)	) (3,522)
Enacted tax legislation	<b>2,067</b>	1,879	1,879
Total income tax expense	<b>\$32,228</b>	\$22,123	\$22,123

(in thousands)	201
Income/(loss) before income taxes:	
U.S.	\$41
Non-U.S.	73,
	\$11
Income tax provision	
Current:	
Federal	\$30
State	4,9
Non-U.S.	21,
	\$26
Deferred:	
Federal	\$10
State	(33
Non-U.S.	(4,9
	\$5,
Total income tax expense	\$32

The significant components of deferred

(in thousands)	2018	2017
Net effect of temporary differences	<b>\$(4,657)</b>	\$(5,774)
Foreign tax credits	<b>9,437</b>	8,340
Retirement benefits	<b>2,360</b>	(502)
Net impact to operating loss carryforwards	<b>1,046</b>	(900)
Enacted changes in tax laws and rates	<b>2,067</b>	1,878
Adjustment to beginning-of-the-year valuation allowance	<b>(4,882)</b>	(3,522)
balance for changes in circumstances		
Total	<b>\$5,371</b>	\$(480)

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A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate to the effective rate is as follows:

U.S. federal statutory tax rate  
State taxes, net of federal benefit  
Non-U.S. local income taxes  
U.S. permanent adjustments  
Foreign permanent adjustments  
Foreign rate differential  
Net U.S. tax on non-U.S. earnings and foreign taxes  
Provision for/resolution of tax audits and other tax matters  
Research and development and other tax credits  
Provision for/adjustment to beginning of period  
Enacted tax legislation and rate change  
Return to provision and other adjustments  
Effective income tax rate

The Company has operations which constitute a significant portion of its total earnings in the United States. The majority of these countries have a corporate income tax rate of 21% during 2017. The U.S. federal tax rate of 21% during 2017 is a significant component of the Company's effective tax rate. The Company's effective tax rate component is influenced by the specific tax laws and regulations in the countries where the Company's total earnings are derived. From period to period, the effective tax rate may fluctuate as a result of operating fluctuations in the non-U.S. jurisdictions, the location of other income and expense items, the amount of foreign income tax credits, and other charges. The foreign income tax rate differential is the difference between the foreign income tax rate and the effective tax rate. The effective tax rate includes the difference between the foreign income tax rate and the U.S. statutory tax rate of 21% and the expenses and credits that apply in the jurisdictions where the income is earned.

During the periods reported, income outside the United States (blended 34% tax rate), China (25% tax rate), and other foreign income tax rate differential was 14.6%.

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was enacted. The Tax Reform Act significantly reformed the U.S. tax law. The Tax Reform Act significantly reformed the U.S. tax law, among other things, lowering the U.S. corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% while also repealing the deduction for domestic production activities. The new tax system, imposing a transition tax on unrepatriated foreign income, creating new taxes on certain foreign-sourced income (GILTI) and creating the foreign tax credit limitation. GAAP requires that the impact of tax legislation be reflected in the financial statements as of the date the legislation was enacted.

In December 2017, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (SAB 118), which addresses the accounting for the Tax Reform Act when a company does not have the necessary information to calculate the impact (including computations) in reasonable detail. SAB 118 requires that changes in the Tax Reform Act. The measurement of the impact of the Tax Reform Act is based on the information available as of the date of enactment.

prepared and analyzed the information n  
beyond one year. The Company elected  
SAB 118. As of December 31, 2018, the  
effects of the Tax Reform Act was comp  
Company recognized adjustments of \$(0  
December 31, 2017 and included these a  
continuing operations.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities: At December 31, 2018, the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the Company's interpretation of certain aspects of the Tax Reform Act are included in the Company's financial statements. As of December 31, 2018, the Company's net deferred tax liability is included as a component of income tax payable.

Foreign tax effects: At December 31, 2018, the Company recorded a net charge due to the transition tax on deemed intangible income. The Company had not yet completed its enactment date valuation adjustments. The Company recorded a net \$1.0 million reduction to its effective tax rate. This adjustment was comprised of a \$1.1 million increase in the effective tax rate discovered while analyzing the post 1986 tax law. The Company also recorded a \$0.1 million state tax charge based on its interpretation of the changes to 2017 enactment-date provisions. The net effect on the effective tax rate was 0.9%.

The Company continues to believe that the provisions of the Tax Reform Act apply. The Company currently makes payments for research and development manufacturing services and contract research and development. Research and manufacturing costs are excluded from the definition of research and development expenses. The contract research and development expenses are not eligible for the R&D credit. However, the Company exceeds the gross receipts test for the R&D credit. Base Erosion percentage requirement. The Company has not taken advantage of the provisions. As such, no adjustments have been made to the Company's financial statements.

The Company has elected to account for research and development expenses incurred (the "period cost method"). The Company's research and development expenses (including the gross up on the GILTI Income Tax) are included in the Company's financial statements. The Company has also generated apportioned research and development expenses of the amount of \$2.4 million. Overall, the Company's effective tax rate increased by 2.3%. The Company's effective tax rate on intangible income FDII deduction of \$3.0 million was 0.6%.

Other federal tax: As a result of the Tax Reform Act, the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) was repealed. In addition, tax payments made in prior years may have tax liability may have the credits refunded. The Company has recorded a net \$1.3 million of AMT credit carryforward as of December 31, 2018, which is not receivable.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the amounts of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for tax purposes. Significant components of the net deferred tax liability are as follows:

(in thousands)	U.S. 2018
Noncurrent deferred tax assets:	
Accounts receivable	\$6
Inventories	4
Deferred compensation	4,4
Depreciation and amortization	-
Postretirement benefits	1
Tax loss carryforwards	1,1
Tax credit carryforwards	3
Other	5,8
Noncurrent deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	5
Less: valuation allowance	-
Total noncurrent deferred tax assets	5
Total deferred tax assets	\$5

Noncurrent deferred tax liabilities:	
Unrepatriated foreign earnings	
Depreciation and amortization	
Deferred gain	
Other	
Total noncurrent deferred tax liabilities	

Net deferred tax liabilities

Net deferred tax asset

Deferred income tax assets, net of valuation allowance, consist of the following: reversal of existing taxable temporary differences. The Company recorded the following movement in a valuation allowance due to a net reduction in the amount of deferred tax asset decrease due to the elimination of previous valuation allowance decrease due to the effect of the changes

At December 31, 2018, the Company had operating loss carryforwards, for which the Company has recorded a valuation allowance with expiration dates ranging from one year to five years, which will expire when the Company has taxable income. The Company believes that it is more likely than not that these net operating loss carryforwards will be utilized. The Company recorded a valuation allowance of \$7.8 million at December 31, 2018. Management has evaluated its ability to utilize the remaining non-U.S. tax carryforwards over various carryforward periods and has concluded that it is more likely than not able to utilize the remaining non-U.S. tax carryforward is approximately \$19.4 million at December 31, 2018, subject to various business apportionment rules. The Company has not fully utilized. In addition, the Company had a

million that will begin to expire in 2020,  
carryforwards of \$6.2 million and \$1.2 million.

The Company reported a U.S. net deferred tax liability of \$31.7 million, which contained \$31.7 million of tax attributable to cumulative book income.

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position for the three-year period ending ability to utilize these tax attributes during profits from operations, available tax ele not will generate income of sufficient ch Accordingly, no valuation allowance ha

The Company records the residual U.S. that have been targeted for repatriation t indefinitely reinvested, and the Compan they cannot be repatriated in a tax-free n \$82.4 million of current year and prior y these earnings were distributed, the Com \$3.0 million and state income taxes of \$

The accumulated undistributed earnings repatriation to the U.S. were approximat indefinitely invested in foreign operation

No additional income taxes have been p December 31, 2018. If these earnings w taxes and additional foreign withholding deferred tax liability related to any addit practical.

The following table provides a reconcili unrecognized tax benefits, all of which,

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
Unrecognized tax benefits balance at January 1st	<b>\$4,509</b>	\$4,183
Increase in gross amounts of tax positions related to prior years	<b>2,008</b>	480
Decrease in gross amounts of tax positions related to prior years	<b>(358)</b>	(50)
Increase in gross amounts of tax positions related to current years	-	-
Decrease due to settlements with tax authorities	<b>(1,626)</b>	(381)
Decrease due to lapse in statute of limitations	<b>(479)</b>	(29)

Currency translation	(264	)306
Unrecognized tax		
benefits balance at	<b>\$3,790</b>	\$4,509
December 31		

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to the unrecognized tax benefits balance at December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016. As of December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, the Company has approximately \$0.1 million, \$0.4 million, and \$0.4 million, respectively, of interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company conducts business globally in various federal jurisdictions and various state and local jurisdictions. The Company is subject to examination by tax authorities in major jurisdictions such as the United States, Canada, and Switzerland. The open tax years in the United States, Canada, and Switzerland for the Company are currently under audit in non-United States, Canada, and Italy. In 2018, the Company has no tax settlements.

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As of December 31, 2018, and 2017, current and deferred income taxes are as follows, net of the following:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
Prepaid taxes	<b>\$ 4,859</b>	\$ 4,872
Taxes receivable	<b>2,614</b>	1,394
Total current income taxes prepaid and receivable	<b>\$ 7,473</b>	\$ 6,266

As of December 31, 2018, and 2017, noncurrent deferred income taxes are as follows, net of the following:

<b>(in thousands)</b>
Deferred income taxes
Other liabilities
Total noncurrent deferred taxes and other liabilities
Taxes paid, net of refunds, amounted to \$1.0 million in 2016.

## **8. Earnings Per Share**

The amounts used in computing earnings per share and the effect of potentially dilutive securities are as follows:

**(in thousands, except market price and per share amounts)**

Net income attributable to the Company

**Weighted average number of shares:**

Weighted average number of shares used in calculating basic net income per share

**Effect of dilutive stock-based compensation:**

Stock options

Long-term incentive plan

Weighted average number of shares used in calculating diluted net income per share

Average market price of common stock used in calculation of dilutive shares

**Net income per share:**

Basic

Diluted

Shares outstanding, net of treasury shares  
million as of December 31, 2017, and 31, 2016

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**9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive**

The table below presents changes in the  
December 31, 2018:

(in thousands)	Translation adjustments
<b>January 1, 2016</b>	<b>\$(108,655)</b>
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before reclassifications	(24,643)
Pension/postretirement settlements and curtailments	
Pension/postretirement plan remeasurement	
Interest expense related to swaps reclassified to the Statements of Income, net of tax	
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments reclassified to Statements of Income, net of tax	
Net current period other comprehensive income	(24,643)
<b>December 31, 2016</b>	<b>(133,298)</b>
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before reclassifications	45,980
Pension/postretirement plan remeasurement	
Interest expense related to swaps reclassified to the Statements of Income, net of tax	
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments reclassified to Statements of Income, net of tax	
Net current period other comprehensive income	45,980
<b>December 31, 2017</b>	<b>(87,318)</b>
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before reclassifications	(28,658)

Pension/postretirement settlements and curtailments	
Pension/postretirement plan remeasurement	
Interest expense related to swaps reclassified to the Statements of Income, net of tax	
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments reclassified to Statements of Income, net of tax	
Net current period other comprehensive income	(28,658)
<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>\$(115,976)</b>
The components of our Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income relate to our pension and postretirement plans.	

The table below presents the expense/(income) recognized in the Statement of Income that were affected by the changes in the fair value of the pension and postretirement plans.

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(in thousands)

Pretax Derivative valuation reclassified  
Comprehensive Income:  
Expense related to interest rate swaps in  
before taxes (a)  
Income tax effect  
Effect on net income due to items reclass  
Other Comprehensive Income

Pretax pension and postretirement liability  
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income  
Pension/postretirement settlements and  
Amortization of prior service credit  
Amortization of net actuarial loss  
Total pretax amount reclassified (b)

Income tax effect  
Effect on net income due to items reclass  
Other Comprehensive Income

(a) Included in interest expense are payments  
amortization of swap buyouts (see Note

(b) These accumulated other comprehensive  
computation of net periodic pension cost

## 10. Noncontrolling Interest

Effective October 31, 2013, Safran S.A.,  
Albany subsidiary, Albany Safran Composite  
agreements, ASC will be the exclusive supplier  
parts for use in aircraft and rocket engine  
braking systems (the "Safran Application")  
advanced 3D-woven composite parts for  
3D-woven composite parts for any aerospace  
as airframe applications) and any non-aerosp

The agreement provides Safran an option  
upon the occurrence of certain bankruptcy  
Engineered Composites business is sold  
based initially on the same valuation of  
interest, and increases over time as LEA

In accordance with the operating agreement  
ASC which includes a preferred return based  
common shares of ASC are owned 90 per

The table below presents a reconciliation  
and noncontrolling equity in the Compa  
impact of transitioning to ASC 606:

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**(in thousands, except percentages)**

Net income/(loss) of ASC  
 Less: Return attributable to the Company  
 Net income/(loss) of ASC available for common  
 Ownership percentage of noncontrolling  
 Net income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling  
  
 Noncontrolling interest, beginning of year  
 ASC 606 transition effect  
 Net income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling  
 Changes in other comprehensive income  
 interest  
 Noncontrolling interest, end of year

### 11. Accounts Receivable

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, Accounts Receivable

**(in thousands)**

Trade and other accounts receivable	\$
Bank promissory notes	\$
Revenue in excess of progress billings	\$
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$
Total accounts receivable	\$

As of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, Noncurrent receivables were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	
<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
Noncurrent receivables	\$45,061	\$

### 12. Contract Assets and Liabilities

Contract assets and Contract liabilities are reported on a contract-by-contract basis. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, contract liabilities were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2018</b>		<b>December 31, 2017</b>	
<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
Contract assets	\$57,447	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contract liabilities	9,025	-	-	-

Contract assets increased \$10.0 million to the January 1, 2018 opening balance of \$10.0 million (see Note 2). The increase was primarily due to an increase in contract assets, in excess of performance obligations, in excess of

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the amounts billed to customers. There was no change in contract liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Contract liabilities increased \$5.8 million compared to the January 1, 2018 opening balance of \$6.6 million, or 606, primarily due to increased billings for the year ended December 31, 2018, the beginning of the year was \$3.2 million, or 320 units.

### 13. Inventories

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, inventories consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Raw materials	\$40,489	\$42,234
Work in process	33,181	33,181
Finished goods	12,234	12,234
Total inventories	<b>\$85,904</b>	\$136,500

#### **14. Property, Plant and Equipment**

The table below sets forth the components of property, plant and equipment for 2018 and 2017:

**(in thousands)**

Land and land improvements

Buildings

Machinery and equipment

Furniture and fixtures

Computer and other equipment

Software

Capital expenditures in progress

Property, plant and equipment, gross

Accumulated depreciation and amortization

Property, plant and equipment, net

Depreciation expense was \$68.8 million in 2017, and \$68.8 million in 2016. Software amortization is recorded as \$3.2 million in 2018, \$3.6 million in 2017, and \$3.6 million in 2016.

Capital expenditures, including purchases of property, plant and equipment, were \$73.5 million in 2017, and \$73.5 million in 2016. Unamortized software costs were \$16.6 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to income as incurred. Repairs were \$16.6 million in 2017, and \$16.6 million in 2016.

Included in Buildings in the above table is a manufacturing facility in Salt Lake City, Utah, which is accounted for as a sale-leaseback. As described in Note 3, the facility was sold to a third party in 2017, which includes additional manufacturing equipment. The sale-leaseback agreement expires on December 31, 2029 and resulted in an increase in property, plant and equipment, net (see discussion of Financial Instruments in Note 3).

#### **15. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested for impairment at least annually. Goodwill impairment is measured as the excess of the carrying amount of goodwill over its fair value. The fair value of goodwill is the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of the combination. Our reportable segments are as follows:

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Determining the fair value of a reporting unit involves making assumptions, including revenue growth rates, market conditions, among others. Goodwill impairment whenever events, such as significant changes in product offerings, or other circumstances, indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

To determine fair value, we utilize two methods. Under the market-based approaches, we use publicly available industry information to estimate the fair value. Under the income approach, we determine the fair value of each reporting unit, discounted by an estimated discount rate reflecting the overall level of inherent risk of a reporting unit that we would expect to earn.

In the second quarter of 2018, the Company performed its annual evaluation of goodwill impairment required. There were no amounts at risk of impairment, of each reporting unit.

In the third quarter of 2017, the Company recorded a non-cash write-off of intangibles to restrict hydraulic fracturing components used in the aerostuctures business acquired by AEC. The table below for intangible assets and carrying value of intangible assets associated with anticipated cash flows and the Company's line to have no fair value as of September 30, 2017. Management performed an interim assessment of the Bear Claw® product line.

We are continuing to amortize certain patents and assets that have finite lives. The changes in amortization from 2016 to December 31, 2018, were as follows:

(in thousands, except for years)	Amortization life in years	Balance as of December 31, 2017
Amortized intangible assets:		
AEC trade names	15	\$15
AEC technology	15	80
	6	12,369

AEC customer contracts		
AEC customer relationships	15	42,767
AEC other intangibles	5	210
Total amortized intangible assets		\$55,441

**Unamortized intangible assets:**

MC Goodwill		\$71,066
AEC Goodwill		95,730
Total amortized intangible assets		\$166,796

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(in thousands, except for years)	Amortization life in years	Balance at December 31, 2016
Amortized intangible assets:		
AEC trade names	15	\$20
AEC technology	15	104
AEC customer contracts	6	17,8
AEC customer relationships	15	47,00
AEC other intangibles	5	1,46
Total amortized intangible assets		\$66,454
<b>Unamortized intangible assets:</b>		
MC Goodwill		\$64,645
AEC Goodwill		95,73
Total unamortized intangible assets		\$160,375

As of December 31, 2018, the gross carrying amount of amortized intangible assets was \$66.7 million.

Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$2.9 million in Cost of Sales and \$0.3 million in Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2018; \$3.3 million in Cost of Sales and \$0.3 million in Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2017; and \$2.9 million in Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2016. Amortization of intangibles for the years ending December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016 was \$3.2 million, \$3.6 million, and \$2.9 million, respectively.

**Annual amortization  
Year (in thousands)**

2019	\$6,235	
2020		6,235
2021		6,163
2022		3,949
2023		3,228
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## 16. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of:

**(in thousands)**

Salaries and wages  
Accrual for compensated absences  
Employee benefits  
Workers' compensation  
Pension liability - current portion  
Postretirement medical benefits - current portion  
Returns and allowances  
Contract liabilities  
Billings in excess of revenue recognized  
Contract loss reserve  
Professional fees  
Utilities  
Dividends  
Restructuring costs  
Interest  
Other  
Total

The increase in Accrued liabilities in 2014 was in part due to the cumulative effect of increased Contract loss reserves by \$14.5 million and other accruals by \$1.6 million.

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## 17. Financial Instruments

Long-term debt, principally to banks and

**(in thousands, except interest rates)**

Revolving credit agreement with borrowings outstanding at an end of period interest rate of 3.69% in 2018 and 3.40% in 2017 (including the effect of interest rate hedging transactions, as described below), due in 2022

Finance obligation

Long-term debt

Less: current portion

Long-term debt, net of current portion

Principal payments due on long-term debt: \$1.9 million, 2022, \$501.1 million, 2023. Interest expense on long-term debt of interest amounted to \$18.8 million in 2018.

On November 7, 2017, we entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with a group of lenders. The Credit Agreement, entered into on April 8, 2017, provides for up to \$499 million of borrowings were outstanding as of December 31, 2017. The interest rate for borrowings was LIBOR plus a spread. The spread for the last borrowing was 1.50%. At the time of the last borrowing, the spread was 1.50%. The spread was based on a pricing grid, which is based on our leverage ratio. Based on our maximum leverage ratio, we have been able to borrow an additional \$186 million under the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement contains customary financial and operating covenants and events of default that are customary for such agreements. Borrowings are guaranteed by certain of our subsidiaries.

Our ability to borrow additional amounts under the Credit Agreement is subject to the absence of any defaults, as well as the ability to comply with the terms of the Credit Agreement).

In September 2018, we finalized a modification of our lease for a data center facility in Salt Lake City, Utah, which is accounted for as a sale-leaseback. The original lease agreement was for a term ending in 2022 and an implied interest rate of 5.0%.

manufacturing space, retains the same in  
period until December 31, 2029. The fol  
payments under the finance obligation a  
December 31, 2018.

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Years ending December 31,	(i)
2019	\$
2020	
2021	
2022	
2023	
Thereafter	
Total minimum payments	
Less: Amount representing interest	
Present value of minimum payments	\$

On November 27, 2017, we terminated our credit agreement on May 9, 2016, that had effectively fixed our interest on borrowings, in order to enter into a new credit agreement of the same maturity as the Credit Agreement. All other agreements were terminated and that payment was made in March 2021.

On May 6, 2016, we terminated other interest rate swaps on the interest rate on \$120 million of revolving credit facility interest rate swap with a greater notional amount under the Credit Agreement. We paid \$5.2 million to terminate the swap, which is amortized into interest expense through 2022.

On November 28, 2017, we entered into a new credit agreement from 18, 2017 through October 17, 2022. The effective interest rate (before debt) portion of the effective interest rate (before debt) on indebtedness drawn under the Credit Agreement. Under the terms of these transactions, we pay the interest on a floating rate based on the one-month LIBOR rate. The effective interest rate on December 17, 2018 was 2.46%, during the period from December 17, 2018 to March 31, 2021, the effective interest rate on the \$350 million of debt was 3.61%.

These interest rate swaps are accounted for as derivatives in Note 18. No cash collateral was received.

Under the Credit Agreement, we are currently in compliance with the agreement) of not greater than 3.75% (including) September 30, 2019, and 3.50% (including) September 30, 2019, and minimum interest rate of 3.00%.

As of December 31, 2018, our leverage ratio was 11.59 to 1.00. We may purchase our debt under the Credit Agreement if our leverage ratio remains at or below 3.50 to 1.00. Our leverage ratio does not exceed the limit.

Indebtedness under the Credit Agreement is not secured by any senior debt.

We were in compliance with all debt co

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## 18. Fair-Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the exchange price for an asset or liability (an exit price) in the principal market for that asset or liability. If there is no principal market, an orderly transaction between market participants is used. The following principles establish a hierarchy for input valuation: (1) use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs; (2) observable inputs be used when available; and (3) use of unobservable inputs for asset or liability, and include situations in which the fair value of an asset or liability is based on the fair value of an asset or liability. We had no Level 3 financial assets or liabilities as of December 31, 2017.

The following table presents the fair-value measurements of our non-financial assets and liabilities, which are measured at fair value.

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>December 31, 2017</b>
<b>Fair Value</b>	
<i>Assets:</i>	
Cash equivalents	\$14,000
<i>Other Assets:</i>	
Common stock of unaffiliated foreign public company (a)	\$0.5
Interest rate swaps	\$0.5

(a) Original cost basis \$0.5 million.

(b) Net of \$32.0 million receivable float.

(c) Net of \$34.9 million receivable float.

Cash equivalents include short-term securities that are highly liquid and readily tradable. These securities are valued using quoted prices in active markets for these securities.

The common stock of the unaffiliated foreign public company is traded on an exchange. The shares are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2017. The common stock is reported in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as Other Assets.

We operate our business in many regions around the world, which may have a significant effect on operating results. Foreign exchange rates fluctuate periodically, and consist of foreign currencies. These foreign currencies are valued using quoted prices in active markets.

instruments are measured using market prices. Changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Other Comprehensive Income. Changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded net.

When exercised, the foreign currency instruments are settled with the institution that bought or sold them. For these instruments, there is risk from the possible inability of the counterparty to perform on the contracts and the risk of unfavorable changes in the value of the contracts.

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currency rates, which may reduce the value of our investments. We are continuously evaluating the creditworthiness of countries and interest rate markets while reviewing the effectiveness of our internal guidelines and policies.

Changes in exchange rates can result in fluctuations in our general and administrative expenses or Other operating expenses when our business units have cash, interest income, or trade (recorded in Selling, general and administrative expenses) in a currency other than their local reporting currency.

Operating results can also be affected by fluctuations in a subsidiary, from the local functional currency to the Consolidated Statements of Income is denominated in a non-U.S. currency in which we do business. If the value of a particular currency exceed expenses paid in that currency, the opposite is true.

The interest rate swaps are accounted for as derivatives. The interest rate swaps are derived from a derivative contract and the interest rate curve, and are recorded as liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The interest rate swaps are recorded through the caption Derivative valuation in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, to the extent of the fair value. As of 31, 2018, these interest rate swaps were not expected to create a cash flow risk. Any gains and losses related to these swaps are recognized in the current period in earnings. Gains and losses on income are reclassified as Interest expense (for unhedged forecasted transactions), and amortization of interest expense related to payments under the swaps. In 2018, \$0.8 million in 2017 and \$1.9 million in 2016. Interest expense/(income) related to the amortization of the swaps was \$0.7 million in 2017, and is expected to be \$0.7 million in 2018.

Gains/(losses) related to changes in fair value of derivatives  
Other expense, net in the Consolidated Statement of Income

(in thousands)

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments  
Foreign currency options gains/(losses)

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## 19. Other Noncurrent Liabilities

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, Other

(in thousands)

Pension liabilities
Postretirement benefits other than pension
Obligations under license agreement
Incentive and deferred compensation
Restructuring
Other
<b>Total</b>

## 20. Commitments and Contingencies

Principal leases are for machinery and equipment and contain renewal and purchase option provisions. Total lease expense was \$5.5 million in 2018, \$4.9 million in 2017.

Future rental payments required under operating leases with non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year are \$6.5 million; 2020, \$3.2 million; 2021, \$2.1 million; and \$6.5 million.

### Asbestos Litigation

Albany International Corp. is a defendant in litigation brought by plaintiffs who allege that they have suffered injury from asbestos-containing paper machine cloth produced by Albany from 1967 to 1976 and used in certain products.

We were defending 3,684 claims as of December 31, 2018.

The following table sets forth the number of claims filed, dismissed or otherwise resolved, and the number of claims presented:

Year ended December 31,	Opening Number of Claims	Claims Dismissed, Settled, or Resolved
2013	4,463	230
2014	4,299	625
2015	3,821	116
2016	3,791	148
2017	3,745	105
<b>2018</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>152</b>

We anticipate that additional claims will arise in the future, but are unable to predict the number of claims that information sufficient to meaningful estimates is typically not available until late in the year. Therefore, an estimate can be made regarding the range of potential claims and therefore are unable to estimate the amounts already accrued for pending or

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While we believe we have meritorious defenses for amounts we consider reasonable given that our insurance carrier has defended each case and preserved our rights. As of December 31, 2018 we had no asbestos claims. The total cost of resolving all claims was paid by our insurance carrier, who has no knowledge of remaining coverage under primary and excess policies to current and future asbestos claims.

The Company's subsidiary, Brandon Draper, has been named in many of the asbestos cases in which A-9000 was manufactured any fabrics containing asbestos. As of December 31, 2018, only ten cases were filed as of December 31, 2012, and no settlement costs have been incurred by the Company in 1999, and has its own insurance policy since 2004, Brandon's insurance carriers have not been subject to policy limits and a standard release.

In some of these asbestos cases, the Company is a "successor in interest" to Mount Vernon Industries, which was acquired by Mount Vernon in 1993. Certain plaintiffs have alleged to have been sold by Mount Vernon. The Company is contractually obligated to indemnify third parties for its products. We deny any liability for products manufactured by the Mount Vernon assets. Pursuant to its purchase agreement, the Company has assumed the defense of these claims and has obtained summary judgment or dismissal in a number of actions.

We currently do not anticipate, based on the expected resolution of the aforementioned proceedings, our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, to be materially affected by the number and timing of future claims, based on the number of claims against us, and available insurance, we anticipate that future claims will have a material adverse effect on our cash flows.

## **21. Stock Options and Incentive Plans**

We recognized no stock option expense for the period of remaining unvested options for which stock options will be granted in future periods.

There have been no stock options granted under the 2011 incentive plan under which options may be granted under the 2011 incentive plan. Options issued under the 2011 incentive plan in five cumulative annual amounts beginning in 2011. The grant prices were normally equal to and were determined as of the date of grant. Unexercised options generally expire under the plans, and must be exercised within ten years of the date of grant.

Activity with respect to these plans is as

Shares under option January 1	2
Options canceled	-
Options exercised	1
Shares under option at December 31	1
Options exercisable at December 31	1

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The weighted average exercise price is a

	2018
Shares under option January 1	\$18
Options canceled	-
Options exercised	19.
Shares under option December 31	17.
Options exercisable December 31	17.

As of December 31, 2018, the aggregate  
 aggregate intrinsic value of options exer  
 and \$0.5 million in 2016.

**Executive Management share-based o**

In 2011, shareholders approved the Alba  
 awards were granted through 2017. The  
 provide key members of management w  
 performance targets over a three year pe  
 in shares of Class A Common Stock. Pa  
 income taxes. In March 2018, we issued  
 million. In March 2017, we issued 25,89  
 In March 2016, we issued 26,146 shares  
 person terminates employment prior to t  
 all or a portion of the incentive compens  
 when the awards are approved each year  
 share-based portion of the award. Expen  
 three year vesting period. In connection  
 2018, \$2.6 million in 2017 and \$2.7 mil  
 on performance after 2018, we expect to  
 approximately \$0.2 million in 2019.

During 2016 and 2017, the Company ha  
 whereby 40 to 50 percent of the earned i  
 shares of Class A Common Stock. Partic  
 income taxes. In March 2018, the Comp  
 totaling \$1.4 million as a result of perfor  
 18,784 shares and made cash payments  
 In March 2016, the Company issued 26,  
 million as a result of performance in 201  
 is determined by an average share price  
 plan was \$2.6 million in 2017, and \$3.3

In 2017, shareholders approved the Alba  
 provides key members of management v  
 performance targets. Awards can be paid  
 other stock-based or incentive compensa  
 to receive shares net of applicable incom

this plan, with a performance period of o  
Awards that were granted in 2018 with a  
scheduled in March 2021. If a participant  
fully vested, the person may forfeit all o  
grant date share price is determined whe  
used for measuring the cost for the share

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associated with these awards is recognized over the period of the award, which is generally one to three years.

In connection with this plan, we recognize compensation expense for awards that are dependent on performance. The compensation expense of approximately \$4.9 million is payable under these plans generally vest over the period of the award.

As of December 31, 2018, there were 1,000,000 shares of common stock payable under these plans. Information regarding the payment of awards under these plans. Information is provided below:

Shares potentially payable at January 1, 2018
Forfeitures
Payments
Shares accrued based on 2016 performance
Shares potentially payable at December 31, 2018
Forfeitures
Payments
Shares accrued based on 2017 performance
Shares potentially payable at December 31, 2018
Forfeitures
Payments
Shares accrued based on 2018 performance
Shares potentially payable at December 31, 2018

Other Management share-based compensation

In 2012, the Company adopted a Phantom Stock Plan. The Phantom Stock Plan provides for the issuance of phantom shares over a five-year period and are paid annually in cash. The Phantom Stock Plan is funded by the Company's stock. Under this program, the Phantom Stock Plan is based on the Company's results in the year. The Phantom Stock Plan amounted to \$4.8 million in 2018, \$4.9 million in 2017, and \$4.9 million in 2016. The Phantom Stock Plan awards outstanding at December 31, 2018, are expected to be paid over a period of compensation cost from 2019 to 2022. The Phantom Stock Plan is approximately 2 years.

The determination of compensation expense for Phantom Stock Plan awards is based on the number of outstanding Phantom Stock Plan awards and Company performance. Information with respect to Phantom Stock Plan awards is provided below:

Share units potentially payable at January 1, 2018  
Grants  
Changes due to performance  
Payments  
Forfeitures  
Share units potentially payable at December 31, 2018  
Grants  
Changes due to performance  
Payments  
Forfeitures  
Share units potentially payable at December 31, 2017  
Grants  
Changes due to performance  
Payments  
Forfeitures  
Share units potentially payable at December 31, 2016

In 2018, the Company granted restricted stock awards. Compensation expense is subject to change and is recorded in Selling, general, and administrative expenses. These grants will occur in various periods. Compensation expense for these grants was \$0.5 million in 2018. Based on the current stock price, the Company expects to record approximately \$1.8 million of expense in 2019.

The Company maintains a voluntary savings plan for employees in the United States. The Plan, known as the Profit-Sharing Plan, is a section 401(k) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. The Plan allows for investment between 50 percent and 100 percent of employee contributions to the plan. The investment of employee contributions to the plan amounted to \$6.3 million in 2018, \$5.8 million in 2017, and \$5.5 million in 2016.

The Company's profit-sharing plan covers all full-time employees. At the close of each year, the Board of Directors determines the contribution. Company contributions to the plan for this plan was \$3.2 million in 2018, \$3.0 million in 2017, and \$2.8 million in 2016.

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**22. Shareholders' Equity**

We have two classes of Common Stock, each with a par value of \$0.001 and equal rights. Class A Common Stock is entitled to one vote on all matters and Class B Common Stock is entitled to ten votes. Dividends are paid as dividends as the Board of Directors may determine. Class A Common Stock is convertible into an equal number of Class B Common Stock. As of December 31, 2018, 3.3 million shares of Class A Common Stock are convertible into 33 million shares of Class B Common Stock at the option of the holder.

In August 2006, we announced that the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of up to 2 million additional shares of our Class A Common Stock. Management has not yet decided to purchase shares from this authorization. Management believes such purchase to be advantageous to the Company and is permitted to do so. We have made no share repurchases under this authorization. Activity in Shareholders' equity for 2016 is as follows:

	Class A		Class B
	Shares	Amount	Shares
(in thousands)			
January 1, 2016	37,239	\$37	3,239
Net income	-	-	-
Compensation and benefits paid or payable in shares	53	-	-
Options exercised	26	-	-
Shares issued to Directors'	1	-	(1)
Dividends declared	-	-	-
Cumulative translation adjustments	-	-	-
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments	-	-	-
Derivative valuation adjustment	-	-	-
	37,319	\$37	3,239

December 31, 2016			
Net income	-	-	-
Compensation and benefits paid or payable in shares	44	-	-
Options exercised	33	-	-
Shares issued to Directors'	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-
Cumulative translation adjustments	-	-	-
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments	-	-	-
Derivative valuation adjustment	-	-	-
December 31, 2017	37,396	\$37	3,23
Net income	-	-	-
Adoption of accounting standards (a),(b)	-	-	-
Compensation and benefits paid or payable in shares	44	-	-
Options exercised	10	-	-
Shares issued to Directors'	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-
Cumulative translation adjustments	-	-	-
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments	-	-	-

Derivative valuation adjustment	-	-	-
December 31, 2018	37,450	\$37	3,23

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(a) As described in Note 2, the Company resulted in a decrease to Retained earnings and Noncontrolling interest.

(b) As described in Note 7, the Company, which resulted in a \$0.5 million increase.

### 23. Business Acquisition

On April 8, 2016, the Company acquired composite aerostructures business for cash and liabilities. The Company funded the cash purchase with a \$100 million, unsecured credit facility agreement. The seller provided representations, warranties and covenants in connection with the transactions, including indemnities for certain liabilities. The acquired entity is part of the AEC segment.

There were no changes subsequent to 2016 year of acquisition. The following table summarizes the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired.

(in thousands)

#### Assets acquired

Accounts receivable  
 Inventories  
 Prepaid expenses and other current assets  
 Property, plant and equipment  
 Intangibles  
 Goodwill  
 Total assets acquired

#### Liabilities assumed

Accounts payable  
 Accrued liabilities  
 Finance obligation  
 Deferred income taxes  
 Other noncurrent liabilities  
 Total liabilities assumed

Net assets acquired

Goodwill of \$95.7 million reflects that the Company's experience and manufacturing capabilities are expected to drive future growth. The goodwill is non-deductible for tax purposes.

The following table presents operational performance for the Consolidated Statements of Income (unaudited).



(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Net sales  
Operating loss  
Loss before income taxes  
Net loss attributable to the Company

Loss per share:

Basic

Diluted:

The Consolidated Statements of Income only the period subsequent to the closing table shows total company pro forma acquisition had occurred as of January 1

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Combined Net sales

Combined Income before income taxes

Pro forma increase/(decrease) to income

Acquisition expenses

Interest expense related to purchase price

Acquisition accounting adjustments:

Depreciation and amortization on property intangible assets

Valuation of contract inventories

Interest expense on finance obligations

Interest expense on other obligations

Pro forma Income before income taxes

Pro forma Net Income attributable to the

#### 24. Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

Presented below is certain unaudited quarterly continuing operations for each of the quarters of 2016. The information has been prepared from consolidated financial statements containing unaudited information. Quarterly earnings may vary from our quarterly earnings reports. Quarterly earnings of operations for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of future period.



**Revision to 2018 quarterly financial d**

In the fourth quarter of 2018, the Compa  
*with customers*, implementation issues i  
errors in certain reported segment and co  
including Net sales and Net income - fo  
are tables reflecting the revised amounts  
showing amounts originally reported for

**(in millions, except per share amounts)**  
**2018**

**Net sales**

**Machine Clothing**  
**Albany Engineered Composites**  
**Total**

**Gross profit**

**Machine Clothing**  
**Albany Engineered Composites**  
**Corporate expenses**  
**Total**

**Operating income**

**Machine Clothing**  
**Albany Engineered Composites**  
**Corporate expenses**  
**Total**

**Net income attributable to the Compa**

**Basic earnings per share**  
**Diluted earnings per share**  
**Cash dividends per share**  
**Class A Common Stock prices:**  
**High**  
**Low**

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**2017**

Net sales

Gross profit

Net income attributable to the Company

Basic earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share

Cash dividends per share

Class A Common Stock prices:

High

Low

**2016**

Net sales

Gross profit

Net income attributable to the Company

Basic earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share

Cash dividends per share

Class A Common Stock prices:

High

Low

In 2018, restructuring charges reduced earnings per share by \$0.06 in the second quarter, \$0.06 in the third quarter, and \$0.06 in the fourth quarter. The charges were primarily related to the closure of the M... certain manufacturing processes in Salt...

In 2018, discrete income tax adjustments reduced earnings per share by \$0.12 in the first quarter, \$0.12 in the second quarter, and \$0.12 in the third quarter.

In 2017, restructuring charges reduced earnings per share by \$0.11 in the second quarter, \$0.11 in the third quarter, and \$0.11 in the fourth quarter. The charges recognized in the third quarter was primarily related to the exit a discontinued product line.

In 2017, discrete income tax adjustments reduced earnings per share by \$0.02 in the first quarter, (\$0.02) in the second quarter, \$0.02 in the third quarter, and \$0.02 in the fourth quarter. The amount recognized in the fourth quarter was due to changes in tax laws.

In 2017, we recorded a write-off of investments of \$0.01 in the first quarter of 2017. The write-off (decreased)/increased earnings per share by \$0.01 and \$0.01 in the fourth quarter.

In 2016, restructuring charges reduced earnings per share by \$0.01 in the second quarter, \$0.01 in the third quarter, and \$0.01 in the fourth quarter.

In 2016, we recorded measurement period adjustments of \$0.03 per share that occurred in the second quarter of 2016. In the third quarter of 2016, we reduced earnings per share by \$0.03 in the third quarter, and \$0.03 in the fourth quarter. The acquisition transaction reduced earnings per share by \$0.03 in the third quarter, and \$0.03 in the fourth quarter.

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share by \$0.03 in the first quarter, \$0.08  
\$0.00 in the fourth quarter.

In 2016, discrete income tax adjustment  
quarter, \$0.00 in the second quarter, \$0.

The Company's Class A Common Stock  
As of December 31, 2018, there were ov  
stock, including employees owning shar  
plan.

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As described above, in the fourth quarter reports for the first three quarters of 201 reported, the amount of the error, and the accounts.

(in millions, except per share amounts)	1st quarter As previously reported
<b>Machine Clothing segment</b>	
Net sales	\$148.2
Gross profit	70.2
Operating income	30.8
<b>Total Company</b>	
Net income attributable to the Company	10.2
Basic earnings per share	0.32
Diluted earnings per share	0.32

(in millions, except per share amounts)	3rd quarter As previously reported
<b>Machine Clothing segment</b>	
Net sales	\$159.0
Gross profit	79.4
Operating income	50.3
<b>Total Company</b>	
Net income attributable to the Company	28.2
Basic earnings per share	0.87
Diluted earnings per share	0.87

**Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**None.**

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**Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**  
**Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has carried out an evaluation of the operation of the Company's disclosure controls (as defined in Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15) as of December 31, 2014. These controls are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time and Commission's rules and forms, and to ensure that information required by the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, in a timely manner to permit disclosure.

Based on and as of the date of this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of such date.

The Company completed additional substantive testing of the accounting records. Based on these procedures, management believes that the financial statements included in this report have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles, and present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position, operations and cash flows of the Company as of the end of the period.

**Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's management has conducted an evaluation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial statements for external reporting purposes. The Company's internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in the United States of America. The evaluation was limited to those controls that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as required by generally accepted accounting principles and that the Company's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and (3) provide reasonable assurance that expenditures of the Company are being made in accordance with the authorization of management and directors of the Company. The evaluation did not include prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Company's annual or interim financial statements on a consolidated basis.

Management, under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer, and oversight of the Board of Directors, is responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting using the criteria set forth by the 2013 COSO Framework. The Commission (COSO) in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Management has identified the following:

The Company did not conduct an effective test of the implementation of the systems development process level controls impacted by the acquisition of *customers*, for certain revenue transactions recognized at a point-in-time. In addition, the Company did not have controls over the unbilled accounts receivable for point-in-time transactions.

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The control deficiencies described above of goods sold, accounts receivable and in statements as of and for the quarterly an 2018 and September 30, 2018 that were financial statements contained in this an deficiencies create a reasonable possibil financial statements will not be prevente concluded that the deficiencies represen reporting and our internal control over fi

Our independent registered public accou financial statements included in this ann operating effectiveness of the Company' report appears under Item 8 of this annu

### **Remediation Plan**

As a result of the material weakness des remediation efforts to ensure that the de remediated such that these controls will

(a) Improving our risk assessment proce testing and documentation of conclusion financial reporting and internal controls;

(b) Revising our financial reporting proce unbilled accounts receivable and invento

We believe that such efforts will effectiv However, the material weakness will no operate for a sufficient period of time an these controls are operating effectively.

### **Changes in Internal Control over Fin**

Except for the material weakness describ during the fiscal year), there were no cha during our fourth fiscal quarter of 2018 materially affect, our internal control ov

/s/ Olivier M. Jarrault	/s/ John B. C
Olivier M. Jarrault	John B. C
President and	Chief Fin
Chief Executive Officer	and Treas
and Director	(Principal
(Principal Executive Officer)	

### **Item 9B.**

None.

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### PART III

#### Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE

- Directors. The information set out in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.
- a) Executive Officers. Information about the Executive Officers is set out above.
- b) Significant Employees. Same as Executive Officers.
- c) Nature of any family relationship between any director or executive officer and any director or executive officer. Information is set out in the section captioned "Certain Business Relationships" in the Proxy Statement. Information is incorporated herein by reference.
- d) Business experience, during the past five years, of any director nominated or chosen to become a director. Information is set out in the section captioned "Certain Business Relationships" in the Proxy Statement. Information is incorporated herein by reference.
- e) Information about the officers of the Company. Information is set out in the section captioned "Officers" in the Proxy Statement. Information is incorporated herein by reference.
- f) Involvement in certain legal proceedings. Information is set out in the section captioned "Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings" in the Proxy Statement. Information is incorporated herein by reference.
- g) director or executive officer. The information set out in the section captioned "Directors" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.
- h) Certain promoters and control persons. Information is set out in the section captioned "Certain Promoters and Control Persons" in the Proxy Statement. Information is incorporated herein by reference.
- i) Audit Committee Financial Expert. The information set out in the section captioned "Governance" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.
- j) Code of Ethics. The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all employees, directors, and officers, including the Chief Executive Officer and Controller. A copy of the Code of Ethics is available at the Corporate Governance section of the Company's website. Information is incorporated herein by reference.
- k) the Code of Ethics may be obtained, without charge, by contacting the Compliance Department, Albany International Corporation, 100 Albany Avenue, Albany, NY 12211-03867. Any amendment to the Code of Ethics will be posted on the Code of Ethics on the Company's website. Any amendments to the Code of Ethics will be disclosed by the filing of a Form 8-K.

#### Item 11.

The information set forth in the sections captioned "Executive Compensation," "Compensation Earned," "Summary Compensation Table," "Summary Compensation Awards," "Outstanding Equity Awards of Unvested Restricted Stock," "Outstanding Equity Awards of Restricted Stock," "Pension Benefits," "Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan," "Director Compensation Committee Report," "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Interlocks and Insider Participation" is incorporated herein by reference.

**Item SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF**  
**12. MANAGEMENT AND RELAT**

The information set forth in the section of this report is incorporated herein by reference.

**Equity Compensation Plan Information**

Plan Category	Number of securities that may be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	18,940
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-
Total	18,940

Does not include 45,689 and 25,582, 2017 and 2018, respectively, performance-based awards granted to (1) officers pursuant to the 2011 Incentive Plan that are not “exercisable,” but will be paid out only if certain conditions are met.

Reflects the number of shares that may be issued pursuant to awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan and 2017 Incentive Plan (2) available for issuance under the 2011 Incentive Plan and 2017 Incentive Plan, including shares reserved under the Directors’ Annual Retainer Plan (see Note 12) and (3) 146,440 shares available for future issuance under the 2011 Incentive Plan. The 2011 Incentive Plan allows the Board from time to time to reserve a number of shares that may be issued pursuant to awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan. The number of shares reserved may not exceed 500,000 in any year. The number of shares then available for issuance under the 2011 Incentive Plan is the number of shares reserved at the end of the reporting period, less the number of shares of Common Stock covered by awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan that have been issued, less the number of shares of Common Stock covered by awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan that have been forfeited, less the number of shares of Common Stock covered by awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan that have been cancelled, less the number of shares of Common Stock covered by awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan that have been returned to the Company, less the number of shares of Common Stock covered by awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan that have been reserved for future issuance. Shares of Common Stock covered by awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan that are not “exercisable,” but will be paid out only if certain conditions are met, are not counted as used to the extent the award is settled for cash, or if shares are not issued due to a tax-withholding requirement, only shares that are deemed delivered for purposes of determining the number of shares of Common Stock covered by awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan. If shares are issued subject to conditions, the number of shares of Common Stock covered by awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan is treated as not issued. Assuming full exercise of all awards granted under the 2011 Incentive Plan and 2017 Incentive Plan, the total number of shares of Common Stock that may be issued is 18,940.

the number of shares available under additional shares that could yet be issued (shown forth in column (c) above) would be 1,000,000 shares available for future issuance of Common Stock covered by awards granted as used to the extent they are actually exercised to satisfy tax requirement. Accordingly, (4) to pay any exercise price, only shares actually delivered for purposes of determining the number of shares are issued subject to conditions of such shares to the Company, any s

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canceled, or returned shall be treated as column (c) above) would be 1,000,000.

The Directors' Annual Retainer Plan retainer payable for service as a member \$90,000 of which is required to be paid number of shares to be paid for any year closing price of such stock on the day directors for such year occurs, as shown (5) Wall Street Journal, rounded down to shares with a value of \$330,000 or the elect to receive, in stock, all of the retainer and related persons, who owns shares may elect to receive, in cash, all or any Common Stock.

**Item CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS**  
**13. INDEPENDENCE**

The information set out in the section captioned herein is incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 14. PRINCIPAL**

The information set forth in the section captioned herein is incorporated herein by reference.

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**PART IV**

**Item 15. EXHIBITS AND**

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Exhibit Description</b>
3 (a)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Company
3 (b)	Bylaws of Company
4 (a)	Article IV of Certificate of Incorporation of Company
4 (b)	Specimen Stock Certificate for Common Stock
<b>Credit Agreement</b>	
	\$685 Million Five-Year Revolving Credit Agreement among Albany International Corporation and other Borrowers named therein
10(k)(xix)	Administrative Agreement thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Agent, dated as of November 13, 2003
<b>Restricted Stock Units</b>	
10(l)(viii)	2011 Performance Phantom Stock Unit Plan adopted on May 26, 2011 (42)
10(l)(i)	2003 Restricted Stock Unit Plan adopted on November 13, 2003
10(l)(x)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Plan for units granted on March 2, 2011
10(l)(xi)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Plan for units granted on August 28, 2011
<b>Stock Options</b>	
10(m)(i)	1992 Stock Option Plan
10(m)(ii)	1997 Executive Stock Option Plan
10(m)(iii)	2011 Incentive Plan
10(m)(iv)	Form of 2011 Annual Performance Incentive Agreement
10(m)(v)	Form of 2011 Multi-Year Performance Bonus Agreement
<b>Executive Compensation</b>	
10(n)(i)	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan of January 1, 1994, as amended

January 1, 2008

- 10(n)(ii) Annual Bonus Program, as amended and restated as of March 29, 2017
- 10(o)(iv) Directors' Annual Retainer Plan, as amended and restated as of February 23, 2017
- 10(o)(viii) Form of Severance Agreement for Universal Security Instruments International Corp. and certain key executives
- 10(p) Code of Ethics
- 10(q) Directors Pension Plan, amended and restated as of January 12, 2005
- 10(r) Employment agreement, dated July 1, 2005, between the Company and Morone
- 10(s) Form of Indemnification Agreement
- 10(u) Employment agreement, dated July 1, 2018, between the Company and Jarrault
- 10(u)(i) First Amendment, dated July 1, 2018, to Amend employment agreement

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<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Exhibit Description</b>
10.2	<u>Amended and restated LLC op between Albany Engineered Composites, Inc. 10% equity i</u>
2.1	<u>Stock Purchase Agreement by International Corp. and Harris February 27, 2016</u>
11	Statement of Computation of E (provided in Footnote 8 to the Financial Statements)
21	<u>Subsidiaries of Company</u>
23	<u>Consent of Independent Regis Accounting Firms</u>
24	<u>Powers of Attorney</u>
31(a)	<u>Certification of Olivier M. Jar to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d</u>
31(b)	<u>Certification of John B. Cozzo to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d</u>
32(a)	<u>Certification of Olivier M. Jar Cozzolino required pursuant to Rule 15d-14(b) and Section 13 Title 18 of the United States C</u>

**The following information from the R ended December 31, 2018, formatted i filed herewith:**

101(i)	Consolidated Statements of In ended December 31, 2018, 201
101(ii)	Consolidated Statements of Co for the years ended December 2016
101(iii)	Consolidated Balance Sheets a 2018 and 2017
101(iv)	Consolidated Statements of Ca years ended December 31, 201

101(v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
\* As provided in Rule 406T of Regulation S-K for the  
purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities  
Act or otherwise subject to liability under  
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## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section  
Company has duly caused this report to  
duly authorized on the 14th day of March

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP

by /s/ John B. Cozzolino  
John B. Cozzolino  
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer  
(Principal Financial Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Secu  
by the following persons on behalf of th  
indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
* Olivier M. Jarrault	President and (Principal E
/s/ John B. Cozzolino John B. Cozzolino	Chief Finan (Principal F
* David M. Pawlick	Vice Preside (Principal A
* A. William Higgins	Chairman o
* John F. Cassidy, Jr.	Director
* Katharine Plourde	Director
* Edgar G. Hotard	Director
* John R. Scannell	Director
* Christine L. Standish	Director
* Erland E. Kailbourne	Director

\* Director  
Kenneth W. Krueger

\* Director  
Lee C. Wortham

\*By /s/ John B. Cozzolino  
John B. Cozzolino  
Attorney-in-fact  
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**SCHEDULE II**

**ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP**

**VALUATION AND QUALIFYING A**

**(Dollars in thousands)**

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at be</u> <u>of period</u>
Allowance for doubtful accounts Year ended December 31:	
2018	\$7,919
2017	6,952
2016	8,530
Allowance for sales returns Year ended December 31:	
2018	\$11,370
2017	13,714
2016	14,024
Valuation allowance deferred tax assets Year ended December 31:	
2018	\$16,057
2017	22,82
2016	24,43

(A) Amounts sold, written off, or recovered at rates, are included in Column D.

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## **CORPORATE INFORMATION**

### **Investor Relations**

The Company's Investor Relations Department

Investor Relations Department

Albany International Corp.  
216 Airport Drive

Rochester, NH 03867

Telephone: (603) 330-5850

Fax: (603) 994-3974

E-mail: [investor.relations@albint.com](mailto:investor.relations@albint.com)

### **Transfer Agent and Registrar**

Computershare

P.O. Box 505000

Louisville, KY 40233-5000

Telephone (toll-free): 1-877-277-9931

Web: [www.computershare.com/investor](http://www.computershare.com/investor)

### **Shareholder Services**

As an Albany International shareholder, you can access a variety of shareholder services.

Computershare maintains the records for a variety of shareholder-related services and

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*Access your investor statements online 2  
more information, go to [www.computers](http://www.computers)*

### **Notice of Annual Meeting**

The Annual Meeting of the Company's  
2019 at 9:00 a.m. at The One Hundred C  
Hampshire 03801.

### **Stock Listing**

Albany International is listed on the New  
newspapers and financial publications li

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### **Equal Employment Opportunity**

Albany International, as a matter of policy, does not discriminate in hiring any applicant for employment because of race, sex, religion, national origin, age, physical or mental disability or marital status. This policy of nondiscrimination is applicable to all aspects of employment, including layoffs, terminations, rates of pay, selection for promotion, advertising. The Company maintains affirmative action programs.

### **Trademarks and Trade Names**

INLINE, KRAFTLINE, PRINTLINE, H-SEAMPLANE, Seam KMX, SPRING, VENTABELT XTR, TRANSBELT GX, AEROPOINT, DURASPIRAL, TOPSTITCH, LC, PACKLINE and NOVALACE are trademarks of the Company.

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**Directors and Officers**

**Directors**

A. William Higgins, Chairman<sup>2</sup>  
Director, Kaman Corporation and the B  
Group

John F. Cassidy, Jr.<sup>2,3</sup>  
Retired – Senior Vice President,  
Science and Technology, United Techno  
Corp.

Katharine L. Plourde<sup>1,3</sup>  
Retired- Principal and Analyst,  
Donaldson, Lufkin& Jenrette, Inc.

Edgar G. Hotard<sup>1</sup>  
Retired- President and COO, Praxair, In

John R. Scannell<sup>2</sup>  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,  
Inc.

**Officers**

Olivier M. Jarrault  
President and Chief Executive Officer

Daniel A. Halftermeyer  
President – Machine Clothing

Robert A. Hansen  
Senior Vice President and Chief Techno  
Officer

Joseph M. Gaug  
Associate General Counsel and Assistant  
Secretary

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