

KADANT INC  
Form 10-K  
March 12, 2014  
UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-K

(mark one)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the fiscal year ended December 28, 2013

OR

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

Commission file number 1-11406

KADANT INC.  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 52-1762325  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Technology Park Drive  
Westford, Massachusetts 01886  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (978) 776-2000

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes      No

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

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

Large accelerated filer   Accelerated filer

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

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

Yes      No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by nonaffiliates of the Registrant as of June 29, 2013, was approximately \$328,122,000.

As of February 14, 2014, the Registrant had 11,119,726 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to Regulation 14A promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to be used in connection with the Registrant's 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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 for the Fiscal Year Ended December 28, 2013  
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PART I

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and the documents that we incorporate by reference in this Report include forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. These forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact, and may include statements regarding possible or assumed future results of operations.

Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management, using information currently available to our management. When we use words such as "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "estimates," "seeks," "should," "likely," "will," "would," "may," "continue," "could," or similar expressions, we are making forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Our future results of operations may differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Many of the important factors that will determine these results and values are beyond our ability to control or predict. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. For a discussion of important factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements, you should read carefully the section captioned "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A, of this Report.

Item 1. Business

The terms "we," "us," "our," "Registrant," or "Company" in this Report refer to Kadant Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Description of Our Business

We are a leading global supplier of equipment used in process industries, including papermaking, paper recycling, and oriented strand board (OSB). In addition, we manufacture granules made from papermaking byproducts. We have a large customer base that includes most of the world's major paper and OSB manufacturers. We believe our large installed base provides us with a spare parts and consumables business that yields higher margins than our capital equipment business.

Our continuing operations are comprised of two reportable operating segments, Papermaking Systems and Wood Processing Systems, and a separate product line, Fiber-based Products. Through our Papermaking Systems segment, we develop, manufacture, and market a range of equipment and products for the global papermaking, paper recycling, and process industries. Through our Wood Processing Systems segment, we design, manufacture, and market stranders and related equipment used in the production of OSB, an engineered wood panel product used primarily in home construction, and sell debarking and wood chipping equipment used in the forest products and the pulp and paper industries. Through our Fiber-based Products business, we manufacture and sell granules derived from pulp fiber for use as carriers for agricultural, home lawn and garden, and professional lawn, turf and ornamental applications, as well as for oil and grease absorption.

Papermaking Systems Segment

Our Papermaking Systems segment has a long and well-established history of developing, manufacturing, and marketing equipment for the global papermaking and paper recycling industries. Some of our businesses or their predecessor companies have been in operation for more than 100 years. Our customer base includes major global paper manufacturers and we believe we have one of the largest installed bases of equipment in the pulp and paper industry. We manufacture our products in nine countries in Europe, North and South America, and Asia.

In 2013\*, our Papermaking Systems segment acquired a long-time Brazilian licensee of our doctoring, cleaning, filtration, and stock preparation products for approximately \$8.1 million in cash and \$0.5 million in assumed liabilities

owed to us. In addition, in 2013, our Papermaking Systems segment acquired certain assets of a Sweden-based developer and supplier of high-efficiency cleaners and approach flow systems for approximately \$7.1 million in cash. This acquisition expanded our product offerings in our Stock-Preparation product line, particularly for virgin pulp and approach flow applications.

Our Papermaking Systems segment consists of the following product lines: Stock-Preparation; Doctoring, Cleaning, & Filtration; and Fluid-Handling.

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\* Unless otherwise noted, references to 2013, 2012, and 2011 in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are for the fiscal years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011, respectively.

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### Stock-Preparation

We develop, manufacture, and market complete custom-engineered systems and equipment, as well as standard individual components, for pulping, de-inking, screening, cleaning, and refining primarily recycled fiber for preparation for entry into the paper machine, and recausticizing and evaporation equipment and systems used in the production of virgin pulp. Our principal stock-preparation products include:

Recycling and approach flow systems: Our equipment includes pulping, screening, cleaning, and de-inking systems that blend pulp mixtures and remove contaminants, such as ink, glue, metals, and other impurities, to prepare them for entry into the paper machine during the production of recycled paper.

Virgin pulping process equipment: Our equipment includes pulp washing, evaporator, recausticizing, and condensate treatment systems used to remove lignin, concentrate and recycle process chemicals, and remove condensate gases.

### Doctoring, Cleaning, & Filtration

We develop, manufacture, and market a wide range of doctoring, cleaning, and filtration systems and related consumables that continuously clean rolls to keep paper machines running efficiently; doctor blades made of a variety of materials to perform functions including cleaning, creping, web removal, flaking, and the application of coatings; profiling systems that control moisture, web curl, and gloss during paper converting; and systems and equipment used to continuously clean paper machine fabrics and rolls, drain water from pulp mixtures, form the sheet or web, and filter the process water for reuse. Our principal doctoring, cleaning, and filtration products include:

Doctor systems and holders: Our doctor systems clean papermaking rolls to maintain the efficient operation of paper machines and other equipment by placing a blade against the roll at a constant and uniform pressure. A doctor system consists of the structure supporting the blade and the blade holder. A large paper machine may have as many as 100 doctor systems.

Profiling systems: We offer profiling systems that control moisture, web curl, and gloss during paper converting.

Doctor blades: We manufacture doctor and scraper blades made of a variety of materials including metal, bi-metal, or synthetic materials that perform a variety of functions including cleaning, creping, web removal, flaking, and the application of coatings. A typical doctor blade has a life ranging from eight hours to two months, depending on the application.

Shower and fabric-conditioning systems: Our shower and fabric-conditioning systems assist in the removal of contaminants that collect on paper machine fabrics used to convey the paper web through the forming, pressing, and drying sections of the paper machine. A typical paper machine has between three and 12 fabrics. These fabrics can easily become contaminated with fiber, fillers, pitch, and dirt that can have a detrimental effect on paper machine performance and paper quality. Our shower and fabric-conditioning systems assist in the removal of these contaminants.

Formation systems: We supply structures that drain, purify, and recycle process water from the pulp mixture during paper sheet and web formation.

Water-filtration systems: We offer a variety of filtration systems and strainers that remove contaminants from process water before reuse and recover reusable fiber for recycling back into the pulp mixture.

### Fluid-Handling

We develop, manufacture and market rotary joints, precision unions, steam and condensate systems, components, and controls used primarily in the dryer section of the papermaking process and during the production of corrugated boxboard, metals, plastics, rubber, textiles, chemicals, and food. Our principal fluid-handling systems include:

Rotary joints: Our mechanical devices, used with rotating shafts, allow the transfer of pressurized fluid from a stationary source into and out of rotating machinery for heating, cooling, or the transfer of fluid power.

Syphons: Our devices, installed primarily inside the rotating cylinders of paper machines, are used to remove condensate from the drying cylinders through rotary joints located on either end of the cylinder.

Turbulator® bars: Our steel or stainless steel axial bars, installed on the inside of cylinders, are used to induce turbulence in the condensate layer to improve the uniformity and rate of heat transfer through the cylinders.

Engineered steam and condensate systems: Our steam systems control the flow of steam from the boiler to the paper drying cylinders, collect condensed steam, and return it to the boiler to improve energy efficiency during the paper drying process. Our systems and equipment are also used to efficiently and effectively distribute steam in a wide variety of industrial processing applications.

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Wood Processing Systems Segment

On November 6, 2013, we acquired all the outstanding shares of Carmanah Design and Manufacturing Inc. (Carmanah) for \$51.6 million, subject to a post-closing adjustment. Carmanah, located in Surrey, British Columbia, Canada is a global leader in the design and manufacture of stranders and related equipment used in the production of OSB, an engineered wood panel product used primarily in home construction. Carmanah also supplies debarking and wood chipping equipment used in the forest products and the pulp and paper industries. The acquisition of Carmanah extends our presence into the forest products industry and will advance our strategy of increasing our parts and consumables business. Our principal wood-processing products include:

Stranders: Our disc and ring stranders cut tree length or batch fed logs into strands for OSB production and are used to manage strands in real time using our patented conveying and feeding equipment.

Rotary Debarkers: Our rotary debarkers employ a combination of mechanical abrasion and log-to-log contact to efficiently remove bark from logs of all shapes and species.

Chippers: Our disc, drum, and veneer chippers are high quality, robust chipper systems for waste-wood and whole-log applications found in pulp woodrooms, chip plants, sawmill, and planer mill sites.

Fiber-based Products

We produce biodegradable, absorbent granules from papermaking byproducts for use primarily as carriers for agricultural, home lawn and garden, and professional lawn, turf and ornamental applications, as well as for oil and grease absorption.

Discontinued Operation

In 2005, our Kadant Composites LLC subsidiary (Composites LLC) sold substantially all of its assets to a third party. Under the terms of the asset purchase agreement, Composites LLC retained certain liabilities associated with the operation of the business prior to the sale, including the warranty obligations related to products manufactured prior to the sale date. All activity related to this business is classified in the results of the discontinued operation in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

On October 24, 2011, we, Composites LLC, and other co-defendants entered into an agreement to settle a nationwide class action lawsuit related to allegedly defective composites decking building products manufactured by Composites LLC between April 2002 and October 2003. In 2012, we paid \$0.6 million with respect to approved claims under the class action settlement.

Research and Development

We develop a broad range of products for all facets of the markets we serve. We operate research and development facilities in Europe and the U.S., and focus our product innovations on process industry challenges and the need for improved fiber processing, heat transfer, showering, filtration, doctoring, and fluid handling. In addition to internal product development activities, our research centers allow customers to simulate their own operating conditions and applications to identify and quantify opportunities for improvement.

Our research and development expenses were \$6.7 million, \$6.0 million, and \$5.7 million in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

Raw Materials

The primary raw materials used in our Papermaking Systems segment are steel, stainless steel, ductile iron, brass, and bronze, which have generally been available through a number of suppliers. To date, we have not needed to maintain raw material inventories in excess of our current needs to ensure availability.

The primary raw materials used in our Wood Processing Systems segment are steel and stainless steel, which have generally been available through a number of suppliers.



The raw material used in the manufacture of our fiber-based granules is obtained from two paper mills. Although we believe that our relationships with the mills are good, the mills may not continue to supply sufficient raw material. From time to time, we have experienced some difficulty in obtaining sufficient raw material to operate at optimal production levels. We continue to work with the mills to ensure a stable supply of raw material. To date, we have been able to meet all of our customer delivery requirements, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to meet future delivery requirements. If the mills were unable or unwilling to supply us sufficient fiber, we would be forced to find one or more alternative suppliers for this raw material.

Patents, Licenses, and Trademarks

We protect our intellectual property rights by applying for and obtaining patents when appropriate. We also rely on technical know-how, trade secrets, and trademarks to maintain our competitive position. We also enter into license agreements with others to grant and/or receive rights to patents and know-how. No particular patent, or related group of patents, is so important that its expiration or loss would significantly affect our operations.

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### Papermaking Systems Segment

We have numerous U.S. and foreign patents, including foreign counterparts to our U.S. patents, expiring on various dates ranging from 2014 to 2033. From time to time, we enter into licenses of products with other companies that serve the pulp, papermaking, converting, and paper recycling industries.

### Wood Processing Systems Segment

We currently hold several U.S. and Canadian patents, expiring on various dates ranging from 2014 to 2032, related to wood processing and debarking equipment.

### Fiber-based Products

We currently hold several U.S. patents, expiring on various dates ranging from 2015 to 2026, related to various aspects of the processing of fiber-based granules and the use of these materials in the agricultural, professional turf, home lawn and garden, general absorption, oil and grease absorption, and catbox filler markets.

## Seasonal Influences

### Papermaking Systems Segment

There are no material seasonal influences on this segment's sales of products and services.

### Wood Processing Systems Segment

Our newly acquired Wood Processing Systems business is subject to seasonal variations, with demand for many of our products tending to be greater during the building season, which generally occurs in the second and third quarters in North America.

### Fiber-based Products

Our Fiber-based Products business experiences fluctuations in sales, usually in the third and fourth quarters, when sales decline due to the seasonality of the agricultural and home lawn and garden markets.

## Working Capital Requirements

There are no special inventory requirements or credit terms extended to customers that would have a material adverse effect on our working capital.

## Dependency on a Single Customer

No single customer accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenues in any of the past three years. In addition, revenues in our Papermaking Systems and Wood Processing Systems segments were not dependent on any one customer. During 2013, 2012, and 2011, approximately 63%, 61%, and 63%, respectively, of our sales were to customers outside the United States, principally in Europe and China.

## Backlog

Our backlog of firm orders for the Papermaking Systems segment was \$84.5 million and \$77.0 million at year-end 2013 and 2012, respectively. The total consolidated backlog of firm orders was \$97.6 million and \$77.5 million at year-end 2013 and 2012, respectively. We anticipate that substantially all of the backlog at year-end 2013 will be shipped or completed during the next 12 months. Some of these orders can be canceled by the customer upon payment of a cancellation fee.

## Competition

We are a leading supplier of systems and equipment in each of our product lines within our Papermaking Systems segment and there are several global and numerous local competitors in each market. In our Wood Processing Systems segment, we compete with one primary global competitor in the OSB market for stranding equipment and several global and local competitors for our other products. Because of the diversity in our products, we face many

different types of competitors and competition. We compete primarily on the basis of technical expertise, product innovation, and product performance. We believe the reputation that we have established for high-performance, high-reliability products supported by our in-depth process knowledge and application expertise provides us with a competitive advantage. In addition, a significant portion of our business is generated from our worldwide customer base. To maintain this base, we have emphasized our global presence, local support, and a problem-solving relationship with our customers. Our success primarily depends on the following factors:

~~T~~ Technical expertise and process knowledge;

~~P~~ Product innovation;

~~P~~ Product quality, reliability, and performance;

~~O~~ Operating efficiency of our products;

~~C~~ Customer service and support; and

~~R~~ Relative price of our products.

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Environmental Protection Regulations

We believe that our compliance with federal, state, and local environmental protection regulations will not have a material adverse effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position.

Employees

As of year-end 2013, we had approximately 1,800 employees worldwide.

Financial Information

Financial information concerning our segment and product lines is summarized in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, which begin on page F-1 of this Report.

Financial information about exports by domestic operations and about foreign operations is summarized in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, which begin on page F-1 of this Report.

Available Information

We file annual, quarterly, and current reports, proxy statements, and other documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including us, that file electronically with the SEC. The public can obtain any documents that we file with the SEC at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). The public also may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, we make available free of charge through our website at [www.kadant.com](http://www.kadant.com) our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and, if applicable, amendments to these Reports filed with or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file these materials with, or furnish them to, the SEC. We are not including the information contained on our website as part of this Report nor are we incorporating the information on our website into this Report by reference.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table summarizes certain information concerning individuals who are our executive officers as of March 1, 2014:

Name	Age	Present Title (Fiscal Year First Became Executive Officer)
Jonathan W. Painter	55	President and Chief Executive Officer (1997)
Eric T. Langevin	51	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (2006)
Thomas M. O'Brien	62	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (1994)
Jeffrey L. Powell	55	Executive Vice President (2009)
Sandra L. Lambert	58	Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary (2001)
Michael J. McKenney	52	Vice President, Finance and Chief Accounting Officer (2002)

Mr. Painter has been our chief executive officer and a director since January 2010 and our president since September 1, 2009. Between 1997 and September 2009, Mr. Painter served as an executive vice president and from March 2007 through September 2009 had supervisory responsibility for our stock-preparation and fiber-based products businesses. He served as president of our composite building products business from 2001 until its sale in 2005. He also served as our treasurer and the treasurer of Thermo Electron from 1994 until 1997. Prior to 1994, Mr. Painter held various managerial positions with us and Thermo Electron.

Mr. Langevin has been an executive vice president and our chief operating officer since January 2010. Prior to January 2010, Mr. Langevin had been a senior vice president since March 2007 and had supervisory responsibility for our paperline business, consisting of our Fluid-Handling and our Doctoring, Cleaning, & Filtration product lines. He served as vice president, with responsibility for our Doctoring, Cleaning, & Filtration product lines, from 2006 to 2007. From 2001 to 2006, Mr. Langevin was president of Kadant Web Systems Inc. (now our Kadant Solutions division) and before that served as its senior vice president and vice president of operations. Prior to 2001, Mr. Langevin managed several product groups and departments within Kadant Web Systems after joining us in 1986 as a product development engineer.

Mr. O'Brien has been an executive vice president since 1998 and our chief financial officer since 2001. He served as our treasurer from 2001 to February 2005 and also as vice president, finance, from 1991 to 1998. Prior to joining us, Mr. O'Brien held various finance positions at Racal Interlan, Inc., Prime Computer, Compugraphic Corporation, and the General Electric Company.

Mr. Powell has been an executive vice president since March 2013 and has supervisory responsibility for our stock-preparation and fiber-based products businesses. From September 2009 to March 2013, he was a senior vice president. From January 2008 to September 2009, Mr. Powell was vice president, new ventures, with principal responsibility for acquisition-related activities.

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Prior to joining us, Mr. Powell was the chairman and chief executive officer of Castion Corporation from April 2003 through December 2007.

Ms. Lambert has been a vice president and our general counsel since 2001, and our secretary since our incorporation in 1991. Prior to joining us, she was a vice president and the secretary of Thermo Electron from 1999 and 1990, respectively, to 2001 and before that was a member of Thermo Electron's legal department.

Mr. McKenney has been our vice president, finance and chief accounting officer since January 2002 and served as our corporate controller from 1997 to 2007. Mr. McKenney was controller of our Kadant AES division (now part of our Kadant Solutions division) from 1993 to 1997. Prior to 1993, Mr. McKenney held various financial positions at Albany International Corp.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In connection with the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, we wish to caution readers that the following important factors, among others, in some cases have affected, and in the future could affect, our actual results and could cause our actual results in 2014 and beyond to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us, or on our behalf.

Our business is dependent on worldwide and local economic conditions as well as the condition of the pulp and paper industry.

We sell products worldwide primarily to the pulp and paper industry, which is a cyclical industry. Generally, the financial condition of the global pulp and paper industry corresponds to general worldwide economic conditions, as well as to a number of other factors, including pulp and paper production capacity relative to demand in the geographic markets in which we compete. A significant portion of our revenues are from customers based in Europe and China. Economic downturns and uncertainty in Europe, including recent uncertainties in Russia, can adversely affect our revenues and bookings in Europe. In addition, slowing economic growth rates in China can adversely affect our business. The timing for the addition of new capacity in the paper markets in China remains uncertain and is highly dependent on the markets' ability to absorb existing capacity. These uncertainties in the global and regional economic outlooks have negatively affected, and may in the future negatively affect, demand for our customers' products, and as a consequence, our products and services, especially our capital equipment systems and products, and our financial results. Also, uncertainty regarding economic conditions has caused, and may in the future cause, liquidity and credit issues for many businesses, including our customers in the pulp and paper industry as well as other industries, and may result in their inability to fund projects, capacity expansion plans, and to some extent, routine operations and capital expenditures. These conditions have resulted, and may in the future result, in a number of structural changes in the pulp and paper industry, including decreased spending, mill closures, consolidations, and bankruptcies, all of which negatively affect our business, revenue, and profitability. Financial and economic turmoil affecting the worldwide economy or the banking system and financial markets, in particular, due to political or economic developments could cause the expectations for our business to differ materially in the future.

Our financial performance will be negatively impacted if there are delays in customers securing financing or our customers become unable to secure such financing, due to any number of factors including a tightening of monetary policy. Recently, financing has become a significant problem for pulp and paper producers in Russia, which has caused us to delay the booking of some pending orders. The inability of our customers to obtain credit may affect our ability to recognize revenue and income, particularly on large capital equipment orders from new customers for which we may require letters of credit. We may also be unable to issue letters of credit to our customers, which are required in some cases to guarantee performance, during periods of economic uncertainty.

Paper producers have been, and may in the future be, negatively affected by higher operating costs. Paper companies curtail their capital and operating spending during periods of economic uncertainty and are cautious about resuming spending as market conditions improve. As paper companies consolidate operations in response to market weakness, they frequently reduce capacity, increase downtime, defer maintenance and upgrades, and postpone or even cancel capacity addition or expansion projects. It is especially difficult to accurately forecast our revenues and earnings per

share during periods of economic uncertainty.

A significant portion of our international sales has, and may in the future, come from China and we operate several manufacturing facilities in China, which exposes us to political, economic, operational and other risks.

We have historically had significant revenues from China, operate significant manufacturing facilities in China, and manufacture and source equipment and components from China. As a result, we are exposed to increased risk in the event of economic slowdowns, changes in the policies of the Chinese government, political unrest, unstable economic conditions, or other developments in China or in U.S.-China relations that are adverse to trade, including enactment of protectionist legislation or trade or currency restrictions. Policies of the Chinese government to target slower economic growth to avoid inflation may negatively affect our business in China if customers are unable to expand capacity or obtain financing for expansion or improvement projects.

Our bookings activity from China tends to be more variable than in other geographic regions, as the China pulp and paper industry historically has experienced, and in the future may experience, periods of significant capacity expansion to meet demand followed by a period of stagnant activity while overcapacity is absorbed. These cycles result in periods of significant bookings activity for our capital products and increased revenues followed by a significant decrease in bookings or potential delays in shipments and order placements by our customers as they attempt to balance supply and demand. As a consequence, our bookings and revenues in

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China tend to be uneven and difficult to predict. Paper companies in China have brought and are scheduled to bring online capacity additions; however, this capacity growth has been uneven and the larger paper producers have delayed, and may in the future delay, additional new capacity start-ups in reaction to softer market conditions. In general, as significant capacity additions come online and the economic growth rate slows, paper producers have deferred and could in the future defer further investments or the delivery of previously-ordered equipment until the market absorbs the new production. This has negatively affected our bookings and revenues in China in the past, and may negatively affect our bookings and revenues in China in the future.

In addition, orders from customers in China, particularly for large stock-preparation systems that have been tailored to a customer's specific requirements, have credit risks higher than we generally incur elsewhere, and some orders are subject to the receipt of financing approvals from the Chinese government or can be impacted by the availability of credit and more restrictive monetary policies. For this reason, we generally do not record signed contracts from customers in China for large stock-preparation systems as orders until we receive the down payments for such contracts. The timing of the receipt of these orders and the down payments are uncertain and there is no assurance that we will be able to recognize revenue on these contracts. Delays in the receipt of payments and letters of credit affect when revenues can be recognized on these contracts, making it difficult to accurately forecast our future financial performance. We may experience a loss if a contract is cancelled prior to the receipt of a down payment in the event we commence engineering or other work associated with the contract. We typically have inventory awaiting shipment to customers. We could incur a loss if contracts are cancelled and we cannot re-sell the equipment. In addition, we may experience a loss if the contract is cancelled, or the customer does not fulfill its obligations under the contract, prior to the receipt of a letter of credit or final payments covering the remaining balance of the contract, which could represent 80% or more of the total order.

A significant portion of our revenue in China is recognized upon shipment once we have secured final payment. In some cases, we will be unable to recognize any revenue on completed orders until after installation or acceptance of the equipment. Furthermore, customers in China often demand that deliveries of previously-ordered equipment be delayed to future periods for any number of reasons. As a result, our revenues recognized in China have varied, and will in the future vary, greatly from period to period and be difficult to predict.

Carmanah manufactures equipment used in the production of OSB and its financial performance may be adversely affected by lower levels of residential construction activity.

In November 2013, we acquired all the outstanding shares of Carmanah, a manufacturer of stranders and related equipment used in the production of OSB, an engineered wood panel product used primarily in home construction. Carmanah's customers produce OSB principally for new residential construction, home repair and remodeling activities. Carmanah's operating results correlate to a significant degree to the level of this residential construction activity, primarily in North America and to a lesser extent in Europe. Residential construction activity is influenced by a number of factors, including the supply of and demand for new and existing homes, new housing starts, unemployment rates, interest rate levels, availability of mortgage financing, mortgage foreclosure rates, seasonal and unusual weather conditions, general economic conditions and consumer confidence. In the U.S., the residential housing industry has been in a prolonged down cycle that began in 2006, although the housing market has shown signs of improvement beginning in the latter half of 2012. A significant increase in long-term interest rates, tightened lending standards, continued high unemployment rates and other factors that reduce levels of residential construction activity could have a material adverse effect on the financial performance of Carmanah, and in turn, on our consolidated financial results.

The OSB market is highly concentrated and the market for building products is highly competitive. The loss of a significant customer or our customers' reductions in capital spending or OSB production could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance.

The OSB market is highly concentrated and there are a limited number of OSB manufacturers. The loss of one or more of these customers to a competitor could adversely affect Carmanah's revenues and profitability. In addition, the market for building products is highly competitive. Competitive products with OSB include other wood panel



products and substitutes for wood building products, such as nonfiber-based alternatives. For example, plastic, wood/plastic or composite materials may be used by builders as alternatives to OSB products. Changes in component prices, such as energy, chemicals, wood-based fibers, and nonfiber alternatives can change the competitive position of OSB relative to other available alternatives and could increase substitution. Our customers' OSB production can be adversely affected by lower-cost producers of other wood panel products and substitutes for wood building products. Lower demand for OSB products or a decline in the profitability of one or more of our customers could result in a reduction in spending on capital equipment or the shutdown or closure of an OSB mill, which could have a material adverse effect on the financial performance of Carmanah, and in turn, on our consolidated financial results.

Commodity or component price increases and significant shortages of commodities and component products may adversely impact our financial results or our ability to meet commitments to customers.

We use steel, stainless steel, brass, bronze, and other commodities to manufacture our products. We also use natural gas in the production of our fiber-based granular products. As a result, unanticipated increases in the prices of such commodities could increase our costs more than expected and negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition if we are unable to fully offset the effect of these increased costs through price increases, productivity improvements, or cost reduction programs.

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We rely on suppliers to secure commodity and component products required for the manufacture of our products. A disruption in deliveries to or from suppliers or decreased availability of such components or commodities could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet our commitments to customers or increase our operating costs. We believe our sources of raw materials and component products will generally be sufficient for our needs in the foreseeable future. However, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be negatively impacted if supply is insufficient for our operations.

We are dependent upon certain suppliers for components and raw materials.

We are dependent on two paper mills for the fiber used in the manufacture of our fiber-based granular products. From time to time we have experienced, and may in the future experience, some difficulty obtaining sufficient raw material to operate at optimal production levels. We continue to work with the mills to ensure a stable supply of raw material. To date, we have been able to meet all of our customer delivery requirements, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to meet future delivery requirements. Although we believe our relationships with the mills are good, the mills could decide not to continue to supply sufficient papermaking byproducts, or may not agree to continue to supply such products on commercially reasonable terms. If the mills were unable or unwilling to supply us sufficient fiber, we would be forced to find one or more alternative sources of supply of this raw material. We may be unable to find alternative supplies on commercially reasonable terms or could incur excessive transportation costs if an alternative supplier were found, which would increase our manufacturing costs, and might prevent prices for our products from being competitive or require closure of this business.

Our newly-acquired Carmanah business uses a single supplier for certain components used in its stranders. Carmanah has entered into a long-term agreement with the supplier and has had no difficulty to date obtaining sufficient supplies of these components. Although we believe our relationship with the supplier to be good, if the supplier were to terminate the agreement, we would be forced to find an alternative source of supply. Alternative sources of supply could be more expensive, which could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

Our business is subject to economic, currency, political, and other risks associated with international sales and operations.

During 2013 and 2012, approximately 63% and 61%, respectively, of our sales were to customers outside the United States, principally in Europe and China. In addition, we operate several manufacturing operations worldwide, including operations in China, Europe, Mexico, and Brazil. International revenues and operations are subject to a number of risks, including the following:

- agreements may be difficult to enforce and receivables difficult to collect through a foreign country's legal system,
- foreign customers may have longer payment cycles,
- foreign countries may impose additional withholding taxes or otherwise tax our foreign income, impose tariffs, adopt other restrictions on foreign trade, impose currency restrictions or enact other protectionist or anti-trade measures,
- worsening economic conditions may result in worker unrest, labor actions, and potential work stoppages,
- political unrest may disrupt commercial activities of ours or our customers,
- it may be difficult to repatriate funds, due to unfavorable domestic and foreign tax consequences or other restrictions or limitations imposed by foreign governments, and
- the protection of intellectual property in foreign countries may be more difficult to enforce.

Our inability to successfully identify and complete acquisitions or successfully integrate any new or previous acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our strategy includes the acquisition of technologies and businesses that complement or augment our existing products and services. Any such acquisition involves numerous risks that may adversely affect our future financial performance and cash flows. These risks include:

- competition with other prospective buyers resulting in our inability to complete an acquisition or in us paying a substantial premium over the fair value of the net assets of the acquired business,
- inability to obtain regulatory approvals, including antitrust approvals,
-

difficulty in assimilating operations, technologies, products and the key employees of the acquired business,

- inability to maintain existing customers or to sell the products and services of the acquired business to our existing customers,
- inability to retain key management of the acquired business,
- diversion of management's attention from other business concerns,
- inability to improve the revenues and profitability or realize the cost savings and synergies expected of the acquisition,
- assumption of significant liabilities, some of which may be unknown at the time,
- potential future impairment of the value of goodwill and intangible assets acquired, and
- identification of internal control deficiencies of the acquired business.

We are required to record transaction and acquisition-related costs in the period incurred. Once completed, acquisitions may involve significant integration costs. These acquisition-related costs could be significant in a reporting period and have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Any acquisition we complete may be made at a substantial premium over the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the acquired business. We are required to assess the realizability of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets annually as well as

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whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that these assets may be impaired. These events or circumstances would generally include operating losses or a significant decline in earnings associated with the acquired business or asset, and our ability to realize the value of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets will depend on the future cash flows of these businesses. For example, in 2008, we recorded a \$40.3 million impairment charge to write down the goodwill associated with the stock-preparation reporting unit within our Papermaking Systems segment. We may incur additional impairment charges to write down the value of our goodwill and acquired intangible assets in the future if the assets are not deemed recoverable, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

It may be difficult for us to implement our strategies for improving internal growth.

Some of the markets in which we compete are mature and have lower growth rates. We pursue a number of strategies to improve our internal growth, including:

~~strengthening our presence in selected geographic markets, including emerging markets and existing markets where we see opportunities;~~

~~focusing on parts and consumables sales;~~

~~using low cost manufacturing bases, such as China and Mexico;~~

~~allocating research and development funding to products with higher growth prospects;~~

~~developing new applications for our technologies;~~

~~combining sales and marketing operations in appropriate markets to compete more effectively;~~

~~finding new markets for our products; and~~

~~continuing to develop cross-selling opportunities for our products and services to take advantage of our depth of product offerings.~~

We may not be able to successfully implement these strategies and these strategies may not result in the expected growth of our business.

We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could adversely affect our cash flows and results of operations.

As a multinational corporation, we are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates that impact our business in many ways. Although we seek to charge our customers in the same currency in which our operating costs are incurred, fluctuations in currency exchange rates may affect product demand and adversely affect the profitability in U.S. dollars of products we provide in international markets. Our subsidiaries occasionally invoice third-party customers in currencies other than their functional currency. Movements in the invoiced currency relative to the functional currency could adversely impact our cash flows and results of operations. In addition, reported revenues made in non-U.S. currencies by our subsidiaries, when translated into U.S. dollars for financial reporting purposes, fluctuate due to exchange rate movements. Any of these factors could have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations. Furthermore, while some risks can be hedged using derivatives or other financial instruments, or may be insurable, such attempts to mitigate these risks may be costly and not always successful.

We are subject to intense competition in all our markets.

We believe that the principal competitive factors affecting the markets for our products include quality, price, service, technical expertise, and product performance and innovation. Our competitors include a number of large multinational corporations that may have substantially greater financial, marketing, and other resources than we do. As a result, they may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or to devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of their services and products. Competitors' technologies may prove to be superior to ours. Our current products, those under development, and our ability to develop new technologies may not be sufficient to enable us to compete effectively. Competition, especially in China, has increased as new companies enter the market and existing competitors expand their product lines and manufacturing operations. Adverse changes to the soundness of our suppliers and customers could affect our business and results of operations. All of our businesses are exposed to risk associated with the creditworthiness of our key suppliers and customers, including pulp and paper manufacturers and other industrial customers, many of which may be adversely affected by

volatile conditions in the financial markets, worldwide economic downturns, and difficult economic conditions. These conditions could result in financial instability, bankruptcy, or other adverse effects at any of our suppliers or customers. The consequences of such adverse effects could include the interruption of production at the facilities of our suppliers, the reduction, delay or cancellation of customer orders, delays in or the inability of customers to obtain financing to purchase our products or pay amounts due, and bankruptcy of customers or other creditors. Any adverse changes to the soundness of our suppliers or customers may adversely affect our cash flow, profitability, and financial condition.

Changes in our effective tax rate may impact our results of operations.

We derive a significant portion of our revenue and earnings from our international operations, and are subject to income and other taxes in the U.S. and numerous foreign jurisdictions. A number of factors may cause our effective tax rate to fluctuate,

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including: changes in tax rates in various jurisdictions; unanticipated changes in the amount of profit in jurisdictions with low statutory tax rates; the resolution of issues arising from tax audits with various tax authorities; changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; adjustments to income taxes upon finalization of various tax returns; increases in expenses not deductible for tax purposes, including impairments of goodwill in connection with acquisitions; changes in available tax credits or our ability to utilize foreign tax credits; and changes in tax laws or the interpretation of such tax laws. Any of these factors could cause us to experience an effective tax rate significantly different from that of prior periods or current expectations, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows.

We may be required to reorganize our operations in response to changing conditions in the worldwide economy and the pulp and paper industry, and such actions may require significant expenditures and may not be successful. We have undertaken various restructuring measures in the past in response to changing market conditions in the countries in which we operate and in the pulp and paper industry in general, which have affected our business. We may engage in additional cost reduction programs in the future. We may not recoup the costs of programs we have already initiated, or other programs in which we may decide to engage in the future, the costs of which may be significant. In connection with any future plant closures, delays or failures in the transition of production from existing facilities to our other facilities in other geographic regions could also adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, it is difficult to accurately forecast our financial performance in periods of economic uncertainty in a region or globally, and the efforts we have made or may make to align our cost structure may not be sufficient or able to keep pace with rapidly changing business conditions. Our profitability may decline if our restructuring efforts do not sufficiently reduce our future costs and position us to maintain or increase our sales.

Adverse changes to the soundness of financial institutions could affect us.

We have relationships with many financial institutions, including lenders under our credit facilities and insurance underwriters, and from time to time, we execute transactions with counterparties in the financial industry, such as our interest rate swap arrangement and other hedging transactions. In addition, our subsidiaries in China often hold banker's acceptance drafts that are received from customers in the normal course of business. These drafts may be discounted or used to pay vendors prior to the scheduled maturity date or submitted to an acceptance bank for payment at the scheduled maturity date. These financial institutions or counterparties could be adversely affected by volatile conditions in the financial markets, economic downturns, and difficult economic conditions. These conditions could result in financial instability, bankruptcy, or other adverse effects at these financial institutions or counterparties. We may not be able to access credit facilities in the future, complete transactions as intended, or otherwise obtain the benefit of the arrangements we have entered into with such financial parties, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our debt may adversely affect our cash flow and may restrict our investment opportunities.

We entered into a five year unsecured revolving credit facility (2012 Credit Agreement) in the aggregate principal amount of up to \$100 million on August 3, 2012 and amended it on November 1, 2013. The 2012 Credit Agreement also includes an uncommitted unsecured incremental borrowing facility of up to an additional \$50 million. We have borrowed amounts under the 2012 Credit Agreement and under another agreement to fund our operations. We may also obtain additional long-term debt and working capital lines of credit to meet future financing needs, which would have the effect of increasing our total leverage. Our indebtedness could have negative consequences, including:

- increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions,
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing,
- limiting our ability to pay dividends on or to repurchase our capital stock,
- limiting our ability to complete a merger or an acquisition,
- limiting our ability to acquire new products and technologies through acquisitions or licensing agreements, and
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industries in which we compete.

Our existing indebtedness bears interest at floating rates and as a result, our interest payment obligations on our indebtedness will increase if interest rates increase. As of December 28, 2013, a portion of our outstanding floating rate debt was hedged through an interest rate swap agreement entered into in 2006. The unrealized loss associated with this swap agreement was \$0.8 million as of December 28, 2013. This unrealized loss represents the estimated amount for which the swap agreement could be settled. The counterparty to the swap agreement could demand an early termination of the swap agreement if we were in default under the 2012 Credit Agreement, or any agreement that amends or replaces the 2012 Credit Agreement in which the counterparty is a member, and we were unable to cure the default. If this swap agreement were to be terminated prior to the scheduled maturity date and if we were required to pay cash for the value of the swap, we would incur a loss, which would adversely affect our financial results.

Our ability to satisfy our obligations and to reduce our total debt depends on our future operating performance and on economic, financial, competitive, and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not generate sufficient cash flows to meet these obligations or to successfully execute our business strategy. The 2012 Credit Agreement includes certain financial covenants, and our failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default under the 2012 Credit Agreement, the swap agreement, and our other credit facilities, and would have significant negative consequences for our current operations and our future

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ability to fund our operations and grow our business. If we were unable to service our debt and fund our business, we could be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures or research and development expenditures, seek additional financing or equity capital, restructure or refinance our debt, curtail or eliminate our cash dividend to stockholders, or sell assets.

Restrictions in our 2012 Credit Agreement may limit our activities.

Our 2012 Credit Agreement contains, and future debt instruments to which we may become subject may contain, restrictive covenants that limit our ability to engage in activities that could otherwise benefit us, including restrictions on our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to:

- ~~incur~~ additional indebtedness,
- ~~pay~~ dividends on, redeem, or repurchase our capital stock,
- ~~make~~ investments,
- ~~create~~ liens,
- ~~sell~~ assets,
- ~~enter~~ into transactions with affiliates, and
- ~~consolidate~~, merge, or transfer all or substantially all of our assets and the assets of our subsidiaries.

We are also required to meet specified financial covenants under the terms of our 2012 Credit Agreement. Our ability to comply with these financial restrictions and covenants is dependent on our future performance, which is subject to prevailing economic conditions and other factors, including factors that are beyond our control such as currency exchange rates, interest rates, changes in technology, and changes in the level of competition. Our failure to comply with any of these restrictions or covenants may result in an event of default under our 2012 Credit Agreement and other loan obligations, which could permit acceleration of the debt under those instruments and require us to repay the debt before its scheduled due date. If an event of default were to occur, we might not have sufficient funds available to make the payments required under our indebtedness. If we are unable to repay amounts owed under our debt agreements, those lenders may be entitled to foreclose on and sell the collateral that secures our borrowings under the agreements.

Furthermore, our 2012 Credit Agreement requires that any amounts borrowed under the facility be repaid by the maturity date in 2018. If we are unable to roll over the amounts borrowed into a new credit facility and we do not have sufficient cash in the United States to repay our borrowings, we may need to repatriate cash from our overseas operations to fund the repayment and we would be required to pay taxes on the repatriated amounts. Such repatriation would have an adverse effect on our effective tax rate and cash flows.

We have not independently verified the results of third-party research or confirmed assumptions or judgments on which they may be based, and the forecasted and other forward-looking information contained therein is subject to inherent uncertainties.

We refer in this report and other documents that we file with the SEC to historical, forecasted and other forward-looking information published by sources such as RISI, FEA (Forest Economic Advisors), and the U.S. Census Bureau that we believe to be reliable. However, we have not independently verified this information, and with respect to the forecasted and forward-looking information, have not independently confirmed the assumptions and judgments upon which such information is based. Forecasted and other forward-looking information is necessarily based on assumptions regarding future occurrences, events, conditions and circumstances and subjective judgments relating to various matters, and is subject to inherent uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from the results expressed or implied by, or based upon, such forecasted and forward-looking information.

Our inability to protect our intellectual property or defend ourselves against the intellectual property claims of others could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, litigation to enforce our intellectual property and contractual rights or defend ourselves could result in significant litigation or licensing expense.

We seek patent and trade secret protection for significant new technologies, products, and processes because of the length of time and expense associated with bringing new products through the development process and into the marketplace. We own numerous U.S. and foreign patents, and we intend to file additional applications, as appropriate,



for patents covering our products. Patents may not be issued for any pending or future patent applications owned by or licensed to us, and the claims allowed under any issued patents may not be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. Any issued patents owned by or licensed to us may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented, and the rights under these patents may not provide us with competitive advantages. In addition, competitors may design around our technology or develop competing technologies. Intellectual property rights may also be unavailable or limited in some foreign countries, which could make it easier for competitors to capture increased market share. In addition, as our patents expire, we rely on trade secrets and proprietary know-how to protect our products. We cannot be sure the steps we have taken, or will take in the future, will be adequate to deter misappropriation of our proprietary information and intellectual property. Of particular concern are developing countries, such as China, where the laws, courts, and administrative agencies may not protect our intellectual property rights as fully as in the United States or Europe.

We seek to protect trade secrets and proprietary know-how, in part, through confidentiality and noncompetition agreements with our collaborators, employees, and consultants. These agreements may be breached, we may not have adequate remedies for any

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breach, and our trade secrets may otherwise become known or be independently developed by our competitors, or our competitors may otherwise gain access to our intellectual property.

We could incur substantial costs to defend ourselves in suits brought against us, including for alleged infringement of third party rights, or in suits in which we may assert our intellectual property or contractual rights against others. An unfavorable outcome of any such litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Failure of our information systems or breaches of data security could impact our business.

We operate a geographically dispersed business and rely on the electronic storage and transmission of proprietary and confidential information, including technical and financial information, among our operations, customers and suppliers. In addition, for some of our operations, we rely on information systems controlled by third parties. As part of our ongoing effort to upgrade our current information systems, we are implementing new enterprise resource planning software to manage certain of our business operations. As we implement and add functionality, problems could arise that we have not foreseen. System failures, network disruptions and breaches of data security could limit our ability to conduct business as normal, including our ability to communicate and transact business with our customers and suppliers; result in the loss or misuse of this information, the loss of business or customers, or damage to our brand or reputation; or interrupt or delay reporting our financial results. Such system failures or unauthorized access could be caused by external theft or attack, misconduct by our employees, suppliers, or competitors, or natural disasters. In addition, the cost and operational consequences of implementing further data protection measures could be significant.

Our share price fluctuates and experiences price and volume volatility.

Stock markets in general and our common stock in particular experienced significant price and volume volatility during the 2008 to 2009 economic recession and in the second half of 2011, and may experience significant price and volume volatility from time to time in the future. The market price and trading volume of our common stock may continue to be subject to significant fluctuations due not only to general stock market conditions but also to a change in sentiment in the market regarding our operations, business prospects, or future funding. Given the nature of the markets in which we participate and the volatility of orders, we may not be able to reliably predict future revenues and profitability, and unexpected changes may cause us to adjust our operations. A large proportion of our costs are fixed, due in part to our significant selling, research and development, and manufacturing costs. Thus, small declines in revenues could disproportionately affect our operating results. Other factors that could affect our share price and quarterly operating results include:

- failure of our products to pass contractually agreed upon acceptance tests, which would delay or prohibit recognition of revenues under applicable accounting guidelines,
- changes in the assumptions used for revenue recognized under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting,
- fluctuations in revenues due to customer-initiated delays in product shipments,
- failure of a customer, particularly in Asia, to comply with an order's contractual obligations or inability of a customer to provide financial assurances of performance,
- adverse changes in demand for and market acceptance of our products,
- competitive pressures resulting in lower sales prices for our products,
- adverse changes in the pulp and paper industry,
- delays or problems in our introduction of new products,
- delays or problems in the manufacture of our products,
- our competitors' announcements of new products, services, or technological innovations,
- contractual liabilities incurred by us related to guarantees of our product performance,
- increased costs of raw materials or supplies, including the cost of energy,
- changes in the timing of product orders,
- changes in the estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenses,

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the impact of new acquisition accounting, including the treatment of acquisition and restructuring costs as period costs,  
fluctuations in our effective tax rate,  
the operating and share price performance of companies that investors consider to be comparable to us, and  
changes in global financial markets and global economies and general market conditions.

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Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law could prevent or delay transactions that our shareholders may favor.

Provisions of our charter and bylaws may discourage, delay, or prevent a merger or acquisition that our shareholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which shareholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares. For example, these provisions:

- authorize the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock without any need for action by shareholders,
- provide for a classified board of directors with staggered three-year terms,
- require supermajority shareholder voting to effect various amendments to our charter and bylaws,
- eliminate the ability of our shareholders to call special meetings of shareholders,
- prohibit shareholder action by written consent, and
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted on by shareholders at shareholder meetings.

Prior to July 2011, we had a shareholder rights plan, which may have had anti-takeover effects under certain circumstances. This shareholder rights plan expired by its terms in July 2011 and was not renewed by our board of directors. However, our board of directors could adopt a new shareholder rights plan in the future that could have anti-takeover effects and might discourage, delay, or prevent a merger or acquisition that our board of directors does not believe is in our best interests and those of our shareholders, including transactions in which shareholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

We believe that our facilities are in good condition and are suitable and adequate for our present operations. We do not anticipate significant difficulty in obtaining lease renewals or alternative space as needed. The location and general character of our principal properties as of year-end 2013 are as follows:

Papermaking Systems Segment

We own approximately 1,846,000 square feet and lease approximately 166,000 square feet, under leases expiring on various dates ranging from 2014 to 2018, of manufacturing, engineering, and office space. In addition, in China, we lease the land associated with our buildings under long-term leases, which expire on dates ranging from 2049 to 2061. Our principal engineering and manufacturing facilities are located in Vitry-le-Francois, France; Jining, China; Valinhos, Brazil; Three Rivers, Michigan, U.S.A; Auburn, Massachusetts, U.S.A; Theodore, Alabama, U.S.A; Weesp, The Netherlands; Wuxi, China; Hindas, Sweden; Guadalajara, Mexico; Bury, England; Norrkoping, Sweden; Mason, Ohio, U.S.A; Huskvarna, Sweden; and Summerstown, Ontario, Canada.

Wood Processing Systems Segment

We lease approximately 56,000 square feet of manufacturing and office space located in Surrey, British Columbia, Canada.

Fiber-based Products

We own approximately 31,000 square feet of manufacturing and office space located in Green Bay, Wisconsin. We also lease approximately 50,000 square feet of manufacturing space located in Green Bay, Wisconsin, on a tenant-at-will basis.

Corporate

We lease approximately 12,000 square feet in Westford, Massachusetts, for our corporate headquarters under a lease expiring in 2017.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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## PART II

## Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

## Market Price of Common Stock

Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "KAI". The closing market price on the New York Stock Exchange for our common stock on February 14, 2014 was \$35.90 per share.

The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices of our common stock for 2013 and 2012, as reported in the consolidated transaction reporting system.

Quarter	2013		2012	
	High	Low	High	Low
First	\$28.74	\$24.10	\$26.00	\$21.49
Second	32.20	24.15	27.10	21.00
Third	35.04	30.32	25.19	20.50
Fourth	41.95	31.11	26.97	21.59

We did not declare or pay any dividends on our common stock in 2012. The following table sets forth the per share dividends declared on our common stock for 2013.

Quarter	2013
First	\$0.125
Second	0.125
Third	0.125
Fourth	0.125

On March 5, 2014, our board of directors raised our quarterly cash dividend to \$0.15 per share and we expect to pay comparable cash dividends in the future. Nonetheless, the payment of dividends in the future will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend upon, among other factors, our earnings, capital requirements, and financial condition. The payment of cash dividends is subject to our compliance with the consolidated leverage ratio contained in our 2012 Credit Agreement.

## Holders of Common Stock

As of February 14, 2014, we had approximately 3,789 holders of record of our common stock. This does not include holdings in street or nominee name.

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides information about purchases by us of our common stock during the fourth quarter of 2013:

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Approximate Dollar Value of
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	Purchased (1)(2)		as Part of Publicly Announced Plans (1)(2)	Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans
9/29/13 – 10/31/13	–	–	–	\$ 11,826,131
11/1/13 – 11/30/13	50,000	\$ 37.73	50,000	\$ 18,113,497
12/1/13 – 12/28/13	–	\$–	–	\$ 18,113,497
Total	50,000	\$ 37.73	50,000	

On October 29, 2012, our board of directors approved the repurchase by us of up to \$20 million of our equity securities during the period from November 7, 2012 to November 7, 2013. In the fourth quarter of 2013, no shares were repurchased under this authorization.

On November 4, 2013, our board of directors approved the repurchase by us of up to \$20 million of our equity securities during the period from November 8, 2013 to November 8, 2014. Repurchases may be made in public or private transactions, including under Securities Exchange Act Rule 10b-5-1 trading plans. In the fourth quarter of 2013, we repurchased 50,000 shares of our common stock for \$1.9 million under this authorization.

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## Performance Graph

This performance graph compares the cumulative, five-year total shareholder return assuming an investment of \$100 (and the reinvestment of dividends) in our common stock, the Russell 3000 Stock Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Paper Total Stock Market (TSM) Index. Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "KAI." Because our fiscal year ends on a Saturday, the graph values are calculated using the last trading day prior to the end of our fiscal year.

	1/3/09	1/2/10	1/1/11	12/31/11	12/29/12	12/28/13
Kadant Inc.	100.00	117.53	173.56	166.49	193.37	304.18
Russell 3000	100.00	124.57	145.66	147.16	168.42	227.86
Dow Jones U.S. Paper Total Stock Market	100.00	219.38	251.35	266.35	330.67	451.57



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## Item 6. Selected Financial Data

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	2013 (a)	2012	2011 (b)	2010 (c)	2009 (d)
<b>Statement of Operations Data</b>					
Revenues	\$344,499	\$331,751	\$335,460	\$270,029	\$225,565
Operating Income (Loss)	33,303	36,444	38,710	24,949	(474 )
<b><u>Amounts Attributable to Kadant:</u></b>					
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	23,481	30,880	33,584	18,409	(5,906 )
(Loss) Income from Discontinued Operation	(62 )	743	(9 )	98	(18 )
Net Income (Loss)	\$23,419	\$31,623	\$33,575	\$18,507	\$(5,924 )
<b>Earnings (Loss) per Share for Continuing Operations:</b>					
Basic	\$2.11	\$2.70	\$2.77	\$1.49	\$(0.48 )
Diluted	\$2.07	\$2.66	\$2.74	\$1.48	\$(0.48 )
<b>Earnings (Loss) per Share:</b>					
Basic	\$2.10	\$2.76	\$2.77	\$1.50	\$(0.48 )
Diluted	\$2.07	\$2.73	\$2.74	\$1.48	\$(0.48 )
Cash Dividend Declared per Common Share	\$0.50	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
<b>Balance Sheet Data</b>					
Working Capital (e)	\$106,486	\$100,301	\$78,499	\$79,006	\$66,917
Total Assets	442,168	358,948	358,398	336,772	307,656
Long-Term Obligations	38,010	6,250	11,750	17,250	22,750
Stockholders' Equity	270,421	249,967	223,630	207,301	194,031

(a) Reflects a \$1.7 million pre-tax gain on the sale of real estate and \$1.8 million of pre-tax restructuring costs.

(b) Reflects a \$2.3 million pre-tax gain on the sale of real estate and \$0.4 million of pre-tax restructuring costs.

(c) Reflects a \$1.0 million pre-tax gain on the sale of real estate, a \$0.2 million pre-tax curtailment gain, and \$0.2 million of pre-tax restructuring costs.

(d) Reflects \$4.4 million of pre-tax restructuring costs.

(e) Includes (\$0.1) million, \$0.1 million, (\$2.0) million, (\$2.0) million, and (\$1.9) million in 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively, associated with the discontinued operation.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Reference is made throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations to Notes included in our consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-1 of this Report.

## Overview

## Company Overview

We are a leading global supplier of equipment used in process industries, including papermaking, paper recycling, and OSB. In addition, we manufacture granules made from papermaking byproducts. We have a large customer base that includes most of the world's major paper and OSB manufacturers. We believe our large installed base provides us with

a spare parts and consumables business that yields higher margins than our capital equipment business. Our continuing operations are comprised of two reportable operating segments: Papermaking Systems and Wood Processing Systems, and a separate product line, Fiber-based Products. Through our Papermaking Systems segment, we develop, manufacture, and market a range of equipment and products for the global papermaking, paper recycling, and process industries. Through our Wood Processing Systems segment, we design, manufacture, and market stranders and related equipment used in the production of oriented strand board, an engineered wood panel product used primarily in home construction, and sell debarking and wood chipping equipment used in the forest products and the pulp and paper industries. The 2013 results for the Wood Processing Systems segment are included in "Other" within management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations. Through our Fiber-based Products business, we manufacture and sell granules derived from pulp fiber for use as carriers for agricultural, home lawn and garden, and professional lawn, turf and ornamental applications, as well as for oil and grease absorption.

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2013 Acquisitions

Our Papermaking Systems segment acquired all the outstanding stock of Companhia Brasileira de Tecnologia Industrial (CBTI) for approximately \$8.1 million in cash and \$0.5 million in assumed liabilities owed to us. CBTI was a long-time licensee of our doctoring, cleaning, filtration, and stock preparation products. In addition, our Papermaking Systems segment acquired certain assets of a Sweden-based developer and supplier of high-efficiency cleaners and approach flow systems for approximately \$7.1 million in cash. This acquisition expanded our product offerings in our Stock-Preparation product line, particularly for virgin pulp and approach flow applications. We acquired all the outstanding shares of Carmanah for \$51.6 million, subject to a post-closing adjustment. Carmanah, located in Surrey, British Columbia, Canada is a global leader in the design and manufacture of stranders and related equipment used in the production of oriented strand board. Carmanah also supplies debarking and wood chipping equipment used in the forest products and the pulp and paper industries. The results for Carmanah are included in our Wood Processing Systems segment.

International Sales

During 2013 and 2012, approximately 63% and 61%, respectively, of our sales were to customers outside the United States, principally in Europe and China. We generally seek to charge our customers in the same currency in which our operating costs are incurred. However, our financial performance and competitive position can be affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations affecting the relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. We seek to reduce our exposure to currency fluctuations through the use of forward currency exchange contracts. We may enter into forward contracts to hedge certain firm purchase and sale commitments denominated in currencies other than our subsidiaries' functional currencies. These contracts hedge transactions principally denominated in U.S. dollars.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Our actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Critical accounting policies are defined as those that entail significant judgments and uncertainties, and could potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. We believe that our most critical accounting policies upon which our financial position depends, and which involve the most complex or subjective decisions or assessments, are those described below. For a discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

**Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable.** We enter into arrangements with customers that have multiple deliverables, such as equipment and installation, and we recognize revenues and profits on certain long-term contracts using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting.

**Revenue Recognition Methods.** We recognize revenue under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 605, "Revenue Recognition" (ASC 605), when the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or service has been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Under ASC 605, when the terms of sale include customer acceptance provisions, and compliance with those provisions cannot be demonstrated until customer acceptance, we recognize revenues upon such acceptance. Provisions for discounts, warranties, returns, and other adjustments are provided for in the period in which the related sales are recorded.

Most of our revenue is recognized in accordance with the accounting policies in the preceding paragraph. However, when a sale arrangement involves multiple elements, such as equipment and installation, we consider the guidance in ASC 605. Such transactions are evaluated to determine whether the deliverables in the arrangement represent separate units of accounting based on the following criteria: the delivered item has value to the customer on a stand-alone

basis, and if the contract includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item is considered probable and substantially under our control. Revenue is allocated to each unit of accounting or element based on relative selling prices. We determine relative selling prices by using either vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) if that exists, or third-party evidence of selling price. When neither VSOE or third-party evidence of selling price exists for a deliverable, we use our best estimate of the selling price for that deliverable. In cases in which elements cannot be treated as separate units of accounting, the elements are combined into a single unit of accounting for revenue recognition purposes.

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The complexity of all issues related to the assumptions, risks, and uncertainties inherent in the application of ASC 605 affects the amounts reported as revenues in our consolidated financial statements. Under ASC 605, we may not be able to reliably predict future revenues and profitability due to the difficulty of estimating when installation will be performed or when we will meet the contractually agreed upon performance tests, which can delay or prohibit recognition of revenues. The determination of when we install the equipment or fulfill the performance guarantees is largely dependent on our customers, their willingness to allow installation of the equipment or performance of the appropriate tests in a timely manner, and their cooperation in addressing possible problems that would impede achievement of the performance guarantee criteria. Unexpected changes in the timing related to the completion of installation or performance guarantees could cause our revenues and earnings to be significantly affected.

**Percentage-of-Completion.** Revenues recorded under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting pursuant to ASC 605 were \$19.8 million in 2013, \$42.2 million in 2012, and \$29.2 million in 2011. We determine the percentage of completion by comparing the actual costs incurred to date to an estimate of total costs to be incurred on each contract. If a loss is indicated on any contract in process, a provision is made currently for the entire loss. Our contracts generally provide for billing of customers upon the attainment of certain milestones specified in each contract. Revenues earned on contracts in process in excess of billings are classified as unbilled contract costs and fees, and amounts billed in excess of revenues are classified as billings in excess of contract costs and fees. The estimation process under the percentage-of-completion method affects the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements. A number of internal and external factors affect our percentage-of-completion and cost of sales estimates, including labor rate and efficiency variances, estimates of warranty costs, estimated future material prices from vendors, and customer specification and testing requirements. Although we make every effort to ensure the accuracy of our estimates in the application of this accounting policy, if our actual results were to differ from our estimates, or if we were to use different assumptions, it is possible that materially different amounts could be reported as revenues in our consolidated financial statements.

**Completed Contract Method.** For long-term contracts that do not meet the criteria under ASC 605-35 to be accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method, we recognize revenue using the completed contract method. When using the completed contract method, we recognize revenue when the contract has been substantially completed, the product has been delivered, and, if applicable, the customer acceptance criteria have been met.

We exercise judgment in determining our allowance for bad debts, which is based on our historical collection experience, current trends, credit policies, specific customer collection issues, and accounts receivable aging categories. In determining this allowance, we look at historical writeoffs of our receivables. We also look at current trends in the credit quality of our customer base as well as changes in our credit policies. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon payment history and each customer's current creditworthiness. We continuously monitor collections and payments from our customers. In addition, in some instances we utilize letters of credit as a way to mitigate credit exposure. While actual bad debts have historically been within our expectations and the provisions established, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same rate of bad debts that we have had in the past. A significant change in the liquidity or financial position of any of our customers could result in the uncollectibility of the related accounts receivable and could adversely affect our operating results and cash flows in that period.

**Warranty Obligations.** We offer warranties of various durations to our customers depending upon the specific product and terms of the customer purchase agreement. We typically negotiate terms regarding warranty coverage and length of warranty depending on the products and their applications. Our standard mechanical warranties require us to repair or replace a defective product during the warranty period at no cost to the customer. We record an estimate for warranty-related costs at the time of sale based on our actual historical occurrence rates and repair costs, as well as other analytical tools for estimating future warranty claims. These estimates are revised for variances between actual and expected claims rates. While our warranty costs have historically been within our expectations and the provisions established, we may not continue to experience the same warranty return rates or repair costs that we have in the past.

A significant increase in warranty occurrence rates or costs to repair our products would lead to an increase in the warranty provision and could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated results for the period or periods in which such returns or additional costs occur.

**Income Taxes.** We operate in numerous countries under many legal forms and, as a result, are subject to the jurisdiction of numerous domestic and non-U.S. tax authorities, as well as to tax agreements and treaties among these governments. Determination of taxable income in any jurisdiction requires the interpretation of the related tax laws and regulations and the use of estimates and assumptions regarding significant future events, such as the amount, timing and character of deductions, permissible revenue recognition methods under the tax law and the sources and character of income and available tax credits. Changes in tax laws, regulations, agreements and treaties, currency-exchange restrictions or our level of operations or profitability in each taxing jurisdiction could have an impact upon the amount of current and deferred tax balances and our results of operations.

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We estimate the degree to which our deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences and tax loss or credit carryforwards will result in an income tax benefit based on the expected profitability by tax jurisdiction, and provide a valuation allowance for these deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that they will not be realized in the future. If it were to become more likely than not that these deferred tax assets would be realized, we would reverse the related valuation allowance. Our tax valuation allowance was \$13.9 million at year-end 2013. Should our actual future taxable income by tax jurisdiction vary from our estimates, additional allowances or reversals thereof may be necessary. When assessing the need for a valuation allowance in a tax jurisdiction, we evaluate the weight of all available evidence to determine whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. As part of this evaluation, we consider our cumulative three-year history of earnings before income taxes, taxable income in prior carryback years, future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, and expected future results of operations. As of year-end 2013, we continued to maintain a valuation allowance in the U.S. against our state operating loss carryforwards due to the uncertainty of future profitability in state jurisdictions in the U.S. As of year-end 2013, we maintained a full valuation allowance in certain foreign jurisdictions because of the uncertainty of future profitability. In the ordinary course of business there is inherent uncertainty in quantifying our income tax positions. It is our policy to provide for uncertain tax positions and the related interest and penalties based upon our assessment of whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. At year-end 2013, we believe that we have appropriately accounted for any liability for unrecognized tax benefits. To the extent we prevail in matters for which a liability for an unrecognized tax benefit is established or are required to pay amounts in excess of the liability, our effective tax rate in a given financial statement period may be affected.

We reinvest certain earnings of our international subsidiaries indefinitely, and accordingly, we do not provide for U.S. income taxes that could result from the remittance of such foreign earnings. Through year-end 2013, we have not provided for U.S. income taxes on approximately \$145.9 million of unremitted foreign earnings. The U.S. tax cost has not been determined due to the fact that it is not practicable to estimate at this time. The related foreign tax withholding, which would be required if we were to remit these foreign earnings to the U.S., would be approximately \$2.0 million.

**Valuation of Goodwill and Intangible Assets.** We evaluate the recoverability of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets as of the end of each fiscal year, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances, such as a significant decline in sales, earnings, or cash flows, or material adverse changes in the business climate, indicate that the carrying value of an asset might be impaired. In 2011, we adopted an Accounting Standards Update (ASU) that allows for the goodwill impairment analysis to start with an assessment of qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. At December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, we performed a qualitative goodwill impairment analysis. These impairment analyses included an assessment of certain qualitative factors including, but not limited to, the results of prior fair value calculations, the movement of our share price and market capitalization, the reporting unit and overall financial performance, and macroeconomic and industry conditions. We considered the qualitative factors and weighed the evidence obtained, and we determined that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of any of the reporting units is less than its carrying amount. Although we believe the factors considered in the impairment analysis are reasonable, significant changes in any one of the assumptions used could produce a different result.

If, after assessing the qualitative factors, we were to determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then we would perform a two-step impairment test (a quantitative analysis). In the first step of the two-step impairment test, fair values are primarily established using a discounted cash flow methodology (specifically, the income approach). The determination of discounted cash flows is based on our long-range forecasts and requires assumptions related to revenue and operating income growth, asset-related expenditures, working capital levels, and other market participant assumptions. The revenue growth rates included in the forecasts are our best estimates based on current and anticipated market conditions, and the profitability assumptions are projected based on current and anticipated cost structures. Long-range forecasting involves

uncertainty which increases with each successive period. Key assumptions, such as revenue growth rates and profitability, especially in the outer years involve a greater degree of uncertainty.

At December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, we performed a quantitative impairment analysis on our indefinite-lived intangible asset and determined that the asset was not impaired.

Intangible assets subject to amortization are evaluated for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset might be impaired. No indicators of impairment were identified in 2013 or 2012.

Our judgments and assumptions regarding the determination of the fair value of an intangible asset or goodwill associated with an acquired business could change as future events impact such fair values. A prolonged economic downturn, weakness in demand for our products, especially capital equipment products, or contraction in capital spending by paper companies or OSB manufacturers in our key markets could negatively affect the revenue and profitability assumptions used in our assessment of goodwill and intangible assets, which could result in additional impairment charges. Any future impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on our long-term assets and operating expenses in the period in which an impairment is determined to exist.

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**Inventories.** We value our inventory at the lower of the actual cost (on a first-in, first-out; or weighted average basis) or market value and include materials, labor, and manufacturing overhead. We regularly review inventory quantities on hand and compare these amounts to historical and forecasted usage of and demand for each particular product or product line. We record a charge to cost of revenues for excess and obsolete inventory to reduce the carrying value of the inventories to net realizable value. Inventory writedowns have historically been within our expectations and the provisions established. A significant decrease in demand for our products could result in an increase in the amount of excess inventory quantities on hand, resulting in a charge for the writedown of that inventory in that period. In addition, our estimates of future product usage or demand may prove to be inaccurate, resulting in an understated or overstated provision for excess and obsolete inventory. Therefore, although we make every effort to ensure the accuracy of our forecasts of future product usage and demand, any significant unanticipated changes in demand or technological developments could have a significant impact on the value of our inventory and our reported operating results.

**Pension and Other Retiree Benefits.** We sponsor a noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan for the benefit of eligible employees at our Kadant Solutions division and the corporate office. Our unfunded benefit obligation related to this plan totaled \$1.7 million at year-end 2013 and the fair value of plan assets totaled \$26.1 million. In addition, several of our U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries sponsor defined benefit pension and other retiree benefit plans with an aggregate unfunded benefit obligation of \$5.6 million at year-end 2013.

The cost and obligations of these arrangements are calculated using many assumptions to estimate the benefits that the employee earns while working, the amount of which cannot be completely determined until the benefit payments cease. Major assumptions used in accounting for these employee benefit plans include the discount rate, expected return on plan assets and rate of increase in employee compensation levels. Assumptions are determined based on Company data and appropriate market indicators in consultation with third-party actuaries, and are evaluated each year as of the plans' measurement dates. The fair value of plan assets is determined based on quoted market prices and observable market inputs. The unrecognized actuarial loss associated with these plans totaled \$6.9 million at year-end 2013, \$0.4 million of which we expect to recognize in 2014. Should any of these assumptions change, they would have an effect on net periodic pension costs and the unfunded benefit obligation. The projected benefit obligation and expense associated with these plans are sensitive to changes in the discount rate. For the noncontributory benefit retirement plan at our Kadant Solutions division, a 50 basis point decrease in the 2013 discount rate would have resulted in an increase in pension expense of \$0.2 million and an increase in the projected benefit obligation of \$2.1 million.

**Industry and Business Outlook**

Our products are primarily sold in global process industries, including papermaking, paper recycling, and OSB. Our bookings were \$343 million in 2013, including \$25 million from acquisitions, compared to \$300 million in 2012. The paper industry in North America has remained relatively stable in 2013 with good performance in some grades, such as containerboard, while demand for printing, writing, and newsprint grades continues to decline. Operating rates in the relatively strong containerboard sector were 96% for 2013, while printing and writing grades in North America were 86%. The housing market in North America continues to show signs of recovery. Our bookings in North America were \$162 million in 2013, up 10% compared to 2012. The paper industry in Europe continues to be weak, but investments in upgrades to papermaking equipment are continuing, albeit at a moderate pace. Our bookings in Europe were \$84 million in 2013, up 12% compared to 2012. Our bookings in China were \$50 million in 2013, up 27% compared to 2012; however, the overall economy in China has been slowing with 2013 economic growth at 7.7% and over-capacity in the paper industry negatively impacting investments. In South America, the Brazilian economy advanced slightly in 2013 and industrial production grew only 1.2%. Despite this current slowdown, tissue and containerboard demand is expected to grow in Brazil at a rate of five to seven percent per year over the next five years based on forecasts by Resource Information Systems Inc. analysts. Our bookings in South America benefited from our acquisition of our Brazilian licensee in 2013 increasing 53% to \$28 million in 2013 compared to \$18 million

in 2012.

We expect to achieve GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles) diluted earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations of \$0.38 to \$0.40 in the first quarter of 2014 on revenues of \$94 to \$96 million. Our first quarter guidance includes estimated restructuring costs of \$0.02 per share and estimated expense of \$0.15 per share associated with acquired profit in inventory and backlog from our acquisitions in 2013. For the full year, we expect to achieve GAAP diluted EPS of \$2.60 and \$2.70 on revenues of \$405 to \$415 million. The full year guidance includes estimated restructuring costs of \$0.02 per share and estimated expense of \$0.19 per share associated with acquired profit in inventory and backlog from our acquisitions in 2013. We expect the first quarter of 2014 to be our weakest quarter of the year due to relatively lower revenues and the impact of expenses associated with acquired profit in inventory and backlog. We are projecting improved bookings in the first half of 2014 and expect an increase in revenues and earnings in the second quarter of 2014 and for the remaining quarters of the year.

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## Results of Operations

2013 Compared to 2012

The following table sets forth our consolidated statement of income expressed as a percentage of total revenue:

	2013	2012
Revenues	100 %	100 %
Costs and Operating Expenses:		
Cost of revenues	54	56
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	34	31
Research and development expenses	2	2
Restructuring costs and other expense (income), net	—	—
	90	89
Operating Income	10	11
Interest Income (Expense), Net	—	—
Income from Continuing Operations Before Provision for Income Taxes	10	11
Provision for Income Taxes	3	2
Income from Continuing Operations	7 %	9 %

## Revenues

Revenues for 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In thousands)	2013	2012
Revenues:		
Papermaking Systems	\$328,708	\$321,026
Other	15,791	10,725
	\$344,499	\$331,751

Papermaking Systems Segment. Revenues at the Papermaking Systems segment increased \$7.7 million, or 2%, to \$328.7 million in 2013 from \$321.0 million in 2012. The 2013 period included \$20.8 million in revenues from acquisitions and an increase of \$3.8 million from the favorable effects of currency translation, largely offset by decreased demand for our capital products in our Stock-Preparation product line.

Other. Revenues from our other businesses increased \$5.1 million, or 47%, to \$15.8 million in 2013 from \$10.7 million in 2012 due to the inclusion of \$4.6 million in revenues from our acquisition of Carmanah in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Papermaking Systems Segment by Product Line. The following table presents revenues for our Papermaking Systems segment by product line, the changes in revenues by product line between 2013 and 2012, and the changes in revenues by product line between 2013 and 2012 excluding the effect of currency translation. The increase (decrease) in revenues excluding the effect of currency translation represents the increase (decrease) resulting from the conversion of 2013 revenues in local currency into U.S. dollars at the 2012 exchange rates, and then comparing this result to the actual revenues in 2012. The presentation of the changes in revenues by product line excluding the effect of currency translation and acquisitions is a non-GAAP measure. We believe this non-GAAP measure helps investors gain an understanding of our underlying operations, consistent with how management measures and forecasts our performance, especially when comparing such results to prior periods or forecasts. This non-GAAP measure should not be considered superior to or a substitute for the corresponding GAAP measure.

(In millions)	2013	2012	Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Excluding Effect of Currency Translation
Papermaking Systems Product Lines:				
Stock-Preparation	\$122.7	\$123.9	\$ (1.2)	) \$ (3.6 )
Doctoring, Cleaning, & Filtration	112.6	104.5	8.1	7.1
Fluid-Handling	93.4	92.6	0.8	0.4
	\$328.7	\$321.0	\$ 7.7	\$ 3.9

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Revenues in our Stock-Preparation product line in 2013 included \$13.1 million in revenues from acquisitions and an increase of \$2.4 million from the favorable effect of currency translation compared to 2012. Excluding revenues from acquisitions and the favorable effect of currency translation, revenues in our Stock-Preparation product line decreased \$16.7 million, or 13%, due to lower demand for capital products at our North American, and to a lesser extent, Chinese operations. Revenues in our Doctoring, Cleaning, & Filtration product line in 2013 included \$6.4 million in revenues from acquisitions and an increase of \$1.0 million from the favorable effect of currency translation compared to 2012. Excluding revenues from acquisitions and the favorable effect of currency translation, revenues from our Doctoring, Cleaning, & Filtration product line in 2013 increased \$0.7 million, or 1%, compared to 2012 primarily due to increased demand for our parts and consumables products. Revenues in our Fluid-Handling product line increased \$0.8 million, or 1%, in 2013 compared to 2012, including \$1.3 million from acquisitions and an increase of \$0.4 million from the favorable effect of currency translation.

**Gross Profit Margin**

Gross profit margins for 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2013	2012
Gross Profit Margin:		
Papermaking Systems	46.1 %	43.7 %
Other	38.9 %	50.1 %
	45.8 %	43.9 %

**Papermaking Systems Segment.** The gross profit margin at the Papermaking Systems segment increased to 46.1% in 2013 from 43.7% in 2012 due to the sale of an increased proportion of parts and consumables products as well as higher margins achieved on our parts and consumables products.

**Other.** The gross profit margin at our other businesses decreased to 38.9% in 2013 from 50.1% in 2012 primarily due to the inclusion of a relatively low gross profit margin from our Carmanah acquisition in 2013 as a result of \$1.1 million of expense related to acquired profit in inventory.

**Operating Expenses**

Selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues were 34% and 31% in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$14.5 million, or 14%, to \$117.6 million in 2013 from \$103.1 million in 2012, including increases of \$11.2 million from selling, general, and administrative expenses from our acquisitions as well as transaction-related expenses, and \$1.0 million from the unfavorable effect of foreign currency translation.

Total stock-based compensation expense was \$5.2 million and \$4.8 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively, and is included in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Research and development expenses increased \$0.7 million, or 13%, to \$6.7 million in 2013 from \$6.0 million in 2012 and represented 2% of revenues in both periods. The increase in research and development expenses in 2013 primarily related to product development costs in our Stock-Preparation product line.

**Restructuring Costs and Other Expense (Income), Net**

Restructuring costs and other expense (income), net were costs of \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

We recorded net costs of \$0.1 million in 2013, including restructuring charges of \$1.8 million, net of a pre-tax gain of \$1.7 million on the sale of assets in China. The restructuring costs included severance costs of \$1.1 million associated

with the reduction of 22 employees in Brazil and severance costs of \$0.5 million associated with the reduction of 25 employees in Sweden. Also included in restructuring costs were facility-related costs of \$0.2 million. We estimate annualized savings of \$1.3 million in selling, general, and administrative expenses and \$1.7 million in cost of revenues once these restructuring actions have been completed. These actions were taken to streamline our operations as a result of our recent acquisitions. All of these items occurred in the Papermaking Systems segment.

We recorded other expense of \$0.3 million in 2012 resulting from accelerated depreciation associated with the disposal of equipment in China related to a facility consolidation.

#### Interest Income

Interest income increased \$0.3 million, or 95%, to \$0.6 million in 2013 from \$0.3 million in 2012 primarily due to higher average interest rates in 2013.

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Interest Expense

Interest expense increased \$0.1 million, or 8%, to \$0.9 million in 2013 from \$0.8 million in 2012 primarily due to higher average outstanding borrowings in 2013.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our provision for income taxes was \$9.3 million and \$4.9 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively, and represented 28% and 14% of pre-tax income. The effective tax rate of 28% in 2013 included a recurring rate of 31%, offset in part by a 3% discrete tax benefit primarily due to the reduction of the 2012 U.S. tax cost of foreign earnings and a benefit from the 2012 U.S. research and development tax credit, both of which resulted from U.S. tax legislation enacted in January 2013. In addition, our effective tax rate in 2013 benefited from the release of valuation allowances in the U.S. and several foreign jurisdictions due to an increase in current year and projected future income. The effective tax rate of 14% in 2012 included a recurring rate of 26%, offset in part by a 12% discrete tax benefit primarily associated with the reversal of the valuation allowance related to U.S. foreign tax credits. The reversal of the valuation allowance related to a change in our judgment with respect to the future utilization of the credits due to expected profitability and foreign source income in the U.S. We expect our effective tax rate in 2014 will increase slightly compared to 2013, including increases related to the U.S. tax cost of foreign earnings and research and development tax credits, both due to the expiration of U.S. tax legislation at the end of 2013, and the reversal of valuation allowances in 2013. These increases will be partially offset by tax benefits related to the worldwide distribution of earnings, the reversal of certain tax reserves, and a decrease in nondeductible expenses.

Income from Continuing Operations

Income from continuing operations decreased \$7.4 million, or 24%, to \$23.7 million in 2013 from \$31.1 million in 2012, including a decrease in operating income of \$3.1 million and an increase in provision for income taxes of \$4.5 million (see Revenues, Gross Profit Margin, Operating Expenses, and Provision for Income Taxes discussed above).

(Loss) Income from Discontinued Operation

(Loss) income from the discontinued operation included a loss of \$0.1 million in 2013 compared to income of \$0.7 million in 2012. The 2012 period included pre-tax income of \$1.2 million from the discontinued operation primarily due to a benefit of \$1.6 million from the reduction in the estimated claims associated with the class action lawsuit, partially offset by legal and associated costs of \$0.4 million.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2013-11. Currently, GAAP does not include explicit guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. This ASU clarifies that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except as follows: to the extent a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability and should not be combined with deferred tax assets. This ASU applies to all entities that have unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists at the reporting date. This ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within

those years, beginning after December 15, 2013, although early adoption is permitted. This ASU will be applied prospectively to all unrecognized tax benefits that exist at the effective date. We have not yet adopted this ASU and we are currently evaluating the effect it will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Inclusion of the Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate (or Overnight Index Swap Rate) as a Benchmark Interest Rate for Hedge Accounting Purposes. In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-10. This ASU permits the Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate (OIS) to be used as a U.S. benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting purposes, in addition to the U.S. government treasury obligation rate and the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). This ASU also removes the restriction on using different benchmark rates for similar hedges. This ASU is effective prospectively for qualifying new or redesignated hedging relationships entered into on or after July 17, 2013. We adopted this ASU in the third quarter of 2013 and the adoption did not have an effect on our consolidated financial statements. We will consider the guidance in this ASU for future transactions in which we elect to apply hedge accounting of the benchmark interest rate.

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Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity. In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-05. When a reporting entity (parent) ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business within a foreign entity, the parent is required to apply the guidance in subtopic 830-30 to release any related cumulative translation adjustment into net income. Accordingly, the cumulative translation adjustment should be released into net income only if the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity in which the subsidiary or group of assets had resided. This ASU is effective prospectively for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2013. This ASU will be applied prospectively to derecognition events occurring after the effective date. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

2012 Compared to 2011

The following table sets forth our consolidated statement of income expressed as a percentage of total revenue:

	2012	2011
Revenues	100 %	100 %
Costs and Operating Expenses:		
Cost of revenues	56	57
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	31	31
Research and development expenses	2	2
Restructuring costs and other expense (income), net	—	(1 )
	89	89
Operating Income	11	11
Interest Income (Expense), Net	—	—
Income from Continuing Operations Before Provision for Income Taxes	11	11
Provision for Income Taxes	2	1
Income from Continuing Operations	9 %	10 %

## Revenues

Revenues for 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

(In thousands)	2012	2011
Revenues:		
Papermaking Systems	\$321,026	\$324,865
Fiber-based Products	10,725	10,595
	\$331,751	\$335,460

Papermaking Systems Segment. Revenues at the Papermaking Systems segment decreased \$3.8 million, or 1%, to \$321.0 million in 2012 from \$324.8 million in 2011, including a decrease of \$8.4 million from the unfavorable effects of currency translation. Revenues in our Doctoring, Cleaning, & Filtration product line increased \$12.2 million, or 13%, primarily due to the sale of products from M-Clean, a European-based supplier of equipment used to clean paper machine fabrics and rolls that we acquired in May 2011, and higher demand for our capital products. Offsetting this increase were decreases in revenues of \$8.0 million in our Fluid-Handling product line and \$8.0 million in our Stock-Preparation product line primarily due to decreased demand for our capital products.

Fiber-based Products. Revenues from our Fiber-based Products business increased slightly to \$10.7 million in 2012 from \$10.6 million in 2011.

Papermaking Systems Segment by Product Line. The following table presents revenues for our Papermaking Systems segment by product line, the changes in revenues by product line between 2012 and 2011, and the changes in revenues by product line between 2012 and 2011 excluding the effect of currency translation. The increase (decrease) in revenues excluding the effect of currency translation represents the increase (decrease) resulting from the conversion of 2012 revenues in local currency into U.S. dollars at the 2011 exchange rates, and then comparing this result to the actual revenues in 2011. The presentation of the changes in revenues by product line excluding the effect of currency translation is a non-GAAP measure. We believe this non-GAAP measure helps investors gain an understanding of our underlying operations, consistent with how management measures and forecasts our performance, especially when comparing such results to prior periods or forecasts. This non-GAAP measure should not be considered superior to or a substitute for the corresponding GAAP measure.

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(In millions)	2012	2011	Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Excluding Effect of Currency Translation
Papermaking Systems Product Lines:				
Stock-Preparation	\$123.9	\$131.9	\$ (8.0 )	\$ (5.6 )
Doctoring, Cleaning, & Filtration	104.5	92.3	12.2	14.7
Fluid-Handling	92.6	100.6	(8.0 )	(4.5 )
	\$321.0	\$324.8	\$ (3.8 )	\$ 4.6

Revenues in our Stock-Preparation product line in 2012 decreased \$5.6 million, or 4%, excluding a \$2.4 million unfavorable effect of currency translation, compared to 2011 due to lower demand for capital products at our Chinese operations. Partially offsetting this decrease was an increase in demand for capital products at our European operations and products at our North American operations. Revenues from our Doctoring, Cleaning, & Filtration product line in 2012 increased \$14.7 million, or 16%, excluding a \$2.5 million unfavorable effect of currency translation, compared to the prior year period primarily due to the sale of products from our M-Clean business, which was acquired in May 2011, and increased demand for our capital products. In our Fluid-Handling product line, revenues in 2012 decreased \$4.5 million, or 5%, excluding a \$3.5 million unfavorable effect of currency translation, compared to 2011 primarily due to decreased demand for capital products at our European operations.

**Gross Profit Margin**

Gross profit margins for 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	2012	2011
Gross Profit Margin:		
Papermaking Systems	43.7%	43.1%
Fiber-based Products	50.1%	50.2%
	43.9%	43.3%

**Papermaking Systems Segment.** The gross profit margin at the Papermaking Systems segment increased to 43.7% in 2012 from 43.1% in 2011. This increase resulted primarily from higher gross profit margins in our Stock-Preparation product line.

**Fiber-based Products.** The gross profit margin at our Fiber-based Products business decreased slightly to 50.1% in 2012 from 50.2% in 2011.

**Operating Expenses**

Selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues were 31% in both 2012 and 2011. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$0.4 million, or less than 1%, to \$103.1 million in 2012 from \$102.7 million in 2011. Selling, general, and administrative expenses in 2012 included an increase of \$2.1 million from our M-Clean business, which was acquired in May 2011, and an increase in compensation expense principally due to annual wage increases. Partially offsetting these increases were decreases of \$2.6 million from the favorable effect of foreign currency translation and \$1.3 million due to a lower provision for bad debts.

Total stock-based compensation expense was \$4.8 million and \$3.9 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, and is included in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Research and development expenses increased \$0.3 million, or 4%, to \$6.0 million in 2012 from \$5.7 million in 2011 and represented 2% of revenues in both periods.

#### Restructuring Costs and Other Expense (Income), Net

Restructuring costs and other expense (income), net included costs of \$0.3 million in 2012 and other income of \$1.9 million in 2011. Costs of \$0.3 million in 2012 included accelerated depreciation associated with the anticipated disposal of equipment in China related to a facility consolidation. Other income in 2011 included a gain of \$2.3 million associated with the sale of real estate in China, offset in part by restructuring costs of \$0.4 million associated with the reduction of 73 employees in China to adjust our cost structure and streamline our operations. All of these items occurred in the Papermaking Systems segment.

#### Interest Income

Interest income decreased \$0.2 million, or 36%, to \$0.3 million in 2012 from \$0.5 million in 2011 primarily due to lower average interest rates in 2012.

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Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased \$0.3 million, or 22%, to \$0.8 million in 2012 from \$1.1 million in 2011 primarily due to lower average outstanding borrowings in 2012.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our provision for income taxes was \$4.9 million and \$4.3 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, and represented 14% and 11% of pre-tax income. The effective tax rate of 14% in 2012 included a recurring rate of 26%, offset in part by a 12% discrete tax benefit primarily associated with the reversal of the valuation allowance related to U.S. foreign tax credits. The reversal of the valuation allowance related to a change in our judgment with respect to the future utilization of the credits due to expected profitability and foreign source income in the U.S. The effective tax rate of 11% in 2011 included a recurring rate of 27%, offset in part by a 16% discrete tax benefit primarily associated with the reversal of certain tax reserves and valuation allowances.

Income from Continuing Operations

Income from continuing operations decreased \$2.8 million, or 8%, to \$31.1 million in 2012 from \$33.9 million in 2011, including a decrease in operating income of \$2.3 million and an increase in provision for income taxes of \$0.6 million (see Revenues, Gross Profit Margin, Operating Expenses, Restructuring Costs and Other Expense (Income), Net, and Provision for Income Taxes discussed above).

Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operation

Income (loss) from the discontinued operation included income of \$0.7 million in 2012 compared to a loss of \$9 thousand in 2011. Pre-tax income of \$1.2 million from the discontinued operation in 2012 included a benefit of \$1.6 million from the reduction in the estimated claims associated with the class action lawsuit partially offset by legal and associated costs of \$0.4 million.

On October 24, 2011, we, Composites LLC, and other co-defendants entered into an agreement to settle a nationwide class action lawsuit related to allegedly defective composites decking building products manufactured by Composites LLC between April 2002 and October 2003. We paid \$0.6 million with respect to approved claims under the class action settlement in 2012.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Consolidated working capital was \$106.5 million and \$100.3 million at year-end 2013 and year-end 2012, respectively. Included in working capital are cash and cash equivalents of \$50.0 million and \$54.6 million at year-end 2013 and year-end 2012, respectively. At year-end 2013, \$46.4 million of cash and cash equivalents was held by our foreign subsidiaries.

2013

Our operating activities provided cash of \$40.1 million in 2013, including \$39.9 million provided by our continuing operations and \$0.2 million provided by our discontinued operation. Changes in working capital provided cash of \$3.5 million in 2013, including \$5.9 million from other current liabilities and \$2.6 million from accounts payable. Cash provided by an increase in other current liabilities primarily related to customer deposits on stock-preparation contracts. Cash provided by an increase in accounts payable is primarily due to the timing of payments. These sources of cash were offset in part by increases in accounts receivable and inventory, which used cash of \$2.2 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, primarily due to the timing of payments and production in 2013.

Our investing activities used cash of \$68.2 million in 2013, including \$65.6 million for acquisitions and \$6.3 million for purchases of property, plant, and equipment. These uses of cash were offset in part by proceeds of \$3.5 million from the sale of property, plant, and equipment, primarily from the sale of real estate in China.

Our financing activities provided cash of \$22.6 million in 2013 including \$53.6 million of proceeds from borrowings under our 2012 Credit Agreement. This source of cash was offset in part by cash used for principal payments on our outstanding debt obligations of \$21.8 million, repurchases of our common stock on the open market of \$5.4 million, and the payment of \$4.2 million in cash dividends to stockholders.

2012

Our operating activities provided cash of \$29.1 million in 2012, including \$30.5 million provided by our continuing operations and \$1.4 million used by our discontinued operation. A decrease in other current liabilities used cash of \$12.8 million in 2012 largely due to decreases in billings in excess of costs and fees and customer deposits both due to timing. A decrease in accounts payable used cash of \$5.9 million in 2012 primarily due to a reduction in raw material purchases. Decreases in inventory and accounts receivable contributed cash of \$10.3 million in 2012. The decrease in inventory resulted primarily from lower inventory requirements in 2012 compared to the prior year period and the decrease in accounts receivable resulted primarily from lower revenues. A decrease in the accrued liabilities of our discontinued operation used cash of \$1.4 million in 2012. This decrease was due to the payment of claims and associated costs related to the Composites LLC class action settlement.

Our investing activities used cash of \$3.4 million in 2012, including \$4.3 million for purchases of property, plant, and equipment, offset in part by proceeds of \$0.8 million from the sale of property, plant, and equipment.

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Our financing activities used cash of \$19.3 million in 2012, including \$14.5 million for the repurchase of our common stock on the open market and \$10.4 million for principal payments on our outstanding debt obligations. These uses of cash were offset in part by borrowings of \$5.0 million made under our revolving credit facility in 2012.

2011

Our operating activities provided cash of \$34.3 million in 2011 primarily from our continuing operations. Increases in accounts receivable and inventory used cash of \$16.9 million in 2011 as a result of higher sales and increased order activity compared to 2010. Increases in other current liabilities and accounts payable provided cash of \$13.8 million in 2011. The increase in other current liabilities in 2011 was largely due to increases in billings in excess of costs and fees due to the timing of billings and accrued incentive and commission expenses related to improved operating performance worldwide. The increase in accounts payable in 2011 primarily related to raw material purchases that resulted from an increase in business volume.

Our investing activities used cash of \$21.9 million in 2011. We used cash of \$15.2 million for the acquisition of M-Clean. We also used cash of \$8.0 million for purchases of property, plant, and equipment. These uses of cash were offset in part by proceeds of \$2.4 million from the sale of property, plant, and equipment in 2011.

Our financing activities used cash of \$27.0 million in 2011, including \$16.1 million for the repurchase of our common stock on the open market and \$16.0 million for principal payments on our outstanding debt obligations. These uses of cash were offset in part by borrowings of \$5.0 million made under our revolving credit facility in 2011.

Revolving Credit Facility

We entered into a five-year unsecured revolving credit facility (2012 Credit Agreement) in the aggregate principal amount of up to \$100 million on August 3, 2012 and amended it on November 1, 2013. The 2012 Credit Agreement includes an uncommitted unsecured incremental borrowing facility of up to an additional \$50 million. The principal on any borrowings made under the 2012 Credit Agreement is due on November 1, 2018. Interest on any loans outstanding under the 2012 Credit Agreement accrues and is payable quarterly in arrears at one of the following rates selected by us: (i) the highest of (a) the federal funds rate plus 0.50% plus an applicable margin of 0% to 1%, (b) the prime rate, as defined, plus an applicable margin of 0% to 1%, and (c) the Eurocurrency rate, as defined, plus 0.50% plus an applicable margin of 0% to 1% or (ii) the Eurocurrency rate, as defined, plus an applicable margin of 1% to 2%. The applicable margin is determined based upon the ratio of our total debt to EBITDA, as defined in the 2012 Credit Agreement. For this purpose, total debt is defined as total debt less up to \$25 million of unrestricted U.S. cash. In November 2013, we borrowed 28.8 million Canadian dollars, or approximately \$27.1 million, under the 2012 Credit Agreement to partially fund the acquisition of Carmanah.

Our obligations under the 2012 Credit Agreement may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default under the 2012 Credit Agreement, which includes customary events of default including without limitation payment defaults, defaults in the performance of affirmative and negative covenants, the inaccuracy of representations or warranties, bankruptcy- and insolvency-related defaults, defaults relating to such matters as the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), unsatisfied judgments, the failure to pay certain indebtedness, and a change of control default. In addition, the 2012 Credit Agreement contains negative covenants applicable to us and our subsidiaries, including financial covenants requiring us to comply with a maximum consolidated leverage ratio of 3.5 to 1 and a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio of 3 to 1, and restrictions on liens, indebtedness, fundamental changes, dispositions of property, making certain restricted payments (including dividends and stock repurchases), investments, transactions with affiliates, sale and leaseback transactions, swap agreements, changing our fiscal year, arrangements affecting subsidiary distributions, entering into new lines of business, and certain actions related to the discontinued operation. As of December 28, 2013, we were in compliance with these covenants.

Loans under the 2012 Credit Agreement are guaranteed by certain of our domestic subsidiaries pursuant to a Guarantee Agreement, effective August 3, 2012.

Commercial Real Estate Loan

On May 4, 2006, we borrowed \$10 million under a promissory note (2006 Commercial Real Estate Loan). The 2006 Commercial Real Estate Loan is repayable in quarterly installments of \$125 thousand over a ten-year period with the remaining principal balance of \$5 million due upon maturity. As of December 28, 2013, the remaining balance on the 2006 Commercial Real Estate Loan was \$6.4 million. Interest on the 2006 Commercial Real Estate Loan accrues and is payable quarterly in arrears at one of the following rates selected by us: (a) the prime rate or (b) the three-month London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a .75% margin.

Our obligations under the 2006 Commercial Real Estate Loan may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default under the 2006 Commercial Real Estate Loan and the mortgage and security agreements, which includes customary events of default including without limitation payment defaults, defaults in the performance of covenants and obligations, the inaccuracy of representations or warranties, bankruptcy- and insolvency-related defaults, liens on the properties or collateral and uninsured judgments. In addition, the occurrence of an event of default under the 2012 Credit Agreement or any successor credit facility would be an event of default under the 2006 Commercial Real Estate Loan.

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**Interest Rate Swap Agreement**

We entered into a swap agreement in 2006 (2006 Swap Agreement) to convert the 2006 Commercial Real Estate Loan from a floating to a fixed rate of interest. The 2006 Swap Agreement has the same terms and quarterly payment dates as the corresponding debt, and reduces proportionately in line with the amortization of the 2006 Commercial Real Estate Loan. Under the 2006 Swap Agreement, we receive a three-month LIBOR rate and pay a fixed rate of interest of 5.63%. As of December 28, 2013, the interest rate swap agreement had an unrealized loss of \$0.8 million. Our management believes that any credit risk associated with the 2006 Swap Agreement is remote based on our financial position and the creditworthiness of the financial institution issuing the swap agreement.

The counterparty to the 2006 Swap Agreement could demand an early termination of the swap agreement if we are in default under the 2012 Credit Agreement, or any agreement that amends or replaces the 2012 Credit Agreement in which the counterparty is a member, and we are unable to cure the default. An event of default under the 2012 Credit Agreement includes customary events of default and failure to comply with financial covenants, including a maximum consolidated leverage ratio of 3.5 to 1 and a minimum consolidated interest charge coverage ratio of 3 to 1. The unrealized loss of \$0.8 million associated with the swap agreement as of December 28, 2013 represents the estimated amount that we would pay to the counterparty in the event of an early termination.

**Additional Liquidity and Capital Resources**

On October 29, 2012, our board of directors approved the repurchase by us of up to \$20 million of our equity securities during the period from November 7, 2012 to November 7, 2013. We repurchased 319,733 shares of our common stock for \$8.2 million under this authorization. On November 4, 2013, our board of directors approved the repurchase by us of up to \$20 million of our equity securities during the period from November 8, 2013 to November 8, 2014. Through year-end 2013, we had repurchased 50,000 shares of our common stock for \$1.9 million under this authorization.

We paid cash dividends of \$4.2 million in 2013 and on December 10, 2013, we declared a quarterly cash dividend totaling \$1.4 million, which was paid on February 6, 2014. In addition, on March 5, 2014, we declared a quarterly cash dividend totaling approximately \$1.7 million, which will be paid on May 7, 2014. Future declarations of dividends are subject to our board of directors' approval and may be adjusted as business needs or market conditions change. The payment of cash dividends is subject to our compliance with the consolidated leverage ratio contained in our 2012 Credit Agreement.

After year-end, 2013, we paid \$2.6 million for the acquisition of a European producer of creping and coating blades. As of year-end 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$50.0 million, of which \$46.4 million was held by our foreign subsidiaries. It is our intention to reinvest indefinitely the earnings of our international subsidiaries in order to support the current and future capital needs of their operations. Through year-end 2013, we have not provided for U.S. income taxes on approximately \$145.9 million of unremitted foreign earnings. The U.S. tax cost has not been determined due to the fact that it is not practicable to estimate at this time. The related foreign tax withholding, which would be required if we were to remit the foreign earnings to the U.S., would be approximately \$2.0 million.

It is our policy to provide for uncertain tax positions and the related interest and penalties based upon management's assessment of whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. At December 28, 2013, we had a liability for unrecognized tax benefits and an accrual for the payment of interest and penalties totaling \$7.2 million. To the extent we prevail in matters for which a liability for an unrecognized tax benefit is established or are required to pay amounts in excess of the liability, our effective tax rate in a given financial statement period may be affected.

Although we currently have no material commitments for capital expenditures, we plan to make expenditures of approximately \$9 to \$10 million during 2014 for property, plant, and equipment.

In the future, our liquidity position will be primarily affected by the level of cash flows from operations, cash paid to satisfy debt repayments, capital projects, dividends, stock repurchases, or additional acquisitions. We believe that our

existing resources, together with the cash available from our credit facilities and the cash we expect to generate from continuing operations, will be sufficient to meet the capital requirements of our current operations for the foreseeable future.

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## Contractual Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments

The following table summarizes our known contractual obligations and commercial commitments to make future payments or other consideration pursuant to certain contracts as of year-end 2013, as well as an estimate of the timing in which these obligations are expected to be satisfied. Detailed information concerning these obligations and commitments can be found in Notes 2, 6 and 7 to our consolidated financial statements.

(In millions)	Payments Due by Period or Expiration of Commitment				Total
	Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years	
Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments: (a)(b)					
Letters of credit and bank guarantees	\$8.6	\$1.9	\$-	\$ -	\$10.5
Retirement obligations on balance sheet	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.5	7.3
Long-term debt obligations	0.6	5.7	32.3	-	38.6
Operating lease obligations	3.1	3.1	0.5	-	6.7
Purchase obligations	0.6	0.6	-	-	1.2
Interest (c)	1.1	2.0	1.5	-	4.6
Acquisition consideration	3.3	-	-	-	3.3
Total (d)(e)	\$18.6	\$14.6	\$35.5	\$ 3.5	\$72.2

(a) We have purchase obligations related to the acquisition of raw material made in the ordinary course of business that may be terminated with minimal notice and are excluded from this table.

(b) In the ordinary course of business, certain contracts contain limited performance guarantees, which do not require letters of credit, relating to our equipment and systems. We typically limit our liability under these guarantees to amounts that would not exceed the value of the contract. We believe that we have adequate reserves for any potential liability in connection with such guarantees. These guarantees are not included in this table.

(c) Amounts assume interest rates on variable rate debt remain unchanged from rates as of year-end 2013.

(d) This table excludes \$0.6 million of accrued restructuring costs. In addition, the table excludes an unrealized loss of \$0.8 million associated with our interest rate swap agreement as this amount would only be owed if the

(e) counterparty were to demand an early termination of the agreement in the event of a default under our 2012 Credit Agreement.

This table excludes a liability for unrecognized tax benefits and an accrual for the related interest and penalties totaling \$7.2 million. Due to the uncertain nature of these income tax matters, we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate as to if and when cash settlements with the appropriate taxing authorities will occur.

Provisions in financial guarantees or commitments, debt or lease agreements, or other arrangements could trigger a requirement for an early payment, additional collateral support, amended terms, or acceleration of maturity. We do not have special-purpose entities nor do we use off-balance-sheet financing arrangements.

## Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, which could affect our future results of operations and financial condition. We manage our exposure to these risks through our regular operating and financing activities. We entered into "receive-variable pay-fixed" swap agreements in 2006 and 2008 to hedge our exposure to variable rate long-term debt. Additionally, we use short-term forward contracts to manage

certain exposures to foreign currencies. We enter into forward currency-exchange contracts to hedge firm purchase and sale commitments denominated in currencies other than our subsidiaries' local currencies. We do not engage in extensive foreign currency hedging activities; however, the purpose of our foreign currency hedging activities is to protect our local currency cash flows related to these commitments from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Our forward currency-exchange contracts hedge transactions primarily denominated in U.S. dollars and euros. Gains and losses arising from forward contracts are recognized as offsets to gains and losses resulting from the transactions being hedged. We do not hold or engage in transactions involving derivative instruments for purposes other than risk management.

#### Interest Rates

Our cash and cash equivalents are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Interest rate changes would result in a change in interest income due to the difference between the current interest rates on cash and cash equivalents and the variable rates to which these financial instruments may adjust in the future. A 10% decrease in year-end interest rates would have resulted in an immaterial impact on net income in both 2013 and 2012.

Our outstanding debt and interest rate swap agreements are sensitive to changes in interest rates. A portion of our outstanding debt at year-end 2013 and all our outstanding debt at year-end 2012 was hedged with "receive-variable pay-fixed" swap agreements. The fair values of the swap agreements are sensitive to changes in the 3-month LIBOR forward curve. A 10% decrease in the 3-month LIBOR forward curve would have resulted in an immaterial impact on unrealized losses at year-end 2013 and 2012.

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Currency Exchange Rates

We generally view our investment in foreign subsidiaries in a functional currency other than our reporting currency as long-term. Our investment in foreign subsidiaries is sensitive to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The functional currencies of our foreign subsidiaries are principally denominated in euros, British pounds sterling, Mexican pesos, Canadian dollars, Chinese renminbi, Brazilian reals, and Swedish kroner. The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on our net investment in foreign subsidiaries is reflected in the "accumulated other comprehensive items" component of stockholders' equity. A 10% decrease in functional currencies at year-end 2013 and 2012, relative to the U.S. dollar, would have resulted in a reduction in stockholders' equity of \$21.0 million and \$18.3 million, respectively.

The fair value of forward currency-exchange contracts is sensitive to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The fair value of forward currency-exchange contracts is the estimated amount that we would pay or receive upon termination of the contracts, taking into account the change in foreign currency exchange rates. A 10% decrease in year-end 2013 and 2012 foreign currency exchange rates related to our contracts would have resulted in an increase in unrealized losses on forward currency-exchange contracts of \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Since we use forward currency-exchange contracts as hedges of firm purchase and sale commitments, the unrealized gain or loss on forward currency-exchange contracts resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates would be offset primarily by corresponding changes in the fair value of the hedged items.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

This data is submitted as a separate section to this Report. See Item 15, "Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules."

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 28, 2013. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e), means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based upon the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 28, 2013, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of December 28, 2013, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2013. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth in "Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992)" issued by the Committee of

Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on our assessment, management believes that as of December 28, 2013 our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on the criteria issued by COSO.

In 2013, we acquired all the outstanding shares of CBTI and Carmanah. Our audited consolidated financial statements include the results of CBTI and Carmanah since the acquisition dates, including in aggregate total assets of \$77.9 million as of December 28, 2013 and total revenues of \$16.1 million in 2013, but management's assessment does not include an assessment of the internal controls over financial reporting of CBTI and Carmanah.

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

Our independent registered public accountants, KPMG LLP, have issued an audit report on our internal control over financial reporting, which is included herein on page F-4 and incorporated into this Item 9A by reference.

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Kadant Inc. 2013 Annual Report

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) during the fiscal quarter ended December 28, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance

This information will be included under the heading "Election of Directors" in our 2014 proxy statement for our 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated in this Report by reference, except for the information concerning executive officers, which is included under the heading "Executive Officers of the Registrant" in Item 1 of Part I of this Report.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

The information required under Item 405 of Regulation S-K will be included under the heading "Stock Ownership—Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in our 2014 proxy statement and is incorporated in this Report by reference.

Corporate Governance

The information required under Items 406 and 407 of Regulation S-K will be included under the heading "Corporate Governance" in our 2014 proxy statement and is incorporated in this Report by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

This information will be included under the headings "Executive Compensation", "Corporate Governance - Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation", and "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" in our 2014 proxy statement and is incorporated in this Report by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Except for the information concerning equity compensation plans, this information will be included under the heading "Stock Ownership" in our 2014 proxy statement and is incorporated in this Report by reference.

The following table provides information about the securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans as of December 28, 2013:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options,	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under
---------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------

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	Warrants, and Rights			Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in the First Column)	
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	735,476	(1) \$ 22.06	(1)	386,435	(2)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	–	\$ –		–	
Total	735,476	(1) \$ 22.06	(1)	386,435	(2)

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Excludes an aggregate of 111,514 shares of common stock issuable under our employees' stock purchase plan in (1)connection with current and future offering periods under the plan. Excludes 2,569 shares reserved for issuance pursuant to our deferred compensation plan for directors.

Includes an aggregate of 111,514 shares of common stock issuable under our employees' stock purchase plan in (2)connection with current and future offering periods under the plan. Excludes 2,569 shares reserved for issuance pursuant to our deferred compensation plan for directors.



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Kadant Inc. 2013 Annual Report

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

This information will be included under the heading "Corporate Governance" in our 2014 proxy statement and is incorporated in this Report by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

This information will be included under the heading "Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in our 2014 proxy statement and is incorporated in this Report by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report:

(1) Consolidated Financial Statements (see Index on Page F-1 of this Report):

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Consolidated Statement of Income

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Consolidated Financial Statement Schedule (see Index on Page F-1 of this Report):

Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or not required, or because the required information is shown either in the consolidated financial statements or in the notes thereto.

Exhibits filed herewith or incorporated in this Report by reference are set forth in the Exhibit Index beginning on (3) page 34. This list of exhibits identifies each management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this Report.

(b) Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index beginning on page 34.

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Kadant Inc. 2013 Annual Report

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

KADANT INC.

Date: March 12, 2014 By: /s/ Jonathan W. Painter  
Jonathan W. Painter  
Chief Executive Officer and President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated, on March 12, 2014.

Signature	Title
By: /s/ Jonathan W. Painter Jonathan W. Painter	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
By: /s/ Thomas M. O'Brien Thomas M. O'Brien	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
By: /s/ Michael J. McKenney Michael J. McKenney	Vice President, Finance and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
By: /s/ William A. Rainville William A. Rainville	Director and Chairman of the Board
By: /s/ John M. Albertine John M. Albertine	Director
By: /s/ Scott P. Brown Scott P. Brown	Director
By: /s/ Thomas C. Leonard Thomas C. Leonard	Director
By: /s/ William P. Tully William P. Tully	Director

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
2.1	Purchase Agreement dated October 21, 2005, among the Registrant, its Kadant Composites LLC subsidiary, LDI Composites Co., a Minnesota corporation, and Liberty Diversified Industries, Inc., a Minnesota corporation, and parent corporation of the Buyer (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K [File No. 1-11406] filed with the Commission on October 27, 2005 and incorporated in this document by reference). (1)
2.2	First Amendment dated as of October 10, 2006 to the Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of October 21, 2005, among the Registrant, its Kadant Composites LLC subsidiary, LDI Composites Co., a Minnesota corporation, and Liberty Diversified Industries, Inc., a Minnesota corporation, and parent corporation of the Buyer (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 29, 2007 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
2.3	Second Amendment dated as of May 1, 2009 to the Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of October 21, 2005, among the Registrant, its Kadant Composites LLC subsidiary, LDI Composites Co., a Minnesota corporation, and Liberty Diversified Industries, Inc., a Minnesota corporation, and parent corporation of LDI Composites Co. (filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 4, 2009 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
2.4	Share Purchase Agreement dated November 1, 2013, among Birch Hill Equity Partners II (QLP) L.P., Birch Hill Equity Partners II (Entrepreneurs) L.P., Birch Hill Equity Partners II (Barbados) L.P., TD Capital Group Limited, James Best, Robert McNicol, Ritchie McDonald, David Evans, Patrick Hinds, Michael Colwell, Stephen Lee, Birch Hill Equity Partners II Ltd., and Kadant Canada Corp. (1)
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
10.1*	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its directors and officers (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
10.2*	Form of Amended and Restated Executive Retention Agreement (change in control agreement) between the Company and its executive officers, as amended and restated on December 9, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 3, 2009 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
10.3*	Amended and Restated Equity Incentive Plan of the Registrant (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 3, 2009 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this

document by reference).

- 10.4\* 2001 Employees Equity Incentive Plan of the Registrant (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 3, 2009 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.5\* Kadant Inc. Amended and Restated 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 3, 2011 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.6\* Cash Incentive Plan of the Registrant (filed as Exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 3, 2009 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.7\* Summary of non-employee director compensation of the Registrant (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit

Number Description of Exhibit

- 10.8\* Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between the Company and its non-employee directors used for change-in-control restricted stock unit awards (filed as Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 2, 2010 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.9\* Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between the Company and its executive officers used for restricted stock unit awards granted in 2010 through 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 2, 2010 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.10\* Notice of Amendment to Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between the Company and its executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 28, 2013 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.11\* Form of Stock Option Agreement between the Company and its executive officers used for stock option awards (filed as Exhibit 10.21 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 2, 2010 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.12\* Notice of Amendment to Stock Option Agreements between the Company and its executive officers used for stock option awards (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 28, 2013 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.13 Credit Agreement dated August 3, 2012, among Kadant Inc., the Foreign Subsidiary Borrowers from time to time parties thereto, the several banks and other financial institutions or entities from time to time parties thereto, RBS Citizens, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Multi-currency Administrative Agent (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q [File No. 1-11406] filed with the Commission on August 8, 2012 and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.14 First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated November 1, 2013, among Kadant Inc., the Foreign Subsidiary Borrowers from time to time parties thereto, the several banks and other financial institutions or entities from time to time parties thereto, RBS Citizens, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Multi-currency Administrative Agent.
- 10.15 Guarantee Agreement dated August 3, 2012, among Kadant Inc. and the Subsidiary Guarantors, in favor of RBS Citizens, N.A., as Administrative Agent for the several banks and other financial institutions or entities from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement dated as of August 3, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q [File No. 1-11406] filed with the Commission on August 8, 2012 and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.16 International Swap Dealers Association, Inc. Master Agreement dated May 13, 2005 between the Registrant and Citizens Bank of Massachusetts and Swap Confirmation dated May 18, 2005 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 2, 2005 [File No. 1-11406] and incorporated in this document by reference).

- 10.17 Promissory Note in the principal amount of \$10,000,000 dated May 4, 2006, between the Registrant and Citizens Bank of Massachusetts (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K [File No. 1-11406] filed with the Commission on May 9, 2006 and incorporated in this document by reference).
- 10.18 Limited Guaranty Agreement dated May 4, 2006 between Kadant Black Clawson Inc., a Delaware corporation, and Citizens Bank of Massachusetts (filed as Exhibit 99.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K [File No. 1-11406] filed with the Commission on May 9, 2006 and incorporated in this document by reference).

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
10.19	Limited Guaranty Agreement dated May 4, 2006 between Kadant Johnson Inc., a Michigan corporation, and Citizens Bank of Massachusetts (filed as Exhibit 99.4 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K [File No. 1-11406] filed with the Commission on May 9, 2006 and incorporated in this document by reference).
10.20	Mortgage and Security Agreement dated May 4, 2006 between Kadant Black Clawson Inc., a Delaware corporation, and Citizens Bank of Massachusetts relating to the real property and related personal property located in Theodore,

Alabama (filed as Exhibit 99.7 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K [File No. 1-11406] filed with the Commission on May 9, 2006 and incorporated in this document by reference).

10.21 Mortgage and Security Agreement dated May 9, 2006 between Kadant Johnson Inc., a Michigan corporation, and Citizens Bank of Massachusetts relating to the real property and related personal property located in Three Rivers, Michigan (filed as Exhibit 99.8 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K [File No. 1-11406] filed with the Commission on May 9, 2006 and incorporated in this document by reference).

21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant.



- 23.1 Consent of KPMG LLP.
- 23.2 Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
- 31.1 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer of the Registrant Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 31.2 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer of the Registrant Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 32 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document.\*\*

XBRL  
Taxonomy  
101.SCH Extension  
Schema  
Document.\*\*

XBRL  
Taxonomy  
101.CAL Calculation  
Linkbase  
Document.\*\*

XBRL  
Taxonomy  
101.LAB Label Linkbase  
Document.\*\*

XBRL  
Taxonomy  
101.PRE Presentation  
Linkbase  
Document.\*\*

XBRL  
Taxonomy  
101.DEF Definition  
Linkbase  
Document.\*\*

Management  
contract or  
\* compensatory  
plan or  
arrangement.  
Submitted  
\*\* electronically  
herewith.

The schedules to this document have been omitted from this filing pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. (1) The Company will furnish copies of any of the schedules to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, (ii) Consolidated Statement of Income for the years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011, (iii) Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011, (iv) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011, (v) Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



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Kadant Inc.

Annual Report on Form 10-K

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule

The following Consolidated Financial Statements of the Registrant and its subsidiaries are required to be included in Item 8:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012

Consolidated Statement of Income for the years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The following Consolidated Financial Statement Schedule of the Registrant and its subsidiaries is filed as part of this Report as required to be included in Item 15(a)(2):

Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Kadant Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kadant Inc. as of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows, and stockholders' equity for the years then ended. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule for the years ended December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012 listed in the index at Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Kadant Inc. as of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012 and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule for the years ended December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Kadant Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 12, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

March 12, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm  
on Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Kadant Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows, and stockholders' equity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 listed in the index at Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated results of Kadant Inc.'s operations and its cash flows for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

March 12, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm  
on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Kadant Inc.:

We have audited Kadant Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Kadant Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, Kadant Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Kadant Inc. acquired Companhia Brasileira de Tecnologia Industrial (CBTI) and Carmanah Design and Manufacturing Inc. (Carmanah) during 2013. Management excluded from its assessment of the effectiveness of Kadant Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2013, CBTI's and Carmanah's internal control over financial reporting associated with total assets of \$77.9 million and total revenues of \$16.1 million included in the consolidated financial statements of Kadant Inc. as of and for the year ended December 28, 2013. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of Kadant Inc. also excluded an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of CBTI and Carmanah.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the 2013 consolidated financial statements of Kadant Inc. and our report dated March 12, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP  
Boston, Massachusetts  
March 12, 2014





Table of ContentsKadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements  
Consolidated Balance Sheet

(In thousands, except share amounts)	2013	2012
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$50,032	\$54,553
Restricted cash	168	–
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$2,689 and \$2,306	70,271	59,359
Inventories	62,805	42,077
Unbilled contract costs and fees	3,679	2,800
Other current assets	19,189	16,291
Assets of discontinued operation	144	513
Total Current Assets	206,288	175,593
Property, Plant, and Equipment, at Cost, Net	44,885	39,168
Other Assets	11,230	10,145
Intangible Assets	47,850	26,095
Goodwill	131,915	107,947
Total Assets	\$442,168	\$358,948
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term obligations (Note 6)	\$625	\$625
Accounts payable	28,388	23,124
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	19,116	16,358
Customer deposits	28,174	14,811
Accrued warranty costs	4,571	4,462
Deferred revenue	4,402	3,918
Other current liabilities	14,313	11,615
Liabilities of discontinued operation	213	379
Total Current Liabilities	99,802	75,292
Long-Term Deferred Income Taxes (Note 5)	17,457	8,793
Other Long-Term Liabilities (Note 3)	16,478	18,646
Long-Term Obligations (Note 6)	38,010	6,250
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' Equity (Notes 3 and 4):		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	–	–
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized; 14,624,159 shares issued	146	146
Capital in excess of par value	96,809	95,448
Retained earnings	248,170	230,329
Treasury stock at cost, 3,524,742 and 3,493,546 shares	(76,339 )	(74,025 )
Accumulated other comprehensive items (Note 14)	710	(3,315 )
Total Kadant Stockholders' Equity	269,496	248,583
Noncontrolling interest	925	1,384
Total Stockholders' Equity	270,421	249,967
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$442,168	\$358,948

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



Table of ContentsKadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements  
Consolidated Statement of Income

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	2013	2012	2011
Revenues (Note 12)	\$344,499	\$331,751	\$335,460
Costs and Operating Expenses:			
Cost of revenues	186,795	185,949	190,247
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	117,581	103,101	102,660
Research and development expenses	6,717	5,950	5,717
Restructuring and other expense (income), net (Note 8)	103	307	(1,874 )
	311,196	295,307	296,750
Operating Income	33,303	36,444	38,710
Interest Income	623	319	499
Interest Expense	(900 )	(833 )	(1,066 )
Income from Continuing Operations Before Provision for Income Taxes	33,026	35,930	38,143
Provision for Income Taxes (Note 5)	9,316	4,852	4,285
Income from Continuing Operations	23,710	31,078	33,858
(Loss) Income from Discontinued Operation (net of income tax benefit (expense) of \$34, \$(451), and \$1,511 in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively; Note 9)	(62 )	743	(9 )
Net Income	23,648	31,821	33,849
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest	(229 )	(198 )	(274 )
Net Income Attributable to Kadant	\$23,419	\$31,623	\$33,575
Amounts Attributable to Kadant:			
Income from Continuing Operations	\$23,481	\$30,880	\$33,584
(Loss) Income from Discontinued Operation	(62 )	743	(9 )
Net Income Attributable to Kadant	\$23,419	\$31,623	\$33,575
Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations Attributable to Kadant (Note 13)			
Basic	\$2.11	\$2.70	\$2.77
Diluted	\$2.07	\$2.66	\$2.74
Earnings per Share Attributable to Kadant (Note 13)			
Basic	\$2.10	\$2.76	\$2.77
Diluted	\$2.07	\$2.73	\$2.74
Weighted Average Shares (Note 13)			
Basic	11,153	11,456	12,124
Diluted	11,340	11,590	12,261
Cash Dividend Declared per Common Share	\$0.50	\$-	\$-

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

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Kadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements

## Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands)	2013	2012	2011
Comprehensive Income			
Net Income	\$23,648	\$31,821	\$33,849
Other Comprehensive Items:			
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	838	4,324	(1,808 )
Pension and other post-retirement liability adjustments, net (net of tax of \$1,564, \$28, and \$1,331 in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively)	2,817	(35 )	(2,374 )
Deferred gain (loss) on hedging instruments (net of tax of \$1, \$206, and \$89 in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively)	413	387	(193 )
Other Comprehensive Items	4,068	4,676	(4,375 )
Comprehensive Income	27,716	36,497	29,474
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest	(272 )	(234 )	(268 )
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Kadant	\$27,444	\$36,263	\$29,206

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

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## Kadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(In thousands)	2013	2012	2011
<b>Operating Activities</b>			
Net income attributable to Kadant	\$23,419	\$31,623	\$33,575
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	229	198	274
Loss (income) from discontinued operation	62	(743 )	9
Income from continuing operations	23,710	31,078	33,858
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	9,775	8,384	7,936
Stock-based compensation expense	5,216	4,766	3,934
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(2,012 )	(214 )	(2,294 )
Provision (benefit) for losses on accounts receivable	374	(14 )	1,249
Deferred income tax benefit	(1,061 )	(4,868 )	(1,886 )
Other items, net	1,485	1,107	(809 )
Contributions to pension plan	(1,080 )	(960 )	(900 )
Changes in current assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(2,197 )	1,157	(9,909 )
Unbilled contract costs and fees	(840 )	236	(1,753 )
Inventories	(2,005 )	9,156	(6,966 )
Other current assets	113	(696 )	(1,897 )
Accounts payable	2,552	(5,868 )	4,469
Other current liabilities	5,905	(12,808)	9,330
Net cash provided by continuing operations	39,935	30,456	34,362
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operation	141	(1,348 )	(47 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	40,076	29,108	34,315
<b>Investing Activities</b>			
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(65,594)	85	(15,694)
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment	(6,261 )	(4,250 )	(8,030 )
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment	3,459	803	2,360
Dividend paid to noncontrolling interest	(731 )	-	(579 )
Other, net	971	(3 )	58
Net cash used in continuing operations for investing activities	(68,156)	(3,365 )	(21,885)
<b>Financing Activities</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term obligations	53,609	5,000	5,000
Repayments of short- and long-term obligations	(21,849)	(10,375)	(16,017)
Purchases of Company common stock	(5,367 )	(14,491)	(16,088)
Dividends paid	(4,189 )	-	-
Change in restricted cash	(168 )	700	(700 )
Payment of debt issuance costs	(154 )	(644 )	-
Proceeds from issuance of Company common stock	337	358	390
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation awards	351	132	371
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations for financing activities	22,570	(19,320)	(27,044)

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Exchange Rate Effect on Cash and Cash Equivalents from Continuing Operations	989	1,180	(241 )
(Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents from Continuing Operations	(4,521 )	7,603	(14,855)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	54,553	46,950	61,805
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$50,032	\$54,553	\$46,950

See Note 1 for supplemental cash flow information.

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

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Kadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements

## Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity

(In thousands, except share amounts)	Common Stock		Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Total Noncontrolling Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Value	Shares	Amount	Items	Interest	Equity	
Balance at January 1, 2011	14,624,159	\$ 146	\$92,935	\$ 165,131	2,369,422	\$(48,786)	\$(3,586 )	\$ 1,461	\$ 207,301
Net income	–	–	–	33,575	–	–	–	274	33,849
Activity under stock plans	–	–	395	–	(133,411 )	2,756	–	–	3,151
Tax benefits related to employees' and directors' stock plans	–	–	371	–	–	–	–	–	371
Purchases of Company common stock	–	–	–	–	747,706	(16,088)	–	–	(16,088 )
Dividend paid to noncontrolling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(579 )	(579 )
Other comprehensive items	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,369 )	(6 )	(4,375 )
Balance at December 31, 2011	14,624,159	\$ 146	\$93,701	\$ 198,706	2,983,717	\$(62,118)	\$(7,955 )	\$ 1,150	\$ 223,630
Net income	–	–	–	31,623	–	–	–	198	31,821
Activity under stock plans	–	–	1,615	–	(123,752 )	2,584	–	–	4,199
Tax benefits related to employees' and directors' stock plans	–	–	132	–	–	–	–	–	132
Purchases of Company common stock	–	–	–	–	633,581	(14,491)	–	–	(14,491 )
	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,640	36	4,676

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Other comprehensive items									
Balance at December 29, 2012	14,624,159	\$ 146	\$95,448	\$230,329	3,493,546	\$(74,025)	\$(3,315 )	\$ 1,384	\$ 249,967
Net income	–	–	–	23,419	–	–	–	229	23,648
Dividends declared	–	–	–	(5,578 )	–	–	–	–	(5,578 )
Dividend paid to noncontrolling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(731 )	(731 )
Activity under stock plans	–	–	1,010	–	(143,804 )	3,053	–	–	4,063
Tax benefits related to employees' and directors' stock plans	–	–	351	–	–	–	–	–	351
Purchases of Company common stock	–	–	–	–	175,000	(5,367 )	–	–	(5,367 )
Other comprehensive items	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,025	43	4,068
Balance at December 28, 2013	14,624,159	\$ 146	\$96,809	\$248,170	3,524,742	\$(76,339)	\$ 710	\$ 925	\$ 270,421

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

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Kadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### Nature of Operations

Kadant Inc. was incorporated in Delaware in November 1991 and currently trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "KAI."

Kadant Inc. and its subsidiaries' (collectively, the Company) continuing operations include two reportable operating segments, Papermaking Systems and Wood Processing Systems, and a separate product line, Fiber-based Products. Through its Papermaking Systems segment, the Company develops, manufactures, and markets a range of equipment and products primarily for the global papermaking and paper recycling and process industries. The Company's principal products in this segment include custom-engineered stock-preparation systems and equipment for the preparation of wastepaper for conversion into recycled paper; fluid-handling systems used primarily in the dryer section of the papermaking process and during the production of corrugated boxboard, metals, plastics, rubber, textiles, chemicals, and food; doctoring systems and equipment and related consumables important to the efficient operation of paper machines; and cleaning and filtration systems essential for draining, purifying, and recycling process water and cleaning paper machine fabrics and rolls.

Through its Wood Processing Systems segment, the Company designs and manufactures stranders and related equipment used in the production of oriented strand board (OSB), an engineered wood panel product used primarily in home construction. This segment also supplies debarking and wood chipping equipment used in the forest products and the pulp and paper industries.

Through its Fiber-based Products business, the Company manufactures and sells granules derived from papermaking byproducts primarily for use as agricultural carriers and for home lawn and garden applications, as well as for oil and grease absorption.

### Discontinued Operation

In 2005, the Company's Kadant Composites LLC subsidiary (Composites LLC) sold substantially all of its assets to a third party. Under the terms of the asset purchase agreement, Composites LLC retained certain liabilities associated with the operation of the business prior to the sale, including the warranty obligations associated with products manufactured prior to the sale date. All activity related to this business is classified in the results of the discontinued operation in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

On October 24, 2011, the Company, Composites LLC, and other co-defendants entered into an agreement to settle a nationwide class action lawsuit related to allegedly defective composites decking building products manufactured by Composites LLC between April 2002 and October 2003. In 2012, the Company paid \$647,000 in approved claims under the class action settlement.

### Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of its wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

### Fiscal Year

The Company has adopted a fiscal year ending on the Saturday nearest to December 31. References to 2013, 2012, and 2011 are for the fiscal years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011, respectively.

### Use of Estimates and Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of

revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

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Kadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Critical accounting policies are defined as those that entail significant judgments and estimates, and could potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. The Company believes that the most critical accounting policies upon which its financial position depends, and which involve the most complex or subjective decisions or assessments, concern revenue recognition and accounts receivable, warranty obligations, income taxes, the valuation of goodwill and intangible assets, inventories, and pension obligations. A discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies is included in Notes 1 and 3.

Although the Company makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of the estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements or in the application of accounting policies, if business conditions were different, or if the Company used different estimates and assumptions, it is possible that materially different amounts could be reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable

The Company recognizes revenue under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 605, "Revenue Recognition," (ASC 605) when the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or service has been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. When the terms of the sale include customer acceptance provisions, and compliance with those provisions cannot be demonstrated until customer acceptance, revenues are recognized upon such acceptance. The Company includes in revenue amounts invoiced for shipping and handling with the corresponding costs reflected in cost of revenues. Provisions for discounts, warranties, returns and other adjustments are provided for in the period in which the related sales are recorded.

Most of the Company's revenue is recognized in accordance with the accounting policies in the preceding paragraph. However, when a sale arrangement involves multiple elements, such as equipment and installation, the Company considers the guidance in ASC 605. Such transactions are evaluated to determine whether the deliverables in the arrangement represent separate units of accounting based on the following criteria: the delivered item has value to the customer on a stand-alone basis, and if the contract includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item is considered probable and substantially under the control of the Company. Revenue is allocated to each unit of accounting or element based on relative selling prices. The Company determines relative selling prices by using either vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) if that exists, or third-party evidence of selling price. When neither VSOE or third-party evidence of selling price exists for a deliverable, the Company uses its best estimate of the selling price for that deliverable. In cases in which elements cannot be treated as separate units of accounting, the elements are combined into a single unit of accounting for revenue recognition purposes.

In addition, revenues and profits on certain long-term contracts are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method or the completed contract method of accounting pursuant to ASC 605. Revenues recorded under the percentage-of-completion method were \$19,758,000 in 2013, \$42,190,000 in 2012, and \$29,207,000 in 2011. The percentage of completion is determined by comparing the actual costs incurred to date to an estimate of total costs to be incurred on each contract. If a loss is indicated on any contract in process, a provision is made currently for the entire estimated loss. The Company's contracts generally provide for billing of customers upon the attainment of certain milestones specified in each contract. Revenues earned on contracts in process in excess of billings are classified as unbilled contract costs and fees, and amounts billed in excess of revenues earned are classified as billings in excess of contract costs and fees, which are included in other current liabilities in the accompanying balance sheet. There are no significant amounts included in the accompanying balance sheet that are not expected to be recovered from existing contracts at current contract values, or that are not expected to be collected within one year, including amounts that are billed but not paid under retainage provisions. For long-term contracts that do not meet the criteria under ASC 605-35 to be accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method, the Company recognizes revenue

using the completed contract method. When using the completed contract method, the Company recognizes revenue when the contract has been substantially completed, the product has been delivered, and, if applicable, the customer acceptance criteria have been met.

Accounts receivable are recorded at invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The Company exercises judgment in determining its allowance for bad debts, which is based on its historical collection experience, current trends, credit policies, specific customer collection issues, and accounts receivable aging categories. In determining this allowance, the Company looks at historical writeoffs of its receivables. The Company also looks at current trends in the credit quality of its customer base as well as changes in its credit policies. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and adjusts credit limits based upon payment history and each customer's current creditworthiness. The Company continuously monitors collections and payments from its customers. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when the Company believes it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. In some instances, the Company utilizes letters of credit as a way to mitigate its credit exposure.

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Kadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company's Chinese subsidiaries may receive banker's acceptance drafts from customers as payment for their trade accounts receivable. The banker's acceptance drafts are non-interest bearing and mature within six months of the origination date. The Company has the ability to sell the drafts at a discount or transfer the drafts in settlement of current accounts payable prior to the scheduled maturity date. These drafts, which totaled \$10,765,000 and \$9,794,000 at year-end 2013 and year-end 2012, respectively, are reflected in accounts receivable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet until the subsidiary discounts or transfers the banker's acceptance drafts in settlement of current accounts payable prior to maturity or obtains cash payment on the scheduled maturity date.

## Warranty Obligations

The Company provides for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time of sale based on the actual historical occurrence rates and repair costs. The Company typically negotiates the terms regarding warranty coverage and length of warranty depending on the products and applications. While the Company engages in extensive product quality programs and processes, the Company's warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates, repair costs, service delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure, and supplier warranties on parts delivered to the Company. Should actual product failure rates, repair costs, service delivery costs, or supplier warranties on parts differ from the Company's estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required.

The changes in the carrying amount of accrued warranty costs are as follows:

(In thousands)	2013	2012
Balance at Beginning of Year	\$4,462	\$4,129
Provision charged to income	1,565	1,775
Usage	(2,114)	(1,544)
Acquired	567	–
Currency translation	91	102
Balance at End of Year	\$4,571	\$4,462

## Income Taxes

In accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes," (ASC 740), the Company recognizes deferred income taxes based on the expected future tax consequences of differences between the financial statement basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, calculated using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which these differences are expected to reverse. A tax valuation allowance is established, as needed, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. In the period in which it becomes more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized, the valuation allowance will be adjusted.

It is the Company's policy to provide for uncertain tax positions and the related interest and penalties based upon management's assessment of whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes. At December 28, 2013, the Company believes that it has appropriately accounted for any liability for unrecognized tax benefits. To the extent the Company prevails in matters for which a liability for an unrecognized tax benefit is established, the statute of limitations expires for a tax jurisdiction year, or the Company is required to pay amounts in excess of the liability, its effective tax rate in a given financial statement period may be affected.

## Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share has been computed by dividing net income attributable to Kadant by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share was computed using the treasury stock method assuming the effect of all potentially dilutive securities, including stock options, restricted stock units and employee stock purchase plan shares, as well as their related tax effects.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

At year-end 2013 and 2012, the Company's cash equivalents included investments in money market funds and other marketable securities, which had maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase. The carrying amounts of cash equivalents approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

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Kadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

## Restricted Cash

At year-end 2013, the Company had approximately \$168,000 of restricted cash. This cash serves as collateral for bank guarantees primarily associated with providing assurance to customers that the Company will fulfill certain customer obligations entered into in the normal course of business. All of the bank guarantees will expire in 2014.

## Supplemental Cash Flow Information

(In thousands)	2013	2012	2011
Cash Paid for Interest	\$961	\$856	\$1,106
Cash Paid for Income Taxes	\$8,375	\$9,326	\$6,677
Non-Cash Investing Activities:			
Fair Value of Assets Acquired	\$88,398	\$—	\$21,808
Cash Paid for Acquired Businesses	(67,453)	—	(16,104)
Liabilities Assumed of Acquired Businesses	\$20,945	\$—	\$5,704
Non-Cash Financing Activities:			
Issuance of Company Common Stock	\$2,677	\$2,106	\$2,296
Dividends Declared but Unpaid	\$1,389	\$—	\$—

## Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (on a first-in, first-out; or weighted average basis) or market value and include materials, labor, and manufacturing overhead. The Company periodically reviews its quantities of inventories on hand and compares these amounts to the expected usage of each particular product or product line. The Company records as a charge to cost of revenues any amounts required to reduce the carrying value of inventories to net realizable value.

The components of inventories are as follows:

(In thousands)	2013	2012
Raw Materials and Supplies	\$20,836	\$19,561
Work in Process	21,051	8,371
Finished Goods (includes \$2,941 and \$2,310 at customer locations)	20,918	14,145
	\$62,805	\$42,077

## Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost. The costs of additions and improvements are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. The Company provides for depreciation and amortization primarily using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the property as follows: buildings, 10 to 40 years; machinery and equipment, 2 to 10 years; and leasehold improvements, the shorter of the term of the lease or the life of the asset.

Property, plant, and equipment consist of the following:

(In thousands)	2013	2012
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Land	\$4,797	\$3,968
Buildings	38,363	36,823
Machinery, Equipment, and Leasehold Improvements	74,837	68,255
	117,997	109,046
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	73,112	69,878
	\$44,885	\$39,168

Depreciation and amortization expense related to property, plant, and equipment was \$5,088,000, \$5,015,000, and \$4,953,000 in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

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Kadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

## Intangible Assets

Intangible assets in the accompanying balance sheet include the costs of acquired intellectual property, tradenames, patents, customer relationships, non-compete agreements and other specifically identifiable intangible assets. An intangible asset of \$8,100,000 associated with the acquisition of the Johnson tradename as part of the Company's acquisition of The Johnson Corporation in 2005 has an indefinite life and is not being amortized. The remaining intangible assets have been amortized as the underlying economic benefits are realized with a weighted-average amortization period of 11 years. The intangible asset lives have been determined based on the anticipated period over which the Company will derive future cash flow benefits from the intangible assets. The Company has considered the effects of legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, and other economic factors in determining these useful lives.

Acquired intangible assets are as follows:

(In thousands)	Gross	Currency Translation	Accumulated Amortization	Net
December 28, 2013				
Customer relationships	\$37,964	\$ 1,074	\$ (11,446 )	\$27,592
Intellectual property	20,350	(225 )	(12,276 )	7,849
Tradenames	10,198	(60 )	(252 )	9,886
Non-compete agreements	3,388	(10 )	(3,203 )	175
Distribution network	2,400	–	(1,238 )	1,162
Licensing agreements	400	–	(173 )	227
Other	2,809	(65 )	(1,785 )	959
	\$77,509	\$ 714	\$ (30,373 )	\$47,850
December 29, 2012				
Customer relationships	\$19,054	\$ 1,433	\$ (9,825 )	\$10,662
Intellectual property	15,690	(60 )	(10,838 )	4,792
Tradenames	8,879	(30 )	(125 )	8,724
Non-compete agreements	3,362	(9 )	(3,159 )	194
Distribution network	2,400	–	(1,094 )	1,306
Licensing agreements	400	–	(153 )	247
Other	689	(27 )	(492 )	170
	\$50,474	\$ 1,307	\$ (25,686 )	\$26,095

Amortization of acquired intangible assets was \$4,687,000 in 2013, \$3,369,000 in 2012, and \$2,983,000 in 2011. The estimated future amortization expense of acquired intangible assets is \$5,513,000 in 2014; \$4,588,000 in 2015; \$4,296,000 in 2016; \$4,058,000 in 2017; \$3,979,000 in 2018; and \$17,316,000 in the aggregate thereafter.

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Kadant Inc. 2013 Financial Statements

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

## Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by segment are as follows:

(In thousands)	Papermaking Systems Segment	Wood Processing Systems Segment	Total
<u>Balance as of December 31, 2011:</u>			
Gross Balance	\$ 191,468	\$ –	\$ 191,468
Accumulated Impairment Losses	(85,509 )	–	(85,509 )
Net Balance	105,959	–	105,959
Increase due to acquisitions	–	–	–
Currency translation adjustment	1,988	–	1,988
Total 2012 Adjustments	1,988	–	1,988
<u>Balance at December 29, 2012:</u>			
Gross Balance	193,456	–	193,456
Accumulated Impairment Losses	(85,509 )	–	(85,509 )
Net Balance	107,947	–	107,947
Increase due to acquisitions	2,545	21,480	24,025
Currency translation adjustment	338	(395 )	(57 )
Total 2013 Adjustments	2,883	21,085	