

FULLER H B CO
Form 10-K
January 24, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-09225

H.B. FULLER COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota
(State or other jurisdiction of

incorporation or organization)

1200 Willow Lake Boulevard, St. Paul, Minnesota
(Address of principal executive offices)

41-0268370
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

55110-5101
(Zip Code)

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Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (651) 236-5900

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

| Title of each class | Name of each exchange on which registered |
|--|---|
| Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share | New York Stock Exchange |
| Preferred Stock Purchase Rights | 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

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 registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to the 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. (Check one):

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 Act). Yes No

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The aggregate market value of the Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share, held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 1, 2013 was approximately \$1,997,716,603 (based on the closing price of such stock as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange of \$41.57 on such date).

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share, was 50,255,229 as of January 9, 2014.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates information by reference to portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 10, 2014.

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H.B. FULLER COMPANY

2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K

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PART I

Item 1. Business

H.B. Fuller Company was founded in 1887 and incorporated as a Minnesota corporation in 1915. Our stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the ticker symbol FUL. As used herein, H.B. Fuller, we, us, our, management or company includes H.B. Fuller subsidiaries unless otherwise indicated.

We are a leading worldwide formulator, manufacturer and marketer of adhesives, sealants and other specialty chemical products. Sales operations span 40 countries in North America, Europe, Latin America, the Asia Pacific region, India, the Middle East and Africa. Industrial adhesives represent our core product offering. Customers use our adhesives products in manufacturing common consumer and industrial goods, including food and beverage containers, disposable diapers, windows, doors, flooring, appliances, sportswear, footwear, multi-wall bags, water filtration products, insulation, textiles and electronics. Our adhesives help improve the performance of our customers' products or improve their manufacturing processes. We also provide our customers with technical support and unique solutions designed to address their specific needs. We have established a variety of product offerings for residential construction markets, such as tile-setting adhesives, grout, sealants and related products. These products are sold primarily in our Construction Products operating segment.

Recent Acquisitions and Divestitures

On June 6, 2013 we acquired Plexbond Quimica, S.A., a provider of chemical urethane adhesives and polyurethane resins, based in Curitiba, Brazil for \$10.2 million. The acquisition enhanced our position in the South American adhesives industry.

On March 5, 2012 we acquired the global industrial adhesives and synthetic polymers business of Forbo Holding AG for 368.5 million Swiss francs or \$403.1 million. We acquired the Forbo Group subsidiaries that operate the industrial adhesives business and directly purchased certain assets used in the industrial adhesives business that were not owned by the former Forbo Group subsidiaries on a cash-free and debt-free basis. The Forbo industrial adhesives business acquired is known for the breadth of its product line in all of our core markets, particularly packaging and durable assembly. The acquisition provided us added product technology, people and skills that have enhanced the competitiveness of our business.

On August 6, 2012 we sold our Central America Paints business for cash proceeds of \$118.5 million and recorded a gain of \$66.2 million (\$51.1 million, net of tax). Prior periods have been restated for the removal of our Latin America Paints operating segment which is now considered discontinued operations.

Operating Segment Information

Following a change in our management reporting structure in the fourth quarter of 2013 we manage our business in four operating segments Americas Adhesives, Construction Products, EIMEA (Europe, India, Middle East and Africa) and Asia Pacific. Prior to this change we had five operating segments North America Adhesives, Construction Products, EIMEA, Latin America Adhesives and Asia Pacific. Prior periods have been restated to reflect our new reporting structure. As a percentage of total net revenue by operating segment, the Americas Adhesives was 44

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percent, Construction Products 8 percent, EIMEA 36 percent and Asia Pacific 12 percent.

Our Americas Adhesives, EIMEA and Asia Pacific operating segments produce and supply industrial adhesives products for applications in various markets including assembly (appliances, filters, construction, electronics, etc.), packaging (food and beverage containers, flexible packaging, consumer goods, package integrity and re-enforcement, durable and non-durable goods, etc.), converting (corrugation, tape and label, paper converting, envelopes, books, multi-wall bags, sacks, tissue and towel), nonwoven and hygiene (disposable diapers, feminine care and medical garments), performance wood (windows, doors, wood flooring) and textile (footwear, sportswear, etc.).

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The Americas Adhesives operating segment includes a full range of specialty adhesives such as thermoplastic, thermoset, reactive, water-based and solvent-based products. Sales are made primarily through a direct sales force with a smaller portion of sales through distributors.

The EIMEA operating segment is comprised of an adhesives component with the same range of products as the Americas Adhesives operating segment. EIMEA adhesives sales are made through both a direct sales force and distributors.

The Asia Pacific operating segment is similar to that of the Americas Adhesives operating segment, with one exception. The Asia Pacific operating segment also includes caulks and sealants for the consumer market and professional trade, sold through retailers, primarily in Australia. Other adhesives sales are made through a direct sales force and distributors.

The Construction Products operating segment includes products used for tile setting (adhesives, grouts, mortars, sealers, levelers, etc.), heating, ventilation and air conditioning and insulation applications (duct sealants, weather barriers and fungicidal coatings, block fillers, etc.). Construction Product sales are made primarily through distributors and to a lesser extent big box retailers and a direct sales force.

Financial information with respect to our operating segments and geographic areas is set forth in Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-U.S. Operations

The principal markets, products and methods of distribution outside the United States vary with each of our regional operations generally maintaining integrated business units that contain dedicated supplier networks, manufacturing, logistics and sales organizations. The vast majority of the products sold within any region are produced within the region, and the respective regions do not import significant amounts of product from other regions. At the end of 2013, we had sales offices and manufacturing plants in 20 countries outside the United States and satellite sales offices in another 19 countries.

We have detailed Code of Conduct policies that we apply across all of our operations around the world. This set of policies represents a set of common values that apply to all employees and all of our business dealings. We have adopted policies and processes, and conduct employee training, all of which are intended to ensure compliance with various economic sanctions and export controls, including the regulations of the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). We do not conduct any business in countries that are subject to U.S. economic sanctions such as Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Sudan and Syria, whether through subsidiaries, joint ventures or other direct or indirect arrangements, nor do we have any assets, employees or operations in these countries.

Competition

Many of our markets are highly competitive. However, we compete effectively due to the quality and breadth of our adhesives, sealants and specialty chemical portfolio and the experience and expertise of our commercial organizations. Within the adhesives and other specialty chemical markets, we believe few suppliers have comparable global reach and corresponding ability to deliver quality and consistency to

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multinational customers. Our competition is made up generally of two types of companies: (1) similar multinational suppliers and (2) regional or specialty suppliers that typically compete in only one region or within a narrow geographic area within a region. The multinational competitors typically maintain a broad product offering and range of technology, while regional or specialty companies tend to have limited or more focused product ranges and technology.

Principal competitive factors in the sale of adhesives and other specialty chemicals are product performance, supply assurance, technical service, quality, price and customer service.

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Customers

We have cultivated strong, integrated relationships with a diverse set of customers worldwide. Our customers are among the technology and market leaders in consumer goods, construction, and industrial markets. We pride ourselves on long-term, collaborative customer relationships and a diverse portfolio of customers in which no single customer accounted for more than 10 percent of consolidated net revenue.

Our leading customers include manufacturers of food and beverages, hygiene products, clothing, major appliances, electronics, filters, construction materials, wood flooring, furniture, cabinetry, windows, doors, tissue and towel, corrugation, tube winding, packaging, labels and tapes.

Our products are delivered directly to customers primarily from our manufacturing plants, with additional deliveries made through distributors and retailers.

Backlog

No significant backlog of unfilled orders existed at November 30, 2013 or December 1, 2012.

Raw Materials

We use several principal raw materials in our manufacturing processes, including tackifying resins, polymers, synthetic rubbers, vinyl acetate monomer and plasticizers. We generally avoid sole source supplier arrangements for raw materials.

The majority of our raw materials are petroleum/natural gas based derivatives. Under normal conditions, raw materials are available on the open market. Prices and availability are subject to supply and demand market mechanisms. Raw material costs are primarily determined by the balance of supply against the aggregate demand from the adhesives industry and other industries that use the same raw material streams. The cost of crude oil and natural gas, the primary feedstocks for our raw materials, can also impact the cost of our raw materials.

Patents, Trademarks and Licenses

Much of the technology we use in our products and manufacturing processes is available in the public domain. For technology not available in the public domain, we rely on trade secrets and patents when appropriate to protect our competitive position. We also license some patented technology from other sources. Our business is not materially dependent upon licenses or similar rights or on any single patent or group of related patents.

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We enter into agreements with many employees to protect rights to technology and intellectual property. Confidentiality commitments also are routinely obtained from customers, suppliers and others to safeguard proprietary information.

We own numerous trademarks and service marks in various countries. Trademarks, such as H.B. Fuller[®], Swift[®], Advantra[®], Clarity[®], Sesame[®], TEC[®], Plasticola[®], Foster[®], Rakoll[®], Rapidex[®], Full-Care[™], Liquamelt[®], Thermonex[®] and Tile-Perfect[®] are important in marketing products. Many of our trademarks and service marks are registered. U.S. trademark registrations are for a term of ten years and are renewable every ten years as long as the trademarks are used in the regular course of trade.

Research and Development

Our investment in research and development creates new and innovative adhesive technology platforms, enhances product performance, ensures a competitive cost structure and leverages available raw materials. New product development is a key research and development outcome, providing higher-value solutions to existing customers or meeting new customers' needs. Projects are developed in local laboratories in each region, where we understand our customer base the best. Platform developments are coordinated globally through our network of laboratories.

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Through designing and developing new polymers and new formulations, we expect to continue to grow in our current markets. We also develop new applications for existing products and technologies, and improve manufacturing processes to enhance productivity and product quality. Research and development efforts are closely aligned to customer needs, but we do not engage in customer sponsored activities. We foster open innovation, seek supplier-driven new technology and use relationships with academic and other institutions to enhance our capabilities.

Research and development expenses were \$24.6 million, \$21.3 million and \$20.8 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Research and development costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Environmental, Health and Safety

We comply with applicable regulations relating to environmental protection and workers' safety. This includes regular review of and upgrades to environmental, health and safety policies, practices and procedures as well as improved production methods to minimize our facilities' outgoing waste, based on evolving societal standards and increased environmental understanding.

Environmental expenditures to comply with environmental regulations over the next two years are estimated to be approximately \$12.5 million, including approximately \$1.3 million of capital expenditures. See additional disclosure under Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Seasonality

Our Americas Adhesives, Construction Products and EIMEA operating segments have historically had lower net revenue in winter months, which is primarily our first fiscal quarter, partially due to the seasonal decline in construction activities. There also are many international holidays in our first quarter, reducing available shipping days.

Employees

Approximately 3,700 individuals were employed on November 30, 2013, of which approximately 1,400 were in the United States.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table shows the name, age and business experience for the past five years of the executive officers as of January 10, 2014. Unless otherwise noted, the positions described are positions with the company or its subsidiaries.

| Name | Age | Positions | Period Served |
|-------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
|-------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|

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| | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|-----------------------------|
| James J. Owens | 49 | President and Chief Executive Officer | November 2010-Present |
| | | Senior Vice President, Americas | January 2010-November 2010 |
| | | Senior Vice President, North America | September 2008-January 2010 |
| James R. Giertz | 56 | Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer | October 2013-Present |
| | | Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer | March 2008-October 2013 |
| Kevin M. Gilligan | 47 | Vice President, Global Operations | December 2011-Present |
| | | Vice President, Asia Pacific | March 2007-November 2011 |

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| Name | Age | Positions | Period Served |
|--------------------|------------|--|----------------------------|
| Traci L. Jensen | 47 | Senior Vice President, Americas Adhesives | January 2013-Present |
| | | Vice President, Americas Adhesives | November 2011-January 2013 |
| | | Vice President, North America | 2010-2011 |
| | | President and General Manager, Global Adalis | 2009-2010 |
| | | European Business Director, Packaging and Converting Adhesives, National Starch & Chemical Company (manufacturer of adhesives, sealants, specialty synthetic polymers and industrial starches) | 2006-2008 |
| Timothy J. Keenan | 56 | Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary | December 2006-Present |
| Steven Kenny | 52 | Senior Vice President, Europe, India, Middle East and Africa (EIMEA) | October 2009-Present |
| | | President, Specialty Packaging Division, Pregis Corporation (international manufacturer, marketer, and supplier of protective packaging products and specialty packaging solutions) | August 2008-September 2009 |
| Ann B. Parriott | 55 | Vice President, Human Resources | January 2006-Present |
| Patrick J. Trippel | 54 | Senior Vice President, Market Development | April 2013-Present |
| | | Senior Vice President, Construction Materials | April 2011-April 2013 |
| | | Senior Vice President and General Manager, Global General Industries, Henkel Corporation (global manufacturer of adhesives, sealants and surface treatments) | 2009-2011 |
| | | President and General Manager, Global Electronic Materials, Henkel Corporation | 2002-2009 |

The Board of Directors elects the executive officers annually.

Available Information

For more information about us, visit our website at: www.hbfuller.com.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) via EDGAR. Our SEC filings are available free of charge to the public at our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they have been filed with or furnished to the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

As a global manufacturer of adhesives, sealants and other specialty chemical products, we operate in a business environment that is subject to various risks and uncertainties. Below are the most significant factors that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Adverse conditions in the global economy could negatively impact our customers and therefore our financial results.

An economic downturn in the businesses or geographic areas in which we sell our products could reduce demand for these products and result in a decrease in sales volume that could have a negative impact on our results of operations. Product demand often depends on end-use markets. Economic conditions that reduce consumer

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confidence or discretionary spending may reduce product demand. Challenging economic conditions may also impair the ability of customers to pay for products they have purchased, and as a result, our reserves for doubtful accounts and write-offs of accounts receivable may increase.

Increases in prices and declines in the availability of raw materials could negatively impact our financial results.

Raw materials needed to manufacture products are obtained from a number of suppliers and many of the raw materials are petroleum-based derivatives, minerals and metals. Under normal market conditions, these raw materials are generally available on the open market from a variety of producers. While alternate supplies of most key raw materials are available, supplier production outages may lead to strained supply-demand situations for certain raw materials. The substitution of key raw materials requires us to identify new supply sources, reformulate, retest and may require seeking re-approval from our customers using those products. From time to time, the prices and availability of these raw materials may fluctuate, which could impair our ability to procure necessary materials, or increase the cost of manufacturing products. If the prices of raw materials increase in a short period of time, we may be unable to pass these increases on to our customers in a timely manner and could experience reductions to our profit margins.

Uncertainties in foreign political and economic conditions and fluctuations in foreign currency may adversely affect our results.

Approximately 56 percent, or \$1,150 million, of our net revenue was generated outside the United States in 2013. International operations could be adversely affected by changes in political and economic conditions, trade protection measures, restrictions on repatriation of earnings, differing intellectual property rights and changes in regulatory requirements that restrict the sales of products or increase costs. Also, fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and other currencies could potentially result in increases or decreases in earnings and may adversely affect the value of our assets outside the United States. Although we utilize risk management tools, including hedging, as appropriate, to mitigate market fluctuations in foreign currencies, any changes in strategy in regard to risk management tools can also affect sales revenue, expenses and results of operations and there can be no assurance that such measures will result in cost savings or that all market fluctuation exposure will be eliminated.

We experience substantial competition in each of the operating segments and geographic areas in which we operate.

Our wide variety of products are sold in numerous markets, each of which is highly competitive. Our competitive position in markets is, in part, subject to external factors. For example, supply and demand for certain of our products is driven by end-use markets and worldwide capacities which, in turn, impact demand for and pricing of our products. Many of our direct competitors are part of large multinational companies and may have more resources than we do. Any increase in competition may result in lost market share or reduced prices, which could result in reduced profit margins. This may impair the ability to grow or even to maintain current levels of revenues and earnings. While we have an extensive customer base, loss of certain top customers could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations until such business is replaced, and no assurances can be made that we would be able to regain or replace any lost customers.

Failure to develop new products and protect our intellectual property could negatively impact our future performance and growth.

Ongoing innovation and product development are important factors in our competitiveness. Failure to create new products and generate new ideas could negatively impact our ability to grow and deliver strong financial results. We continually apply for and obtain U.S. and foreign patents to protect the results of our research for use in our operations and licensing. We are party to a substantial number of patent licenses and

other technology

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agreements. We rely on patents, confidentiality agreements and internal security measures to protect our intellectual property. Failure to protect this intellectual property could negatively affect our future performance and growth.

We may be required to record impairment charges on our long-lived assets.

Weak demand may cause underutilization of our manufacturing capacity or elimination of product lines; contract terminations or customer shutdowns may force sale or abandonment of facilities and equipment; or other events associated with weak economic conditions or specific product or customer events may require us to record an impairment on tangible assets, such as facilities and equipment, as well as intangible assets, such as intellectual property or goodwill, which would have a negative impact on our financial results.

We have lawsuits and claims against us with uncertain outcomes.

Our operations from time to time are parties to or targets of lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including product liability, personal injury, asbestos, patent and intellectual property, commercial, contract, environmental, antitrust, health and safety, and employment matters, which are handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. The results of any future litigation or settlement of such lawsuits and claims are inherently unpredictable, but such outcomes could be adverse and material in amount. See Item 3. Legal Proceedings for a discussion of current litigation.

Costs and expenses resulting from compliance with environmental laws and regulations may negatively impact our operations and financial results.

We are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations that impose various environmental controls on us or otherwise relate to environmental protection, the sale and export of certain chemicals or hazardous materials, and various health and safety matters. The costs of complying with these laws and regulations can be significant and may increase as applicable requirements and their enforcement become more stringent and new rules are implemented. Adverse developments and/or periodic settlements could negatively impact our results of operations and cash flows. See Item 3. Legal Proceedings for a discussion of current environmental matters.

Distressed financial markets may result in dramatic deflation of asset valuations and a general disruption in capital markets.

Adverse equity market conditions and volatility in the credit markets could have a negative impact on the value of our pension trust assets and our future estimated pension liabilities, and other post-retirement benefit plans. In addition, we could be required to provide increased pension plan funding. As a result, our financial results could be negatively impacted. Reduced access to capital markets may affect our ability to invest in strategic growth initiatives such as acquisitions. In addition, the reduced credit availability could limit our customers' ability to invest in their businesses, refinance maturing debt obligations, or meet their ongoing working capital needs. If these customers do not have sufficient access to the financial markets, demand for our products may decline.

Catastrophic events could disrupt our operations or the operations of our suppliers or customers, having a negative impact on our financial results.

Unexpected events, including natural disasters and severe weather events, fires or explosions at our facilities or those of our suppliers, acts of war or terrorism, supply disruptions or breaches of security of our information technology systems could increase the cost of doing business or otherwise harm our operations, our customers and our suppliers. Such events could reduce demand for our products or make it difficult or impossible for us to receive raw materials from suppliers and deliver products to our customers.

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A failure in our information technology systems could negatively impact our business.

We rely on information technology to record and process transactions, manage our business and maintain the financial accuracy of our records. Our computer systems are subject to damage or interruption from various sources, including power outages, computer and telecommunications failures, computer viruses, security breaches, vandalism, catastrophic events and human error. Interruptions of our computer systems could disrupt our business and could result in the loss of business and cause us to incur additional expense.

We are in the process of implementing a global Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system that will upgrade and standardize our information system. The implementation is expected to occur in phases over the next several years. Any delays or other failure to achieve our implementation goals may adversely impact our financial results. In addition, the failure to either deliver the application on time or anticipate the necessary readiness and training needs could lead to business disruption and loss of business. Failure or abandonment of any part of the ERP system could result in a write-off of part or all of the costs that have been capitalized on the project.

The inability to attract and retain qualified personnel could adversely impact our business.

Sustaining and growing our business depends on the recruitment, development and retention of qualified employees. The inability to recruit and retain key personnel or the unexpected loss of key personnel may adversely affect our operations.

The acquisition of the global industrial adhesives business of Forbo Group may present certain risks to our business and operations.

Certain integration risks continue to exist with respect to this acquisition, including the integration of manufacturing networks in our EIMEA operating segment. A failure to successfully integrate the manufacturing network could result in our existing business, our results of operations and our cash flows being adversely affected.

The inability to make or effectively integrate future acquisitions may affect our results.

As part of our growth strategy, we intend to pursue additional acquisitions of complementary businesses or products and joint ventures. The ability to grow through acquisitions or joint ventures depends upon our ability to identify, negotiate, complete and integrate suitable acquisitions or joint venture arrangements. If we fail to successfully integrate acquisitions into our existing business, our results of operations and our cash flows could be adversely affected.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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Principal executive offices and central research facilities are located in the St. Paul, Minnesota area. These facilities are company-owned and contain 247,630 square feet. Manufacturing operations are carried out at 19 plants located throughout the United States and at 25 plants located in 20 other countries. In addition, numerous sales and service offices are located throughout the world. We believe that the properties owned or leased are suitable and adequate for our business. Operating capacity varies by product line, but additional production capacity is available for most product lines by increasing the number of shifts worked. The following is a list of our manufacturing plants as of November 30, 2013 (each of the listed properties are owned by us, unless otherwise specified):

| Region | Manufacturing Sq Ft |
|---|------------------------|
| Americas Adhesives | |
| California - Roseville | 82,202 |
| Georgia - Covington | 72,000 |
| - Norcross ¹ | 12,779 |
| - Tucker | 69,000 |
| Illinois - Morris ¹ | 31,200 |
| - Seneca | 24,621 |
| Kentucky - Paducah | 252,500 |
| Michigan - Grand Rapids | 65,689 |
| Minnesota - Fridley | 15,850 |
| - Vadnais Heights | 53,145 |
| Ohio - Blue Ash | 102,000 |
| Oregon - Eugene ² | 37,200 |
| Tennessee - Jackson ² | 53,000 |
| Texas - Dallas ² | 5,000 |
| - Mesquite | 25,000 |
| Washington - Vancouver | 35,768 |
| Argentina - Buenos Aires | 10,367 |
| Brazil - Sorocaba, SP ² | 7,535 |
| - Curitiba ¹ | 9,896 |
| Chile - Maipu, Santiago | 64,099 |
| Colombia - Itagui, Antioquia ¹ | 7,800 |
| Costa Rica - Alajuela ² | 4,993 |
| Americas Adhesives Total | 1,041,644 |
| Construction Products | |
| Florida - Gainesville | 6,800 |
| Georgia - Dalton | 73,500 |
| Illinois - Aurora | 149,000 |
| - Palatine | 55,000 |
| New Jersey - Edison | 9,780 |
| Texas - Houston | 11,000 |
| Construction Products Total | 305,080 |
| Region | |
| Asia Pacific | |
| Australia - Dandenong South, VIC | 71,280 |
| Republic of China - Guangzhou Xiqu ¹ | 49,525 |
| -GuangzhouYonghe | 36,055 |
| -Nanjing | 8,611 |

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| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| -Shanghai ¹ | 33,307 |
| Malaysia - Selongor | 21,900 |
| Philippines - Manila | 9,295 |
| Asia Pacific Total | 229,973 |
| EIMEA | |
| Austria - Wels ¹ | 66,500 |
| Egypt - 6th of October City | 8,525 |
| Finland - Espoo | 5,575 |
| France - Blois | 48,438 |
| -Surbourg | 21,743 |
| Germany - Lueneburg | 64,249 |
| -Nienburg | 139,248 |
| -Pirmasens | 48,438 |
| Greece - Lamia | 11,560 |
| India - Pune | 38,782 |
| Italy - Borgolavezzaro | 24,219 |
| -Pianezze | 36,500 |
| Portugal - Mindelo | 90,193 |
| Spain - Vigo ² | 19,375 |
| United Kingdom - Dukinfield | 17,465 |
| -Chatteris ² | 13,678 |
| EIMEA Total | 654,488 |

1 Leased Property

2 Idle Property

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Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Environmental Matters. From time to time, we become aware of compliance matters relating to, or receive notices from, federal, state or local entities regarding possible or alleged violations of environmental, health or safety laws and regulations. We review the circumstances of each individual site, considering the number of parties involved, the level of potential liability or contribution of us relative to the other parties, the nature and magnitude of the hazardous substances involved, the method and extent of remediation, the estimated legal and consulting expense with respect to each site and the time period over which any costs would likely be incurred. Also, from time to time, we are identified as a potentially responsible party (PRP) under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and/or similar state laws that impose liability for costs relating to the clean up of contamination resulting from past spills, disposal or other release of hazardous substances. We are also subject to similar laws in some of the countries where current and former facilities are located. Our environmental, health and safety department monitors compliance with applicable laws on a global basis. To the extent we can reasonably estimate the amount of our probable liabilities for environmental matters, we establish a financial provision.

Currently we are involved in various environmental investigations, clean up activities and administrative proceedings and lawsuits. In particular, we are currently deemed a PRP in conjunction with numerous other parties, in a number of government enforcement actions associated with landfills and/or hazardous waste sites. As a PRP, we may be required to pay a share of the costs of investigation and clean up of these sites. In addition, we are engaged in environmental remediation and monitoring efforts at a number of current and former operating facilities. While uncertainties exist with respect to the amounts and timing of the ultimate environmental liabilities, based on currently available information, we have concluded that these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flow. However, adverse developments and/or periodic settlements could negatively impact the results of operations or cash flows in one or more future periods.

Other Legal Proceedings. From time to time and in the ordinary course of business, we are a party to, or a target of, lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including product liability, personal injury, contract, patent and intellectual property, environmental, health and safety, tax and employment matters. While we are unable to predict the outcome of these matters, we have concluded, based upon currently available information, that the ultimate resolution of any pending matter, individually or in the aggregate, including the asbestos litigation described in the following paragraphs, will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flow.

We have been named as a defendant in lawsuits in which plaintiffs have alleged injury due to products containing asbestos manufactured more than 30 years ago. The plaintiffs generally bring these lawsuits against multiple defendants and seek damages (both actual and punitive) in very large amounts. In many cases, plaintiffs are unable to demonstrate that they have suffered any compensable injuries or that the injuries suffered were the result of exposure to products manufactured by us. We are typically dismissed as a defendant in such cases without payment. If the plaintiff presents evidence indicating that compensable injury occurred as a result of exposure to our products, the case is generally settled for an amount that reflects the seriousness of the injury, the length, intensity and character of exposure to products containing asbestos, the number and solvency of other defendants in the case, and the jurisdiction in which the case has been brought.

A significant portion of the defense costs and settlements in asbestos-related litigation is paid by third parties, including indemnification pursuant to the provisions of a 1976 agreement under which we acquired a business from a third party. Currently, this third party is defending and paying settlement amounts, under a reservation of rights, in most of the asbestos cases tendered to the third party.

In addition to the indemnification arrangements with third parties, we have insurance policies that generally provide coverage for asbestos liabilities (including defense costs). Historically, insurers have paid a significant portion of our defense costs and settlements in asbestos-related litigation. However, certain of our insurers are

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insolvent. We have entered into cost-sharing agreements with our insurers that provide for the allocation of defense costs and under certain circumstances, settlements and judgments, in asbestos-related lawsuits. Under these agreements, we are required under certain circumstances to fund a share of settlements and judgments allocable to years in which the responsible insurer is insolvent. In addition, to delineate our rights under certain insurance policies, in October 2009, we commenced a declaratory judgment action against one of our insurers in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. Additional insurers have been brought into the action to address issues related to the scope of their coverage. We recently entered into a settlement agreement with the defendant insurers in this case that provided for the allocation of defense costs and settlements in the future. The allocation under the settlement agreement depends on the outcome of an appeal of two issues to the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

A summary of the number of and settlement amounts for asbestos-related lawsuits and claims is as follows:

| (\$ in millions) | Year Ended November 30, 2013 | Year Ended December 1, 2012 | Year Ended December 3, 2011 |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Lawsuits and claims settled | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| Settlement amounts | \$ 0.4 | \$ 0.5 | \$ 0.5 |
| Insurance payments received or expected to be received | \$ 0.3 | \$ 0.4 | \$ 0.4 |

We do not believe that it would be meaningful to disclose the aggregate number of asbestos-related lawsuits filed against us because relatively few of these lawsuits are known to involve exposure to asbestos-containing products

that we manufactured. Rather, we believe it is more meaningful to disclose the number of lawsuits that are settled and result in a payment to the plaintiff. To the extent we can reasonably estimate the amount of our probable liabilities for pending asbestos-related claims, we establish a financial provision and a corresponding receivable for insurance recoveries.

Based on currently available information, we have concluded that the resolution of any pending matter, including asbestos-related litigation, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flow. However, adverse developments and/or periodic settlements could negatively impact the results of operations or cash flows in one or more future periods.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**Part II.****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol FUL. As of January 9, 2014, there were 2,049 common shareholders of record for our common stock. The following table shows the high and low sales price per share of our stock and the dividends declared for the fiscal quarters.

| | High and Low Sales Price | | | | Dividends (Per Share) | |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | 2013 | | 2012 | | 2013 | 2012 |
| | High | Low | High | Low | | |
| First quarter | \$ 42.00 | \$ 32.13 | \$ 31.62 | \$ 21.10 | \$ 0.085 | \$ 0.075 |
| Second quarter | 42.38 | 36.44 | 33.48 | 28.96 | 0.100 | 0.085 |
| Third quarter | 42.50 | 36.45 | 31.94 | 28.11 | 0.100 | 0.085 |
| Fourth quarter | 51.66 | 37.73 | 34.52 | 29.43 | 0.100 | 0.085 |

There are no significant contractual restrictions on our ability to declare or pay dividends. We currently expect that comparable dividends on our common stock will continue to be paid in the future.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Information on our purchases of equity securities during the fourth quarter of 2013 follows:

| Period | (a) Total Number of Shares Purchased ¹ | (b) Average Price Paid per Share | (c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Plan or Program | (d) Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that may yet be Purchased Under the Plan or Program (thousands) |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| September 1, 2013 - October 5, 2013 | 125,000 | \$ 44.99 | 125,000 | \$ 74,218 |
| October 6, 2013 - November 2, 2013 | | \$ | | \$ 74,218 |
| November 3, 2013 - November 30, 2013 | 184 | \$ 51.32 | | \$ 74,218 |

¹ The total number of shares purchased relates to 184 shares withheld to satisfy the employees' withholding taxes upon vesting of restricted stock and 125,000 shares purchased under the 2010 share repurchase plan. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Table of Contents**Total Shareholder Return Graph**

The line graph below compares the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock for the last five fiscal years with cumulative total return on the S&P SmallCap 600 Index and Dow Jones U.S. Specialty Chemicals Index. This graph assumes a \$100 investment in each of H.B. Fuller, the S&P SmallCap 600 Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Specialty Chemicals Index at the close of trading on November 29, 2008, and also assumes the reinvestment of all dividends.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial data has been derived from our audited Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in the Form 10-K.

| (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts) | Fiscal Years ³ | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 ² | 2010 | 2009 |
| Net revenue | \$ 2,046,968 | \$ 1,886,239 | \$ 1,444,085 | \$ 1,256,825 | \$ 1,135,762 |
| Income from continuing operations ¹ | \$ 95,975 | \$ 68,287 | \$ 80,215 | \$ 64,293 | \$ 82,478 |
| Percent of net revenue | 4.7 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 7.3 |
| Total assets | \$ 1,873,028 | \$ 1,786,320 | \$ 1,227,709 | \$ 1,153,457 | \$ 1,100,445 |
| Long-term debt, excluding current maturities | \$ 472,315 | \$ 475,112 | \$ 179,611 | \$ 200,978 | \$ 162,713 |
| Total H.B. Fuller stockholders' equity | \$ 930,065 | \$ 778,273 | \$ 705,204 | \$ 631,934 | \$ 591,354 |
| Per Common Share: | | | | | |
| Income from continuing operations: | | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 1.92 | \$ 1.37 | \$ 1.64 | \$ 1.33 | \$ 1.71 |
| Diluted | \$ 1.87 | \$ 1.34 | \$ 1.61 | \$ 1.31 | \$ 1.68 |
| Dividends declared and paid | \$ 0.385 | \$ 0.330 | \$ 0.295 | \$ 0.278 | \$ 0.270 |
| Book value ⁴ | \$ 18.52 | \$ 15.60 | \$ 14.26 | \$ 12.85 | \$ 12.15 |
| Number of employees | 3,676 | 3,727 | 2,754 | 2,621 | 2,380 |

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- 1 2013, 2012 and 2011 include after-tax charges of \$35.3 million, \$35.4 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, related to special charges, net.
- 2 2011 contained 53 weeks
- 3 All amounts have been adjusted for discontinued operations.
- 4 Book value is calculated by dividing total H.B. Fuller stockholders' equity by the number of common stock shares outstanding as of our fiscal year end.

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

Overview

H.B. Fuller Company is a global formulator, manufacturer and marketer of adhesives and other specialty chemical products. We manage our business through four operating segments – Americas Adhesives, Construction Products, EIMEA (Europe, India, Middle East and Africa) and Asia Pacific. This represents a change from our previous structure of having five operating segments – North America Adhesives, Construction Products, EIMEA, Latin America Adhesives and Asia Pacific. This change was due to a change in our management reporting structure in the fourth quarter of 2013.

The Americas Adhesives, EIMEA and Asia Pacific operating segments manufacture and supply adhesives products in the assembly, packaging, converting, nonwoven and hygiene, performance wood, flooring, textile, flexible packaging, graphic arts, envelope and electronics markets. The Construction Products operating segment provides floor preparation, grouts and mortars for tile setting as well as sealants and related products for heating, ventilation and air conditioning installations.

We acquired the global industrial adhesives and synthetic polymers business of Forbo Holding AG on March 5, 2012. The Forbo industrial adhesives business acquired is referred to as the acquired business and the legacy H.B. Fuller business is referred to as the legacy business in the Management's Discussion and Analysis. See Item 1. Business and Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The integration of the acquired business involves a significant amount of restructuring and capital investment to optimize the new combined entity. In addition to this acquisition, we announced our intentions to take a series of actions in our existing EIMEA operating segment to improve the profitability and future growth prospects of this operating segment. We have combined these two initiatives into a single project which we refer to as the Business Integration Project.

We divested our Latin America Paints business on August 6, 2012. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification ASC 205-20, Discontinued Operations we have classified the results of this business as discontinued operations. See Item 1. Business and Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Total Company: When reviewing our financial statements, it is important to understand how certain external factors impact us. These factors include:

Changes in the prices of our raw materials that are primarily derived from refining crude oil and natural gas

Global supply of and demand for raw materials

Economic growth rates, and

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Currency exchange rates compared to the U.S. dollar

We purchase thousands of raw materials, the majority of which are petroleum/natural gas derivatives. With over 75 percent of our cost of sales accounted for by raw materials, our financial results are extremely sensitive to changing costs in this area. In addition to the impact from feedstock prices, the supply of and demand for raw materials also have a significant impact on our costs. As demand increases in high-growth areas, the supply of key raw materials may tighten, resulting in certain materials being put on allocation. Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, also can have an impact as key raw material producers are shut down for extended periods of time. We continually monitor capacity utilization figures, market supply and demand conditions, feedstock costs and inventory levels, as well as derivative and intermediate prices, which affect our raw materials.

In 2013, we generated 44 percent of our net revenue in the United States and 36 percent in EIMEA. The pace of economic growth in these areas directly impacts certain industries to which we supply products. For example, adhesives-related revenues from durable goods customers in areas such as appliances, furniture and other

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woodworking applications tend to fluctuate with the overall economic activity. In business components such as Construction Products and insulating glass, revenues tend to move with more specific economic indicators such as housing starts and other construction-related activity.

The movement of foreign currency exchange rates as compared to the U.S. dollar impacts the translation of the foreign entities' financial statements into U.S. dollars. As foreign currencies strengthen against the dollar, our revenues and costs increase as the foreign currency-denominated financial statements translate into more dollars. The fluctuations of the Euro against the U.S. dollar have the largest impact on our financial results as compared to all other currencies. In 2013, the currency fluctuations had a positive impact on net revenue of \$8.4 million as compared to 2012.

Key financial results and transactions for 2013 included the following:

Net revenue increased 8.5 percent from 2012 primarily driven by a full year of revenues from the acquired business.

Gross profit margin increased to 27.9 percent from 27.4 percent in 2012 and slightly decreased from 28.0 percent in 2011.

Cash flow generated by operating activities from continuing operations was \$132.7 million in 2013 as compared to \$108.6 million in 2012 and \$88.1 million in 2011.

We acquired Plexbond Quimica, S.A. on June 6, 2013 for \$10.2 million.

The global economic conditions were mixed in 2013. Demand in North America was generally flat with some sectors such as construction showing solid improvement. End market demand was generally soft in Europe though conditions stabilized during the year. We experienced continued growth in our Asian markets, particularly in China. Our total year organic sales growth, which we define as the combined variances from product pricing and sales volume, was 1.6 percent for 2013 compared to 2012. Benefits from the Business Integration Project, as defined below under the Special Charges, net section, contributed to a 50 basis point increase in gross profit margin compared to 2012.

In 2013 our diluted earnings per share from continuing operations was \$1.87 per share compared to \$1.34 per share in 2012 and \$1.61 per share in 2011. The higher earnings per share from continuing operations in 2013 resulted from a higher gross profit margin and lower Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) expenses as a percentage of net revenue.

Special charges, net in 2013 were \$45.1 million for costs related to the Business Integration Project. On an after-tax basis, the special charges, net resulted in a \$35.3 million negative impact on net income and a negative \$0.69 effect on diluted earnings per share. In 2012 we had special charges, net of \$52.5 million for costs related to the Business Integration Project. On an after-tax basis, the special charges, net resulted in a \$35.4 million negative impact on net income and a negative \$0.70 effect on diluted earnings per share. In 2011 we had special charges, net of \$7.5 million related to the pending acquisition of the acquired business. On an after-tax basis, this was a negative \$5.8 million impact on net income and a \$0.12 negative effect on diluted earnings per share. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Project ONE: Following the acquisition of the acquired business we formed a team to evaluate our existing information technology platforms in order to develop a more efficient infrastructure to support our integrated business in the future. As a result, our Board of Directors approved a

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multi-year project to replace and enhance our existing core information technology platforms. The scope for this project includes most of the basic transaction processing for the company including customer orders, procurement, manufacturing, and financial reporting. The project envisions harmonized business processes for all of our operating segments supported with one standard software configuration. The execution of this project, which we refer to as Project ONE, is being supported by consulting services. We expect total capital expenditures for Project ONE to be approximately \$60.0 million, of which \$22.1 million was spent through November 30, 2013. The implementation is expected to occur in phases and to be completed by the end of fiscal 2016.

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2014 Outlook: Our 2014 fiscal year represents year four of our current, transformational five-year plan. We expect to take further significant steps toward our 2015 goals in 2014. Our key long term financial objectives remain unchanged: achieve organic revenue growth between 5 and 8 percent per year, increase our Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) margin to 15 percent by 2015, grow earnings per share by 15 percent per year and increase Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) to 15 percent by 2015. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure defined on a consolidated basis as gross profit, less SG&A expense, plus depreciation expense, plus amortization expense. EBITDA excludes special charges, net. EBITDA margin is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as EBITDA divided by net revenue. ROIC is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as (gross profit less SG&A expense, less taxes at the effective tax rate plus income from equity method investments, calculated using trailing 12 month information) divided by (the sum of notes payable, current maturities of long-term debt, long-term debt, redeemable non-controlling interest and total equity).

In 2014 we expect revenue growth at the low end of our long-term growth targets of 5 to 8 percent. We expect our recent momentum in the Asia Pacific and Construction Products operating segments to lead our growth this year. We anticipate modest revenue growth in the Americas Adhesives and EIMEA operating segments, with EIMEA's revenue performance expected to improve in the second half of 2014 following the completion of our Business Integration Project. We expect our cost of raw materials in 2014 to be similar to 2013. Our gross profit margin is expected to increase in 2014, primarily driven by the cost benefits that will be realized upon the completion of the Business Integration Project in EIMEA. SG&A expenses should increase at a lower rate than the increase in net revenue. Overall, we expect our EBITDA margin to be approximately 14 percent for the full year.

Our total capital expenditures will remain at a relatively high level in 2014. Capital expenditures to fund ongoing operations will be approximately \$45.0 million. We expect capital expenditures on Project ONE to be approximately \$20.0 million and the completion of the Business Integration Project to add approximately \$40.0 million to our capital expenditure plan, bringing the total 2014 capital expenditures to approximately \$105.0 million. We expect that our 2015 capital expenditures will move toward normal levels plus any residual capital requirements for Project ONE.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Estimates: Management's discussion and analysis of our results of operations and financial condition are based upon Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We believe the critical accounting policies and areas that require the most significant judgments and estimates to be used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements are pension and other postretirement plan assumptions; goodwill impairment assessment; long-lived assets recoverability; product, environmental and other litigation liabilities; and income tax accounting.

Pension and Other Postretirement Plan Assumptions: We sponsor defined-benefit pension plans in both the U.S. and non-U.S. entities. Also in the U.S. we sponsor other postretirement plans for health care and life insurance benefits. Expenses and liabilities for the pension plans and other postretirement plans are actuarially calculated. These calculations are based on our assumptions related to the discount rate, expected return on assets, projected salary increases and health care cost trend rates. Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements includes disclosure of assumptions employed in these measurements for both the non-U.S. and U.S. plans.

The discount rate assumption is determined using an actuarial yield curve approach, which results in a discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the plan. The approach identifies a broad population of corporate bonds that meet the quality and size criteria for the particular plan. We use this approach rather than a specific index that has a certain set of bonds that may or may not be representative of the characteristics of our particular plan. A higher discount rate reduces the present value of the pension obligations. The discount rate for the U.S. pension plan was 4.77 percent at November 30, 2013, as compared to 3.83 percent at December 1, 2012 and 5.07

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percent at December 3, 2011. Net periodic pension cost for a given fiscal year is based on assumptions developed at the end of the previous fiscal year. A discount rate reduction of 0.5 percentage points at November 30, 2013 would increase U.S. pension and other postretirement plan expense approximately \$0.3 million (pre-tax) in fiscal 2014. Discount rates for non-U.S. plans are determined in a manner consistent with the U.S. plan.

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets assumption for the U.S. pension plan was 7.75 percent in 2013 compared to 8.00 percent for 2012 and 8.00 percent for 2011. Our expected long-term rate of return on U.S. plan assets was based on our target asset allocation assumption of 60 percent equities and 40 percent fixed-income. Management, in conjunction with our external financial advisors, determines the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets by considering the expected future returns and volatility levels for each asset class that are based on historical returns and forward looking observations. For 2013 the expected long-term rate of return on the target equities allocation was 8.5 percent and the expected long-term rate of return on the target fixed-income allocation was 5.0 percent. The total plan rate of return assumption included an estimate of the impact of diversification and the plan expense. For 2014, the expected long-term rate of return on assets will continue to be 7.75 percent with an expected long-term rate of return on the target equities allocation of 8.5 percent and an expected long-term rate of return on target fixed-income allocation of 5.0 percent. A change of 0.5 percentage points for the expected return on assets assumption would impact U.S. net pension and other postretirement plan expense by approximately \$2.1 million (pre-tax).

Management, in conjunction with our external financial advisors, uses the actual historical rates of return of the asset categories to assess the reasonableness of the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. The most recent 10-year and 20-year historical equity returns are shown in the table below. Our expected rate of return on our total portfolio is consistent with the historical patterns observed over longer time frames.

U.S. Pension Plan

| Historical actual rates of return | Total Portfolio | Equities | Fixed Income |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 10-year period | 7.5% | 7.4% | (*)8.2% |
| 20-year period | 8.7% | 8.6% | (*)8.2% |

(*) Beginning in 2006, our target allocation migrated from 100 percent equities to our current allocation of 60 percent equities and 40 percent fixed-income. The historical actual rate of return for the fixed income of 8.2 percent is since inception (8 years).

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets assumption for non-U.S. pension plans was a weighted-average of 5.96 percent in 2013. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets assumption used in each non-U.S. plan is determined on a plan-by-plan basis for each local jurisdiction and is based on expected future returns for the investment mix of assets currently in the portfolio for that plan. Management, in conjunction with our external financial advisors, develops expected rates of return for each plan, considers expected long-term returns for each asset category in the plan, reviews expectations for inflation for each local jurisdiction, and estimates the impact of active management of the plan's assets. Our largest non-U.S. pension plans are in Germany and the United Kingdom, respectively. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets for Germany was 5.75 percent and the historical rate of return since inception (16 years) for the total asset portfolio in Germany was 3.8 percent. The expected rate of return on our German portfolio of 5.75 percent assumes that market returns will improve in the future to be more in line with historical market patterns observed over longer time frames. In addition, we have modified our investment strategy for the German plan to include a more diversified pool of equity and fixed-income investments and, therefore, we currently expect the performance of the plan assets to improve going forward. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets for the United Kingdom was 6.6 percent and the historical rate of return since inception (17 years) for the total asset portfolio in the United Kingdom was 6.9 percent. Management, in conjunction with our external financial advisors, uses actual historical returns of the asset portfolio to assess the reasonableness of the expected rate of return for each plan. Since both of these non-U.S. plans have been in existence for less than 20-years, the historical rate of return for each plan has been affected by a period of very poor market conditions by any longer term standards.

During 2011, we announced significant changes to our U.S. Pension Plan (the Plan). The changes included: benefits under the Plan were locked-in using service and salary as of May 31, 2011, participants no longer earn

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benefits for future service and salary as they had in the past, affected participants receive a three percent increase to the locked-in benefit for every year they continue to work for us and we are making a retirement contribution of three percent of eligible compensation to the 401(k) Plan for those participants. These changes to the Plan represented a plan curtailment as there is no longer a service cost component in the net periodic pension cost as all participants are considered inactive in the Plan.

The projected salary increase assumption is based on historic trends and comparisons to the external market. Higher rates of increase result in higher pension expenses. As this rate is also a long-term expected rate, it is less likely to change on an annual basis. In the U.S., we have used the rate of 4.50 percent for 2013, 5.00 percent for 2012 and 4.17 percent for 2011.

Goodwill: Goodwill is the excess of cost of an acquired entity over the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a purchase business combination. Goodwill is assigned to reporting units at the date the goodwill is initially recorded. Once goodwill has been assigned to a reporting unit, it no longer retains its association with a particular acquisition, and all the activities within a reporting unit are available to support the value of goodwill. Accounting standards require us to test goodwill for impairment annually or more often if circumstances or events indicate a change in the estimated fair value.

The goodwill impairment analysis is a two-step process. The first step used to identify potential impairment involves comparing each reporting unit's estimated fair value to its carrying value, including goodwill. We use a discounted cash flow approach to estimate the fair value of our reporting units. Our judgment is required in developing the assumptions for the discounted cash flow model. These assumptions include revenue growth rates, profit margin percentages, discount rates, perpetuity growth rates, future capital expenditures and working capital requirements. If the estimated fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill is considered to not be impaired. If the carrying value exceeds estimated fair value, there is an indication of potential impairment and the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment.

The second step of the process involves the calculation of an implied fair value of goodwill for each reporting unit for which step one indicated impairment. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner similar to how goodwill is calculated in a business combination, by measuring the excess of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit as calculated in step one, over the estimated fair values of the individual assets, liabilities and identifiable intangibles as if the reporting unit was being acquired in a business combination. If the implied fair value of goodwill exceeds the carrying value of goodwill assigned to the reporting unit, there is no impairment. If the carrying value of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded for the excess. An impairment loss cannot exceed the carrying value of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit, and the loss establishes a new basis in the goodwill. Subsequent reversal of goodwill impairment losses is not permitted.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, we conducted the required annual test of goodwill for impairment. We performed the goodwill impairment analysis on our reporting units by using a discount rate determined by management to result in the most representative fair value of the business as a whole. There were no indications of impairment in any of our reporting units. We also performed a sensitivity analysis by using a discount rate at the high end of our range to confirm the reasonableness of our goodwill impairment analysis. No indications of impairment in any of our reporting units were indicated by the sensitivity analysis.

Of the goodwill balance of \$263.1 million as of November 30, 2013, \$151.7 million is allocated to the EIMEA reporting unit and \$61.3 million is allocated to the North America Adhesives reporting unit. In both of these reporting units, the calculated fair value substantially exceeded the carrying value of the net assets. The Construction Products reporting unit had a goodwill balance of \$13.3 million as of November 30, 2013. The calculated fair value of this reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by approximately 70 percent. The goodwill balance in the Latin America Adhesives reporting unit is \$10.8 million as of November 30, 2013 and the calculated fair value exceeded its carrying value by approximately 83 percent. The goodwill balance in the Asia

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Pacific reporting unit is \$26.0 million as of November 30, 2013. The calculated fair value exceeded its carrying value by approximately 38 percent. In all three of these reporting units, the calculated fair value exceeded the carrying value by a reasonable margin.

In 2013 our Construction Products reporting unit had net revenue growth of 7.8 percent over 2012, mainly due to increased sales volume. Projected cash flows used in the fair value calculation in the fourth quarter of 2013 were based on assumed continued growth in the years beyond 2013 in the mid-single digits through 2017 with a leveling off in the low-single digits for the remaining years. Operating income for the Construction Products reporting unit is projected to grow primarily due to revenue at a higher rate than SG&A expenses, which should provide better leverage in earnings in future years and manufacturing capacity efficiency improvements in 2015 and beyond. Although we believe the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the Construction Products reporting unit are realistic, another slowdown or decline in the U.S. residential construction industry could have an adverse impact on Construction Products' future cash flows.

The Latin America reporting unit had net revenue growth of 5.5 percent in 2013 compared to 2012. Projected cash flows used in the fair value calculation in the fourth quarter of 2013 were based on growth in 2014 of 15.0 percent due to the inclusion of the 2013 acquisition of Plexbond Quimica, S.A. For years beyond 2014, net revenue projections assume continued growth in the low-single digits for the remaining years. Operating earnings for the Latin America reporting unit are projected to grow primarily due to revenue growing at a higher rate than SG&A expenses.

The Asia Pacific reporting unit had net revenue growth of 10.8 percent in 2013 compared to 2012. Projected cash flows used in the fair value calculation in the fourth quarter of 2013 were based on continued growth in 2014 of 11.0 percent. For years beyond 2014, net revenue projections assume continued growth in the low-double digits through 2016 with a leveling off in the mid-single digits for the remaining years. Operating earnings for the Asia Pacific reporting unit are projected to grow primarily due to revenue growing at a higher rate than SG&A expenses.

If the economy or business environment falter and we are unable to achieve our assumed revenue growth rates or profit margin percentages, our projections used would need to be remeasured, which could impact the carrying value of our goodwill in one or more of our reporting units. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets: The assessment of the recoverability of long-lived assets reflects our assumptions and estimates. Factors that we must estimate when performing impairment tests include sales volume, prices, inflation, currency exchange rates, tax rates and capital spending. Significant judgment is involved in estimating these factors, and they include inherent uncertainties. The measurement of the recoverability of these assets is dependent upon the accuracy of the assumptions used in making these estimates and how the estimates compare to the eventual future operating performance of the specific businesses to which the assets are attributed.

Judgments made by us include the expected useful lives of long-lived assets. The ability to realize undiscounted cash flows in excess of the carrying amounts of such assets is affected by factors such as the ongoing maintenance and improvement of the assets, changes in economic conditions and changes in operating performance.

Product, Environmental and Other Litigation Liabilities: As disclosed in Item 3. and in Note 1 and Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we are subject to various claims, lawsuits and other legal proceedings. Reserves for loss contingencies associated with these matters are established when it is determined that a liability is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The assessment of the probable liabilities is based on the facts and circumstances known at the time that the financial statements are being prepared. For cases in which it is determined that a liability is probable but only a range for the potential loss exists, the minimum amount of the range is recorded and

subsequently adjusted as better information becomes available.

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For cases in which insurance coverage is available, the gross amount of the estimated liabilities is accrued, and a receivable is recorded for any probable estimated insurance recoveries. A discussion of environmental, product and other litigation liabilities is disclosed in Item 3. and Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Based upon currently available facts, we do not believe that the ultimate resolution of any pending legal proceeding, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our long-term financial condition. However, adverse developments and/or periodic settlements could negatively affect our results of operations or cash flows in one or more future quarters.

Income Tax Accounting: As part of the process of preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, we are required to estimate income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. The process involves estimating actual current tax expense along with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for book and tax purposes. These temporary differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more-likely-than-not to be realized. We have considered future taxable income and ongoing tax planning strategies in assessing the need for the valuation allowance. Increases in the valuation allowance result in additional expense to be reflected within the tax provision in the Consolidated Statements of Income. As of November 30, 2013, the valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets totaled \$14.6 million.

We recognize tax benefits for tax positions for which it is more-likely-than-not that the tax position will be sustained by the applicable tax authority at the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. We do not recognize a financial statement benefit for a tax position that does not meet the more-likely-than-not threshold. We believe that our liabilities for income taxes reflect the most likely outcome. It is difficult to predict the final outcome or the timing of the resolution of any particular tax position. Future changes in judgment related to the resolution of tax positions will impact earnings in the quarter of such change. We adjust our income tax liabilities related to tax positions in light of changing facts and circumstances. Settlement with respect to a tax position would usually require cash. Based upon our analysis of tax positions taken on prior year returns and expected tax positions to be taken for the current year tax returns, we have identified gross uncertain tax positions of \$5.2 million as of November 30, 2013.

We have not recorded U.S. deferred income taxes for certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries undistributed earnings as such amounts are intended to be indefinitely reinvested outside of the U.S. Should we change our business strategies related to these non-U.S. subsidiaries, additional U.S. tax liabilities could be incurred. It is not practical to estimate the amount of these additional tax liabilities. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on income tax accounting.

Results of Operations**Net revenue**

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net revenue | \$ 2,047.0 | \$ 1,886.2 | \$ 1,444.1 | 8.5% | 30.6% |

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Net revenue in 2013 increased 8.5 percent from 2012. The 2012 net revenue was 30.6 percent higher than the net revenue in 2011. Every five or six years we have a 53rd week in our fiscal year. 2011 was a 53-week year which contributed approximately 2.0 percent to net revenue in 2011, primarily related to volume. We review variances in net revenue in terms of changes related to product pricing, sales volume, changes in foreign currency exchange rates and major acquisitions. The following table shows the net revenue variance analysis for the past two years:

| | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Product pricing | 0.1% | 4.8% |
| Sales volume | 1.5% | (0.6)% |
| Currency | 0.4% | (2.9)% |
| Acquisitions | 6.5% | 29.3% |
| | 8.5% | 30.6% |

Organic sales growth, which we define as the combined variances from product pricing and sales volume, increased 1.6 percent in 2013 compared to 2012. The 1.6 percent organic sales growth in 2013 was led by 7.8 percent growth in Construction Products, 6.5 percent growth in Asia Pacific and 1.6 percent growth in Americas Adhesives. The majority of the positive currency impact was driven by the strengthening of the Euro against the U.S. dollar. The acquired business added \$121.8 million to net revenue in 2013 compared to 2012.

Organic sales growth increased 4.2 percent in 2012 as compared to 2011. The inclusion of a 53rd week in 2011 negatively impacted 2012 organic sales growth by approximately 2.0 percent. The 4.2 percent organic sales growth in 2012 was led by 9.3 percent growth in Construction Products, 5.4 percent growth in EIMEA and 3.8 percent growth in Americas Adhesives. Substantially all of the negative currency impact was driven by the weakening of the Euro against the U.S. dollar. The acquired business increased net revenue by \$423.4 million.

Cost of sales

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Raw materials | \$ 1,161.6 | \$ 1,084.3 | \$ 821.1 | 7.1% | 32.1% |
| Other manufacturing costs | 315.2 | 284.7 | 219.2 | 10.7% | 29.9% |
| Cost of sales | \$ 1,476.8 | \$ 1,369.0 | \$ 1,040.3 | 7.9% | 31.6% |
| Percent of net revenue | 72.1% | 72.6% | 72.0% | | |

The 7.9 percent increase in cost of sales for 2013 compared to 2012 was driven by the inclusion of the acquired business for the full year of 2013, offset by the recognition of the non-cash charge for the sale of inventories revalued at the date of the acquisition, which increased cost of sales by 20 basis points in 2012. Cost of sales as a percentage of net revenue decreased 50 basis points primarily driven by synergies from integrating the acquired business and benefits realized from the Business Integration Project. Raw material costs as a percentage of net revenue decreased 80 basis points relative to the prior year, reflecting material cost synergies and other profit improvement initiatives undertaken over the year. Other manufacturing costs as a percentage of revenue increased by 30 basis points compared to last year.

Cost of sales increased 31.6 percent in 2012 compared to 2011. The increase in raw materials was primarily attributed to the incremental volume of the acquired business combined with a slight increase in raw material costs. Raw material cost as a percentage of net revenue increased 60 basis points because the inclusion of the acquired business, which generates lower margins relative to the legacy business, more than offset the benefit of higher average sales prices on this ratio. Cost of sales as a percent of net revenue increased by 60 basis points in 2012.

Table of Contents**Gross profit**

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Gross profit | \$ 570.2 | \$ 517.3 | \$ 403.8 | 10.2% | 28.1% |
| Percent of net revenue | 27.9% | 27.4% | 28.0% | | |

Gross profit in 2013 increased by \$52.9 million compared to 2012 and gross profit margin improved by 50 basis points. The synergies from integrating the acquired business and the recognition of the non-cash charge for the sale of inventories revalued at the date of the acquisition, which reduced gross profit margin 20 basis points in 2012, were the primary reasons for the margin improvement.

Gross profit in 2012 increased by \$113.5 million compared to 2011, however, gross profit margin decreased by 60 basis points. The inclusion of the acquired business which generates lower margins relative to the legacy business was the primary reason for both the increase in gross profit and the lower margin percentage.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| SG&A | \$ 374.7 | \$ 354.7 | \$ 286.9 | 5.6% | 23.7% |
| Percent of net revenue | 18.3% | 18.8% | 19.9% | | |

SG&A expenses for 2013 increased \$20.0 million or 5.6 percent compared to 2012. The 50 basis point decrease in SG&A expense as a percentage of net revenue was driven by effective cost controls and the ongoing benefits of the Business Integration Project.

Our SG&A expenses in 2012 increased \$67.8 million or 23.7 percent compared to 2011. This increase is primarily attributable to the addition of the acquired business. The lower relative cost structure of the acquired business and the increase in net revenue for the legacy business resulted in the 110 basis point decrease in SG&A expense as a percentage of net revenue.

We make SG&A expense plans at the beginning of each fiscal year and barring significant changes in business conditions or our outlook for the future, we maintain these spending plans for the entire year. Management routinely monitors our SG&A spending relative to these fiscal year plans for each operating segment and for the company overall. We feel it is important to maintain a consistent spending program in this area as many of the activities within the SG&A category such as the sales force, technology development, and customer service are critical elements of our business strategy.

Special Charges, net

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Special Charges, net | \$ 45.1 | \$ 52.5 | \$ 7.5 |

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The following table provides detail of special charges, net:

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Acquisition and transformation related costs | \$ 8.7 | \$ 18.2 | \$ 7.5 |
| Workforce reduction costs | 9.8 | 28.1 | |
| Facility exit costs | 17.9 | 4.2 | |
| Other related costs | 8.7 | 2.0 | |
| Special charges, net | \$ 45.1 | \$ 52.5 | \$ 7.5 |

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The integration of the acquired business involves a significant amount of restructuring and capital investment to optimize the new combined entity. In addition to this acquisition, we announced our intentions to take a series of actions in our existing EIMEA operating segment to improve the profitability and future growth prospects of this operating segment. We have combined these two initiatives into a single project which we refer to as the Business Integration Project. During the years ended November 30, 2013, December 1, 2012 and December 3, 2011 we incurred special charges, net of \$45.1 million, \$52.5 million and \$7.5 million respectively, for costs related to the Business Integration Project.

Acquisition and transformation related costs of \$8.7 million for the year ended November 30, 2013 include costs related to organization consulting, financial advisory and legal services necessary to integrate the acquired business into our existing operating segments. For the year ended December 1, 2012 acquisition and transformation related costs of \$18.2 million include \$24.7 million of costs related to organization consulting, investment advisory, financial advisory, legal and valuation services necessary to acquire and integrate the acquired business and other costs related to the acquisition including an expense of \$4.3 million to make a bridge loan available if needed and an expense of \$0.8 million related to the purchase of a foreign currency option to hedge a portion of the acquisition purchase price. These costs were partially offset by a net gain of \$11.6 million on forward currency contracts used to economically hedge the purchase price of the pending acquisition after the price was established. For the year ended December 3, 2011, we incurred acquisition and transformation related costs of \$7.5 million which included costs of \$4.4 million for investment advisory, financial advisory, legal and valuation services necessary to acquire the acquired business and an expense of \$3.1 million related to the purchase of a foreign currency option to hedge a portion of the acquisition purchase price.

During 2013, we incurred workforce reduction costs of \$9.8 million, cash facility exit costs of \$11.8 million and non-cash facility exit costs of \$6.1 million and other incremental transformation related costs of \$8.7 million including the cost of personnel directly working on the integration related to the Business Integration Project. During 2012, we incurred workforce reduction costs of \$28.1 million, cash facility exit costs of \$1.0 million and non-cash facility exit costs of \$3.2 million and other incremental transformation related costs of \$2.0 million including the cost of personnel directly working on the integration related to the Business Integration Project.

The Business Integration Project is a broad-based transformation plan involving all major processes in three of our existing operating segments. The integration strategy and execution plan is unique for each operating segment reflecting the differences within operating segments as well as differences within the acquired business in each geographic region. In the Americas Adhesives operating segment, the integration work is essentially a consolidation of two similar businesses. In the EIMEA operating segment, the Business Integration Project is more complex as the two businesses being combined have similar inefficiencies and opportunities for improved productivity, generally due to excess complexity within the core processes of each of the businesses. In the Asia Pacific operating segment, the focus of the integration work is to build a solid foundation for growth in the commercial and technical areas and create a more efficient production network in China.

The benefits of the Business Integration Project are expected to be substantial. We have plans to create annual cash cost savings and other cash pre-tax profit improvement benefits aggregating to \$90.0 million when the various integration activities are completed in 2014. The Business Integration Project activities are expected to improve the EBITDA margin of the global business from just under 11 percent in 2011 to a target level of 15 percent by 2015. The project incorporates many different work streams each of which has a specific timeline for completion and delivery of benefits. Some of the initiatives, such as raw material cost reductions, have delivered immediate benefits while other initiatives, such as facility closures, will take longer to implement and the related cost savings will be achieved later in the project. Taking the expected impact of all initiatives into account, the profit improvement benefits should drive steady annual improvement in EBITDA margin until the target level is achieved in 2015.

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The total costs, excluding capital expenditures, to achieve these benefits are expected to be approximately \$125.0 million of which \$105.1 million have been expensed since inception of the Business Integration Project in 2011. The following table provides detail of costs incurred and future expected costs of the Business Integration Project:

| (\$ in millions) | As of November 30, 2013 | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | Costs Incurred Inception-to-Date | Expected Costs Remaining | Total Expected Costs |
| Acquisition and transformation related costs | \$ 34.4 | \$ 0.6 | \$ 35.0 |
| Work force reduction costs | 37.9 | 8.1 | 46.0 |
| Cash facility exit costs | 12.8 | 4.2 | 17.0 |
| Non-cash facility exit costs | 9.3 | 0.7 | 10.0 |
| Other related costs | 10.7 | 6.3 | 17.0 |
| Business Integration Project | \$ 105.1 | \$ 19.9 | \$ 125.0 |

The remaining expected Business Integration Project costs of \$19.9 million will be incurred as the measures are implemented in fiscal year 2014. The costs associated with the acquisition integration and the cash costs of the restructuring are incremental cash outlays that will be funded with existing cash and cash generated from operations. Non-cash costs are primarily related to accelerated depreciation of long-lived assets.

The capital expenditures related to the Business Integration Project are significant. In 2013 we made approximately \$87.0 million in capital expenditures and in 2014, we expect to spend approximately \$45.0 million to complete the Business Integration Project. This capital spending forecast, which is consistent with our original forecast, will be funded from the operating cash flows of the business and if necessary, from available cash and short-term borrowing.

When we report our progress on achieving our profit improvement initiatives each quarter we focus on three key metrics which capture the bulk of the Business Integration Project objectives: (1) cost savings achieved through workforce reductions, (2) cost reductions achieved through facility closures and consolidation and (3) the EBITDA margin of the business relative to our expected trend over the timeframe of the project. In addition, the costs to achieve these benefits are reported in each reporting period relative to the \$125.0 million total expected cost estimate.

For the year ended November 30, 2013, we achieved cost savings of \$14.8 million related to workforce reductions and \$5.8 million related to facility closures and consolidations. For the year ended December 1, 2012, we achieved cost savings of \$5.1 million related to workforce reductions and \$1.6 million related to facility closures and consolidations. The above cost savings represent benefits from selected activities included in the Business Integration Project. For the year ended November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012, we achieved EBITDA margin of 12.4 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

Asset impairment charges

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| Asset impairment charges | \$ | \$ 1.5 | \$ 0.3 |

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In 2012, we recorded pre-tax asset impairment charges of \$1.5 million to write down the value of two of our cost basis investments to fair value.

During 2011, we discontinued production of the polymer used in certain resin products that had been produced in our EIMEA operating segment. In accordance with accounting standards, we determined that the carrying amount of the trademarks and trade names used in these resin products was impaired. We calculated the fair

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value using a discounted cash flow approach. As a result of this analysis, we recorded pre-tax asset impairment charges of \$0.3 million related to the impairment of trademarks and trade names used in the abandoned resin products.

Other income (expense), net

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| Other income (expense), net | \$ (3.8) | \$ 0.8 | \$ 4.1 |

Interest income was \$0.7 million in 2013 compared to \$1.7 million in 2012 and \$2.3 million in 2011. Lower interest rates in EIMEA and a change in mix from cash held in countries with higher interest rates to countries with lower interest rates both contributed to the decreased interest income in 2013 as compared to 2012 and 2011. Currency transaction and remeasurement losses were \$4.1 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.5 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Gains on disposal of fixed assets were \$0.3 million, \$0.6 million and \$1.7 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Interest expense

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Interest expense | \$ 19.1 | \$ 19.8 | \$ 10.8 |

Interest expense was \$19.1 million in 2013 compared to \$19.8 million in 2012 and \$10.8 million in 2011. The lower interest expense in 2013 compared to 2012 was due to higher capitalized interest on capital projects, partially offset by higher average debt balances. The higher interest expense in 2012 compared to 2011 was due to debt obtained to purchase the acquired business on March 5, 2012. We capitalized interest of \$1.9 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Income taxes

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Income taxes | \$ 39.9 | \$ 30.5 | \$ 31.2 |
| Effective tax rate | 31.3% | 34.0% | 30.5% |

Income tax expense in 2013 of \$39.9 million includes \$2.4 million of discrete tax benefits in both the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions. Income tax expense in 2012 of \$30.5 million included \$2.0 million of discrete tax expense in both the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions. Excluding discrete items, the overall effective tax rate increased by 3.5 percentage points in 2013 as compared to 2012. The increase in the tax rate is principally due to a change in the geographic mix of pre-tax earnings and reduced tax benefit for special charges, net.

Income tax expense in 2012 and 2011 of \$30.5 million and \$31.2 million, respectively, both included \$2.0 million of discrete tax expense in both the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions. Excluding discrete items, the overall effective tax rate increased by 3.1 percentage points in 2012 as compared to the 2011. The increase in the tax rate was principally due to a change in the geographic mix of pre-tax earnings and reduced tax benefit for special charges, net.

Income from equity method investments

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Income from equity method investments | \$ 8.4 | \$ 9.2 | \$ 9.0 |

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The income from equity method investments relates to our 50 percent ownership of the Sekisui-Fuller joint venture in Japan. Sekisui-Fuller's net income measured in Japanese yen was higher in 2013 compared to 2012, but the weaker yen in 2013 caused the net income in U.S. dollars to be lower. The results reflect the lower net income recorded in U.S. dollars in 2013 compared to 2012 and 2011.

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|--------|---------|--------|
| Income from discontinued operations, net of tax | \$ 1.2 | \$ 57.6 | \$ 8.8 |

The income from discontinued operations, net of tax, relates to the results of operations and the gain on the sale of the Central America Paints business, which we sold August 6, 2012. In 2013, in conjunction with filing the fiscal year 2012 tax return, we recorded a reduction in the income tax expense of \$1.2 million related to the sale of the Central America Paints business. The \$57.6 million in 2012 includes the after-tax gain on the sale of our Central America Paints business of \$51.1 million.

Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|----------|----------|--------|
| Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests | \$ (0.4) | \$ (0.2) | \$ 0.1 |

For 2013 and 2012 net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests relates to the redeemable non-controlling interest in HBF Turkey. For 2011 net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests related to the 20 percent holding that Sekisui Chemical had in our China entities and redeemable non-controlling interest in HBF Turkey. At the end of 2011, we repurchased the 20 percent holding that Sekisui Chemical had in our China entities.

Net income attributable to H.B. Fuller

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|--|---------|----------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Net income attributable to H.B. Fuller | \$ 96.8 | \$ 125.6 | \$ 89.1 | (23.0)% | 41.0% |
| Percent of net revenue | 4.7% | 6.7% | 6.2% | | |

Net income attributable to H.B. Fuller was \$96.8 million in 2013 compared to \$125.6 million in 2012 and \$89.1 million in 2011. Fiscal year 2013 included \$45.1 million of special charges, net (\$35.3 million after-tax and a negative \$0.69 effect on diluted earnings per share) for costs related to the Business Integration Project compared to \$52.5 million (\$35.4 million after-tax) in 2012 and \$7.5 million (\$5.8 million after-tax) in 2011. 2012 included \$57.6 million of income from discontinued operations, net of tax, inclusive of an after-tax gain on the sale of discontinued operations of \$51.1 million. Diluted earnings per share, from continuing operations, was \$1.87 per share in 2013, \$1.34 per share for 2012 and \$1.61 per share for 2011.

Operating Segment Results

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Through the third quarter of 2013, our business was reported through five operating segments: North America Adhesives, Construction Products, EIMEA, Latin America Adhesives and Asia Pacific. Changes in our management reporting structure during the fourth quarter of 2013 required us to conduct an operating segment assessment in accordance with ASC Topic 280 Segment Reporting to determine our reportable segments. Based on that assessment, we now have four reportable segments: Americas Adhesives, Construction Products, EIMEA and Asia Pacific. The change in our reportable segments did not alter our reporting units.

We are required to report segment information in the same way that we internally organize our business for assessing performance and making decisions regarding allocation of resources. For segment evaluation by the

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chief operating decision maker, segment operating income is defined as gross profit less SG&A expenses. Segment operating income excludes special charges, net and asset impairment charges. Inter-segment revenues are recorded at cost plus a markup for administrative costs. Corporate expenses are fully allocated to each operating segment.

The tables below provide certain information regarding the net revenue and segment operating income of each of our operating segments. Prior periods have been restated for the change in reportable segments.

Net Revenue by Segment

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | | 2012 | | 2011 | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Net Revenue | % of Total | Net Revenue | % of Total | Net Revenue | % of Total |
| Americas Adhesives | \$ 902.6 | 44% | \$ 838.6 | 44% | \$ 637.0 | 44% |
| Construction Products | 158.6 | 8% | 147.1 | 8% | 134.6 | 9% |
| EIMEA | 733.2 | 36% | 672.4 | 36% | 473.8 | 33% |
| Asia Pacific | 252.6 | 12% | 228.1 | 12% | 198.7 | 14% |
| Total | \$ 2,047.0 | 100% | \$ 1,886.2 | 100% | \$ 1,444.1 | 100% |

Segment Operating Income

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | | 2012 | | 2011 | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Operating Income | % of Total | Operating Income | % of Total | Operating Income | % of Total |
| Americas Adhesives | \$ 123.3 | 63% | \$ 112.4 | 69% | \$ 81.5 | 70% |
| Construction Products | 10.9 | 6% | 8.3 | 5% | 3.0 | 2% |
| EIMEA | 51.5 | 26% | 34.4 | 21% | 24.6 | 21% |
| Asia Pacific | 9.8 | 5% | 7.4 | 5% | 7.8 | 7% |
| Total | \$ 195.5 | 100% | \$ 162.5 | 100% | \$ 116.9 | 100% |

The following table provides a reconciliation of segment operating income to income from continuing operations before income taxes and income from equity method investments, as reported on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Segment operating income | \$ 195.5 | \$ 162.5 | \$ 116.9 |
| Special charges, net | (45.1) | (52.5) | (7.5) |
| Asset impairment charges | | (1.5) | (0.3) |
| Other income, net | (3.8) | 0.8 | 4.1 |
| Interest expense | (19.1) | (19.8) | (10.8) |
| | \$ 127.5 | \$ 89.5 | \$ 102.4 |

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Income from continuing operations before income taxes and income from equity
method investments

Americas Adhesives

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Net revenue | \$ 902.6 | \$ 838.6 | \$ 637.0 | 7.6% | 31.6% |
| Segment operating income | \$ 123.3 | \$ 112.4 | \$ 81.5 | 9.7% | 37.9% |
| Segment profit margin % | 13.7% | 13.4% | 12.8% | | |

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The following tables provide details of Americas Adhesives net revenue variances:

| | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Organic growth | 1.6% | 3.8% |
| Currency | (0.2)% | (0.1)% |
| Acquisitions | 6.2% | 27.9% |
| Total | 7.6% | 31.6% |

Net revenue increased 7.6 percent in 2013 compared to 2012. The 1.6 percent increase in organic sales growth was attributable to a 1.9 percent increase in volume offset by a 0.3 percent decrease in pricing. The acquired business added \$51.7 million to net revenue. The sales volume increase was driven by changes in product mix as sales volume growth in several market segments was offset by declines in other market segments, generally in line with end market conditions. Segment operating income increased 9.7 percent compared to 2012 and segment profit margin increased by 30 basis points. Raw material cost as a percentage of net revenue decreased 90 basis points as a result of synergies from integrating the acquired business and other profit margin improvement initiatives over the past year. The margin benefit from lower raw material cost as a percentage of net revenue was partially offset by higher manufacturing and SG&A costs as a percentage of net revenue.

Net revenue increased 31.6 percent in 2012 compared to 2011. The increase in organic sales growth was attributable to a 6.8 percent increase in pricing offset by a 3.0 percent decrease in sales volume compared to last year. Sales volume was negatively impacted by approximately 2.0 percent in 2012 compared to last year due to the extra week in 2011. The acquired business added \$177.6 million to net revenue. The increase in pricing reflects the impact of price increases implemented to offset raw material cost inflation. Overall, we believe we maintained our market share as end market demand for the markets we serve was weak in 2012. Segment operating income increased 37.9 percent compared to 2011 and segment profit margin increased by 60 basis points.

Construction Products

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Net revenue | \$ 158.6 | \$ 147.1 | \$ 134.6 | 7.8% | 9.3% |
| Segment operating income | \$ 10.9 | \$ 8.3 | \$ 3.0 | 31.3% | 178.5% |
| Segment profit margin % | 6.9% | 5.7% | 2.2% | | |

The following tables provide details of Construction Products net revenue variances:

| | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Organic growth | 7.8% | 9.3% |

Net revenue increased 7.8 percent in 2013 driven by an 8.9 percent increase in sales volume offset by a 1.1 percent decrease in pricing compared to last year. The increase in sales volume was primarily attributed to continued market share gains with several key retail partners. Segment operating income increased 31.3 percent and segment profit margin increased 120 basis points compared to last year. Raw material cost as a percentage of net revenue declined by 20 basis points in 2013 relative to the prior year primarily due to changes in the mix of products sold. The improvement in segment profit margin was also driven by lower manufacturing and SG&A expenses as a percentage of net revenue as these expenses increased at a lower rate than net revenue growth.

Net revenue increased 9.3 percent in 2012 compared to 2011 driven by sales growth in the retail and distribution channels. Organic sales growth was driven by a 7.2 percent increase in sales volume combined with a 2.1 percent increase in average selling prices. Sales volume was negatively impacted by approximately 2.0 percent in 2012 compared to 2011 due to the extra week in 2011. Segment operating income increased 178.5 percent compared to 2011 and segment profit margin increased by 350 basis points. Raw material cost as a percentage of net revenue

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increased 40 basis points primarily due to lower margins associated with the growth in the retail and distribution channels. Higher sales volume and the control of manufacturing expenses improved gross profit margin by 80 basis points. SG&A expenses increased in 2012 as compared to 2011 but at a significantly lower rate than net revenue resulting in a 260 basis point reduction in SG&A as a percentage of net revenue.

EIMEA

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Net revenue | \$ 733.2 | \$ 672.4 | \$ 473.8 | 9.0% | 41.9% |
| Segment operating income | \$ 51.5 | \$ 34.4 | \$ 24.6 | 49.4% | 40.2% |
| Segment profit margin% | 7.0% | 5.1% | 5.2% | | |

The following table provides details of the EIMEA net revenue variances:

| | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Organic growth | (1.5)% | 5.4% |
| Currency | 1.5% | (8.7)% |
| Acquisitions | 9.0% | 45.2% |
| Total | 9.0% | 41.9% |

Net revenue increased 9.0 percent in 2013 compared to 2012. Pricing increased 1.5 percent offset by a 3.0 percent decrease in sales volume. The stronger Euro compared to the U.S. dollar resulted in a 1.5 percent increase in net revenue. The acquired business contributed \$60.3 million of net revenue. Sales volume was down in core Europe reflecting the generally soft end market conditions across most of the region, especially in the southern region and for durable assembly type products which are associated with more cyclical end markets. In addition, we experienced some planned and unplanned volume losses due to negative impacts of the Business Integration Project. Volume growth was generated in the emerging markets of the region, especially Turkey, India and Russia. In 2013, segment operating income increased 49.4 percent and segment profit margin increased 190 basis points compared to 2012. Raw material cost as a percentage of net revenue decreased 130 basis points in 2013 compared to last year. SG&A expenses as a percentage of net revenue which declined 100 basis points relative to the prior year, due primarily to the Business Integration Project, also contributed to the increase in segment profit margin.

Net revenue increased 41.9 percent in 2012 compared to 2011. Organic sales growth was attributable to a 4.1 percent increase in pricing combined with a 1.3 percent increase in sales volume compared to last year. Sales volume was negatively impacted by approximately 2.0 percent in 2012 compared to 2011 due to the extra week in 2011. The weaker Euro compared to the U.S. dollar had a negative 8.7 percent impact on net revenue. The acquired business added \$214.4 million to net revenue. The increase in pricing reflects the impact of price increases implemented to offset raw material cost inflation. Significant volume growth was generated in the emerging markets of the operating segment, especially Egypt, India and Turkey, however, this growth was mitigated by lower sales volume in core Europe reflecting the generally soft end market conditions in this region. Segment operating income increased 40.2 percent compared to 2011 while segment profit margin was flat. Raw material cost as a percentage of net revenue increased 80 basis points primarily due to the inclusion of the acquired business that generates lower margins relative to the legacy business. Conversely, the lower cost structure of the acquired business was the primary driver of the 80 basis point reduction in SG&A cost as a percentage of net revenue.

Asia Pacific

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| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Net revenue | \$ 252.6 | \$ 228.1 | \$ 198.7 | 10.7% | 14.8% |
| Segment operating income | \$ 9.8 | \$ 7.4 | \$ 7.8 | 32.8% | (6.5)% |
| Segment profit margin % | 3.9% | 3.2% | 4.0% | | |

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The following table provides details of Asia Pacific net revenue variances:

| | 2013 vs 2012 | 2012 vs 2011 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Organic growth | 6.5% | (1.3)% |
| Currency | (0.1)% | 0.3% |
| Acquisitions | 4.3% | 15.8% |
| Total | 10.7% | 14.8% |

Net revenue for 2013 increased 10.7 percent compared to 2012. Organic growth was 6.5 percent reflecting an 8.3 percent increase in sales volume offset by a 1.8 percent decrease in pricing. Volume growth was driven mainly by China as market conditions improve in this region, however volume declined in both Australia and Southeast Asia compared with 2012 consistent with current market and economic conditions. Net revenue increased \$9.8 million from the acquired business. Segment operating income increased \$2.4 million and segment profit margin increased 70 basis points in 2013 compared to 2012. Raw material costs as a percentage of net revenue increased 90 basis points in 2013 relative to the prior year. Manufacturing costs as a percentage of net revenue increased 20 basis points due to investments that we are making related to our electronics business. SG&A expenses as a percentage of net revenue decreased 170 basis points compared to last year.

Net revenue increased 14.8 percent in 2012 compared to 2011. Lower organic sales were the result of a 3.2 percent decrease in sales volume partially offset by a 1.9 percent increase in pricing compared to last year. Sales volume was negatively impacted by approximately 2.0 percent in 2012 compared to last year due to the extra week in 2011. The acquired business added \$31.4 million to net revenue. Sales volume declined in Australia and Southeast Asia compared to 2011 while China continues to post volume growth, but the growth rate has slowed as end market conditions softened in 2012. Segment operating income decreased by 6.5 percent compared to 2011 and segment profit margin declined by 80 basis points. Raw material cost as a percentage of net revenue increased 120 basis points as the inclusion of the acquired business that generates lower margins relative to the legacy business more than offset the impact of price increases and lower raw material costs on this ratio. Conversely, the lower cost structure of the acquired business was the primary driver of the 30 basis point reduction in SG&A cost as a percentage of net revenue.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Total cash and cash equivalents as of November 30, 2013 were \$155.1 million as compared to \$200.4 million as of December 1, 2012. Total long and short-term debt was \$492.9 million as of November 30, 2013 and \$520.2 million as of December 1, 2012.

We believe that cash flows from operating activities will be adequate to meet our ongoing liquidity and capital expenditure needs. In addition, we believe we have the ability to obtain both short-term and long-term debt to meet our financing needs for the foreseeable future. Cash available in the United States has historically been sufficient and we expect it will continue to be sufficient to fund U.S. operations and U.S. capital spending and U.S. pension and other post retirement benefit contributions in addition to funding U.S. acquisitions, dividend payments, debt service and share repurchases as needed. For those international earnings considered to be reinvested indefinitely, we currently have no intention to, and plans do not indicate a need to, repatriate these funds for U.S. operations.

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Our credit agreements include restrictive covenants that, if not met, could lead to a renegotiation of our credit lines and a significant increase in our cost of financing. At November 30, 2013, we were in compliance with all covenants of our contractual obligations.

| Covenant | Debt Instrument | Measurement | Result as of November 30, 2013 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| TTM EBITDA / TTM Interest Expense | All Debt Instruments | Not less than 2.5 | 13.1 |
| Total Indebtedness / TTM EBITDA | All Debt Instruments | Not greater than 3.5 | 2.0 |

TTM = trailing 12 months

EBITDA for covenant purposes is defined as consolidated net income, plus (i) interest expense, (ii) taxes, (iii) depreciation and amortization, (iv) non-cash impairment losses, (v) extraordinary non-cash losses incurred other than in the ordinary course of business, (vi) nonrecurring extraordinary non-cash restructuring charges, (vii) cash expenses for advisory services and for arranging financing for the acquired business (including the non-cash write-off of deferred financing costs and any loss or expense on foreign exchange transactions intended to hedge the purchase price for the acquired business) with cash expenses not to exceed \$25.0 million, and (viii) cash expenses incurred during fiscal years 2011 through 2014 in connection with facilities consolidation, restructuring and integration, discontinuance of operations, work force reduction, sale or abandonment of assets other than inventory, and professional and other fees incurred in connection with the acquired business or the restructuring of the company's Europe, India, Middle East and Africa operations, not to exceed \$85.0 million in the aggregate, and (x) not to exceed \$65.0 million during fiscal year 2012 and (y) not to exceed \$65.0 million during fiscal years 2013 and 2014 combined, minus extraordinary non-cash gains incurred other than in the ordinary course of business. For the Total Indebtedness / TTM EBITDA ratio, TTM EBITDA is adjusted for the pro forma results from Material Acquisitions and Material Divestitures as if the acquisition or divestiture occurred at the beginning of the calculation period. Additional detail is provided in the Form 8-K dated March 5, 2012.

We believe we have the ability to meet all of our contractual obligations and commitments in fiscal 2014.

Net Financial Assets

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 |
|--|-----------------|----------|
| Financial Assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 155.1 | \$ 200.4 |
| Debt: | | |
| Notes payable | 20.6 | 22.6 |
| Long-term debt | 472.3 | 497.6 |
| Total debt (including current maturities) | 492.9 | 520.2 |
| Net financial debt | \$ 337.8 | \$ 319.8 |

Of the \$155.1 million in cash and cash equivalents as of November 30, 2013, \$125.2 million was held outside the U.S. Of the \$125.2 million of cash held outside the U.S., earnings on \$120.7 million are permanently reinvested outside of the U.S. It is not practical for us to determine the U.S. tax implications of the repatriation of these funds.

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There are no contractual or regulatory restrictions on the ability of consolidated and unconsolidated subsidiaries to transfer funds in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances to us, except for: 1) a credit facility limitation restricting investments, loans, advances or capital contributions from the U.S. parent corporation, the Irish financing subsidiary, and the Construction Products subsidiary in excess of \$75.0 million, 2) a credit facility limitation that provides total investments, loans, advances or guarantees not otherwise permitted in the credit

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agreement for all subsidiaries shall not exceed \$75.0 million in the aggregate and 3) typical statutory restrictions, which prohibit distributions in excess of net capital or similar tests. The 2012 Forbo acquisition and any investments, loans, and advances established to consummate the Forbo acquisition are excluded from the credit facility limitations described above. Additionally, we have taken the income tax position that the majority of our cash in non-U.S. locations is permanently reinvested.

We rely on operating cash flow, short-term borrowings and long-term debt to provide for the working capital needs of our operations. We believe that we have the ability to obtain both short-term and long-term debt to meet our financing needs for the foreseeable future.

Debt Outstanding and Debt Capacity

Notes Payable: Notes payable were \$20.6 million at November 30, 2013. This amount mainly represented various short-term borrowings that were not part of committed lines. The weighted-average interest rates on these short-term borrowings were 8.9 percent in 2013 and 11.3 percent in 2012.

Long-Term Debt: Long-term debt consisted of senior notes and term loans. The Series A and Series B senior notes bear a fixed interest rate of 5.13 percent and mature in fiscal year 2017. The Series C and Series D senior notes bear a fixed interest rate of 5.61 percent and mature in fiscal year 2020. The Series E senior notes bear a fixed interest rate of 4.12 percent and mature in fiscal year 2022. We are subject to prepayment penalties on our senior notes. As of November 30, 2013, make-whole premiums were estimated to be, if the entire debt were paid off, \$53.5 million. We currently have no intention to prepay any senior notes. Term loan 2 bears a floating interest rate at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 150 basis points and matures in 2017. There is no prepayment penalty on the term loan. See the discussion below regarding our lines of credit.

We executed interest rate swap agreements for the purpose of obtaining a floating rate of interest on \$75.0 million of the \$150.0 million senior notes. We have designated the \$75.0 million of senior note debt as the hedged item in a fair value hedge. As required by applicable accounting standards, we recorded an asset for the fair value of the interest rate swaps (hedging instruments) totaling \$5.9 million and recognized a liability of \$6.1 million for the change in the fair value of the senior notes attributable to the change in the risk being hedged. This calculation resulted in \$156.1 million being recorded in long-term debt related to these senior notes as of November 30, 2013. For further information related to long-term debt see Note 8 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Lines of Credit: We have a revolving credit agreement with a consortium of financial institutions at November 30, 2013. This credit agreement creates an unsecured multi-currency revolving credit facility that we can draw upon for general corporate purposes up to a maximum of \$200.0 million. Interest is payable at LIBOR plus 1.275 percent. A facility fee of 0.225 percent is payable quarterly. The interest rate and the facility fee are based on a rating grid. The credit facility expires on March 5, 2017. As of November 30, 2013, our lines of credit were undrawn.

Table of Contents**Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

As of November 30, 2013, goodwill totaled \$263.1 million (14 percent of total assets) and other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, totaled \$219.4 million (12 percent of total assets).

The components of goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets, net of amortization, by segment at November 30, 2013 are as follows:

| (\$ in millions) | Americas Adhesives | Construction Products | EIMEA | Asia Pacific | Total |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Goodwill | \$ 72.1 | \$ 13.3 | \$ 151.7 | \$ 26.0 | \$ 263.1 |
| Purchased technology & patents | 20.2 | | 12.2 | 3.6 | 36.0 |
| Customer relationships | 19.9 | 80.5 | 48.0 | 6.1 | 154.5 |
| Other finite-lived intangible assets ¹ | 1.6 | 6.8 | 17.3 | 2.6 | 28.3 |
| Indefinite-lived intangible assets ² | | | 0.6 | | 0.6 |

1 Other finite-lived intangible assets are related to operating segment trademarks.

2 Indefinite-lived intangible assets are related to EIMEA operating segment trademarks.

Selected Metrics of Liquidity and Capital Resources

Key metrics we monitor are net working capital as a percent of annualized net revenue, trade account receivable days sales outstanding (DSO), inventory days on hand, free cash flow and debt capitalization ratio.

| | November 30, 2013 | December 1, 2012 |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| Net working capital as a percentage of annualized net revenue ¹ | 16.5% | 17.8% |
| Accounts receivable DSO ² | 55 Days | 56 Days |
| Inventory days on hand ³ | 53 Days | 53 Days |
| Free cash flow ⁴ | \$(10.9) million | \$56.3 million |
| Debt capitalization ratio ⁵ | 34.6% | 40.1% |

1 Current quarter net working capital (trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts plus inventory minus trade payables) divided by annualized net revenue.

2 Trade receivables net of allowance for doubtful accounts multiplied by 56 (8 weeks) and divided by the net revenue for the last 2 months of the quarter.

3 Total inventory multiplied by 56 and divided by cost of sales (excluding delivery costs) for the last 2 months of the quarter.

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- 4 Net cash provided by operations less purchased property, plant and equipment and dividends paid.
- 5 Total debt divided by (total debt plus total stockholders' equity).

Another key metric we measure is the return on invested capital, or ROIC. The calculation is represented by total return divided by total invested capital.

Total return is defined as: gross profit less SG&A expenses, less taxes at the effective tax rate plus income from equity method investments. Total return is calculated using trailing 12 month information.

Total invested capital is defined as the sum of notes payable, current maturities of long-term debt, long-term debt, redeemable non-controlling interest and total equity.

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ROIC was introduced because we believe it provides a true measure of return on capital invested. We believe it is an effective way to internally measure performance and it is focused on the long term. The ROIC calculated at November 30, 2013 was 10.3 percent and at December 1, 2012 was 9.5 percent. The following table shows the ROIC calculation as of November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012 based on the definition above:

| (\$ in millions) | Trailing 12 months as of November 30, 2013 | Trailing 12 months as of December 1, 2012 |
|--|---|---|
| Gross profit | \$ 570.2 | \$ 517.3 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | (374.7) | (354.7) |
| Income taxes at effective rate | (56.6) | (48.2) |
| Income from equity method investments | 8.4 | 9.2 |
| Total return | \$ 147.3 | \$ 123.6 |
| | | |
| Total invested capital | 1,428.1 | 1,302.9 |
| Return on invested capital | 10.3% | 9.5% |

Summary of Cash Flows**Cash Flows from Operating Activities from Continuing Operations**

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|----------|----------|---------|
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ 132.7 | \$ 108.6 | \$ 88.1 |

Net income including non-controlling interest was \$97.2 million in 2013, \$125.9 million in 2012 and \$89.0 million in 2011. Depreciation and amortization expense totaled \$61.7 million in 2013 compared to \$57.4 million in 2012 and \$39.1 million in 2011. The higher depreciation and amortization expense in 2013 was directly related to a full year of the acquired business.

Changes in net working capital (trade receivables, inventory and trade payables) accounted for a use of cash of \$2.8 million, \$39.2 million and \$20.8 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Following is an assessment of each of the net working capital components:

Trade Receivables, net Changes in trade receivables resulted in a \$7.3 million use of cash in 2013 as compared to \$17.3 million use of cash in 2012 and an \$18.4 million use of cash in 2011. The smaller use of cash in 2013 was partially related to the reduction in delinquent trade receivables in 2013 and a one day improvement in DSO compared to 2012. The DSO was 55 days at November 30, 2013, 56 days at December 1, 2012 and 53 days at December 3, 2011.

Inventory Changes in inventory resulted in an \$11.8 million use of cash in 2013 as compared to a use of cash of \$17.1 million in 2012 and a use of cash of \$11.0 million in 2011. Inventory days on hand were 53 days at the end of 2013 as compared to 53 days at the end of 2012 and 41 days at the end of 2011, respectively. Inventory levels have increased in 2013 and 2012 in order to support the manufacturing transitions that are underway as part of the Business Integration Project.

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Trade Payables Changes in trade payables resulted in a source of cash of \$16.3 million in 2013 and a use of cash of \$4.8 million in 2012 and a source of cash of \$8.7 million in 2011. The source of cash in 2013 compared to the use of cash in 2012 was primarily related to purchases of property, plant and equipment for the Business Integration Project that had not been paid as of November 30, 2013.

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax reduced cash flows from operating activities by \$1.2 million, \$57.6 million and \$8.8 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The \$57.6 million in 2012 includes an after-tax gain on the sale of our Central America Paints business of \$51.1 million. Contributions to our pension and other postretirement benefit plans were \$6.8 million, \$9.8 million and \$11.9 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Changes in deferred income taxes resulted in a source of cash of \$9.6 million in 2013 compared to a

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use of cash of \$16.8 million in 2012 and a source of cash of \$5.7 million in 2011. The source in cash in 2013 compared to 2012 was related to a decrease in our minimum pension liability and a decrease in certain tax rates. Income taxes payable resulted in a use of cash of \$17.9 million, a source of cash of \$15.2 million and a source of cash of \$6.5 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The 2013 change was related to the timing of U.S. estimated tax payments. Accrued compensation was a source of cash of \$3.8 million in 2013, a source of cash of \$21.0 million in 2012 and a use of cash of \$3.4 million in 2011 and other liabilities was a use of cash of \$3.3 million in 2013, a source of cash of \$3.5 million in 2012 and a use of cash of \$2.9 million in 2011. The source of cash for accrued compensation and the use of cash in other liabilities in 2013 relates to the timing of severance payments as part of our Business Integration Project. The source of cash in 2012 for accrued compensation and other liabilities were related to the accrual of severance and other related costs as part of our Business Integration Project that had not been paid at the end of 2012.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities from Continuing Operations

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Net cash used in investing activities | \$ (133.2) | \$ (446.8) | \$ (36.3) |

Purchases of property plant and equipment were \$124.3 million in 2013 as compared to \$35.9 million in 2012 and \$32.8 million in 2011. The increase in 2013 was primarily related to capital expenditures for the Business Integration Project and our Project ONE ERP system.

In 2013 we purchased technology for the use in electronics markets for \$2.4 million. We acquired Plexbond Quimica, S.A. for \$10.2 million in 2013. We acquired the global industrial adhesives business of Forbo Holding AG for \$404.7 million and the outstanding shares of Engent, Inc. for \$7.9 million in 2012. In the first quarter of 2013, an adjustment of the purchase price for the Forbo industrial adhesives business acquisition reduced cash used in investing activities by \$1.6 million. In 2011, we acquired the principal assets and certain liabilities of Liquamelt Corp. for \$6.0 million. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on acquisitions.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities from Continuing Operations

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | \$ (48.7) | \$ 273.9 | \$ (42.8) |

Proceeds from long-term debt and repayment of long-term debt in 2013 were \$107.0 million and \$129.5 million, respectively and netted to a \$22.5 million use of cash in 2013. Proceeds from long-term debt in 2012 were \$584.2 million of which \$400.0 million was used for financing the acquisition of the acquired business. Included in the 2012 proceeds of long-term debt was our note purchase agreement under which we issued \$250.0 million in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes and a draw down of our \$150.0 million term loan. Repayment of long-term debt in 2012 was \$292.3 million which included prepayment of \$80.0 million of long-term debt with proceeds from the sale of our Central America Paints business. Long-term debt proceeds of \$218.0 million and payments of \$240.5 million, netted to a use of cash of \$22.5 million in 2011.

Cash paid for dividends were \$19.3 million, \$16.5 million and \$14.6 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Cash generated from the exercise of stock options was \$8.9 million in 2013, \$7.4 million in 2012 and \$7.7 million in 2011. The \$8.9 million in 2013 was driven by higher average stock price. Repurchases of common stock were \$17.6 million in 2013 compared to \$4.3 million in 2012 and \$8.5 million in 2011, including \$15.3 million in 2013, \$3.0 million in 2012 and \$7.5 million in 2011 from our 2010 share repurchase program. In 2011 we repurchased the 20 percent non-controlling interest that Sekisui Chemical held in our China entities for \$8.6 million.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows from Discontinued Operations**

| (\$ in millions) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations | \$ 1.1 | \$ (13.9) | \$ 13.5 |
| Cash provided by (used in) investing activities of discontinued operations, including proceeds from sale of business | | 120.2 | (1.5) |
| Net cash provided by discontinued operations | \$ 1.1 | \$ 106.3 | \$ 12.0 |

Cash flows from discontinued operations includes the proceeds from the sale of \$118.5 million in 2012 and cash generated from operations and investing activities of the Central America Paints business.

Contractual Obligations

Due dates and amounts of contractual obligations follow:

| (\$ in millions) | Total | Payments Due by Period | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | More than 5 years |
| Long-term debt | \$ 472.3 | \$ | \$ | \$ 120.0 | \$ 352.3 |
| Interest payable on long-term debt ¹ | 135.9 | 18.6 | 39.8 | 34.1 | 43.4 |
| Operating leases | 17.2 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 0.6 |
| Pension contributions ² | 6.0 | 6.0 | | | |
| Purchase obligation contracts ³ | 1.1 | 1.1 | | | |
| Total contractual obligations | \$ 632.5 | \$ 33.9 | \$ 46.6 | \$ 155.7 | \$ 396.3 |

¹ Some of our interest obligations on long-term debt are variable based on LIBOR. Interest payable for the variable portion is estimated based on a forward LIBOR curve.

² Pension contributions are only included for fiscal 2014. We have not determined our pension funding obligations beyond 2014 and thus, any potential future contributions have been excluded from the table.

³ Represents a contract to provide us with information technology services. See Note 13 to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

We expect to make cash outlays in the future related to uncertain tax positions. However, due to the uncertainty of the timing of future cash flows, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of cash settlement, if any, with the respective taxing authorities. Accordingly, gross unrecognized tax benefits of \$5.2 million as of November 30, 2013, have been excluded from the contractual obligations table above. For further information related to unrecognized tax benefits see Note 9 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We expect 2014 capital expenditures to be approximately \$105.0 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no relationships with any unconsolidated, special-purpose entities or financial partnerships established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet financial arrangements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information concerning new accounting standards and the impact of the implementation of these standards on our financial statements.

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Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may be identified by the use of words like plan, expect, aim, believe, project, anticipate, intend, estimate, will, should, could (including variations thereof) and other expressions that indicate future events and trends. These plans and expectations are based upon certain underlying assumptions, including those mentioned with the specific statements. Such assumptions are in turn based upon internal estimates and analyses of current market conditions and trends, our plans and strategies, economic conditions and other factors. These plans and expectations and the assumptions underlying them are necessarily subject to risks and uncertainties inherent in projecting future conditions and results. Actual results could differ materially from expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements if one or more of the underlying assumptions and expectations proves to be inaccurate or is unrealized. In addition to the factors described in this report, Item 1A. Risk Factors identifies some of the important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in any such forward-looking statements. In order to comply with the terms of the safe harbor, we have identified these important factors which could affect our financial performance and could cause our actual results for future periods to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements. These factors should be considered, together with any similar risk factors or other cautionary language that may be made elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The list of important factors in Item 1A. Risk Factors does not necessarily present the risk factors in order of importance. This disclosure, including that under Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors, and other forward-looking statements and related disclosures made by us in this report and elsewhere from time to time, represents our best judgment as of the date the information is given. We do not undertake responsibility for updating any of such information, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law. Investors are advised, however, to consult any further public company disclosures (such as in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission or in our press releases) on related subjects.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market Risk: We are exposed to various market risks, including changes in interest rates, foreign currency rates and prices of raw materials. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

Our financial performance has been, and may continue to be, negatively affected by unfavorable economic conditions. Continued or further recessionary economic conditions may have an adverse impact on our sales volumes, pricing levels and profitability. As domestic and international economic conditions change, trends in discretionary consumer spending also become unpredictable and subject to reductions due to uncertainties about the future. A general reduction in consumer discretionary spending due to a recession in the domestic and international economies, or uncertainties regarding future economic prospects, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Interest Rate Risk: Exposure to changes in interest rates results primarily from borrowing activities used to fund operations. Committed floating rate credit facilities are used to fund a portion of operations. We believe that probable near-term changes in interest rates would not materially affect financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The annual impact on interest expense of a one-percentage point interest rate change on the outstanding balance of our variable rate debt as of November 30, 2013 would be approximately \$1.1 million or \$0.02 per diluted share.

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Foreign Exchange Risk: As a result of being a global enterprise, there is exposure to market risks from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, which may adversely affect operating results and financial condition. Approximately 56 percent of net revenue was generated outside of the United States in 2013. Principal foreign

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currency exposures relate to the Euro, British pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Chinese renminbi, Japanese yen, Australian dollar, Argentine peso, Brazilian real, Colombian peso, Mexican peso, Turkish lira, Egyptian pound, Indian rupee, and Malaysian ringgit.

Our objective is to balance, where possible, local currency denominated assets to local currency denominated liabilities to have a natural hedge and minimize foreign exchange impacts. We enter into cross border transactions through importing and exporting goods to and from different countries and locations. These transactions generate foreign exchange risk as they create assets, liabilities and cash flows in currencies other than the local currency. This also applies to services provided and other cross border agreements among subsidiaries.

We take steps to minimize risks from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations through normal operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative instruments. We do not enter into any speculative positions with regard to derivative instruments.

From a sensitivity analysis viewpoint, based on 2013 financial results and foreign currency balance sheet positions as of November 30, 2013, a hypothetical overall 10 percent change in the U.S. dollar would have resulted in a change in net income of approximately \$6.4 million or \$0.12 per diluted share.

Raw Materials: The principal raw materials used to manufacture products include resins, polymers, synthetic rubbers, vinyl acetate monomer and plasticizers. We generally avoid sole source supplier arrangements for raw materials. While alternate supplies of most key raw materials are available, unplanned supplier production outages may lead to strained supply-demand situations for several key raw materials such as ethylene and propylene, several polymers and other petroleum derivatives such as waxes.

The purchase of raw materials is our largest expenditure. Our objective is to purchase raw materials that meet both our quality standards and production needs at the lowest total cost. Most raw materials are purchased on the open market or under contracts that limit the frequency but not the magnitude of price increases. In some cases, however, the risk of raw material price changes is managed by strategic sourcing agreements which limit price increases to increases in supplier feedstock costs, while requiring decreases as feedstock costs decline. The leverage of having substitute raw materials approved for use wherever possible is used to minimize the impact of possible price increases.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

H.B. Fuller Company:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of H.B. Fuller Company and subsidiaries as of November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, total equity, and cash flows for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended November 30, 2013. We also have audited H.B. Fuller Company's internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). H.B. Fuller Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, 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 Report on Internal Control of Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting 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 audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of H.B. Fuller Company and subsidiaries as of November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of

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the fiscal years in the three-year period ended November 30, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, H.B. Fuller Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Minneapolis, MN

January 24, 2014

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****H.B. Fuller Company and Subsidiaries**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

| | Fiscal Years | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | November 30, 2013 | December 1, 2012 | December 3, 2011 |
| Net revenue | \$ 2,046,968 | \$ 1,886,239 | \$ 1,444,085 |
| Cost of sales | (1,476,797) | (1,368,963) | (1,040,253) |
| Gross profit | 570,171 | 517,276 | 403,832 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | (374,669) | (354,735) | (286,871) |
| Special charges, net | (45,087) | (52,467) | (7,499) |
| Asset impairment charges | | (1,517) | (332) |
| Other income (expense), net | (3,751) | 784 | 4,101 |
| Interest expense | (19,120) | (19,793) | (10,811) |
| Income from continuing operations before income taxes and income from equity method investments | 127,544 | 89,548 | 102,420 |
| Income taxes | (39,949) | (30,479) | (31,211) |
| Income from equity method investments | 8,380 | 9,218 | 9,006 |
| Income from continuing operations | 95,975 | 68,287 | 80,215 |
| Income from discontinued operations, net of tax | 1,211 | 57,568 | 8,832 |
| Net income including non-controlling interests | 97,186 | 125,855 | 89,047 |
| Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests | (425) | (233) | 58 |
| Net income attributable to H.B. Fuller | \$ 96,761 | \$ 125,622 | \$ 89,105 |
| Earnings per share attributable to H.B. Fuller common stockholders: | | | |
| Basic | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 1.92 | \$ 1.37 | \$ 1.64 |
| Income from discontinued operations | \$ 0.02 | \$ 1.16 | \$ 0.18 |
| Basic earnings per share | \$ 1.94 | \$ 2.53 | \$ 1.82 |
| Diluted | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 1.87 | \$ 1.34 | \$ 1.61 |
| Income from discontinued operations | \$ 0.02 | \$ 1.14 | \$ 0.18 |
| Diluted earnings per share | \$ 1.89 | \$ 2.48 | \$ 1.79 |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding: | | | |
| Basic | 49,893 | 49,571 | 48,991 |
| Diluted | 51,136 | 50,618 | 49,866 |
| Dividends declared per common share | \$ 0.385 | \$ 0.330 | \$ 0.295 |

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See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**H.B. FULLER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

(In thousands)

| | November 30, 2013 | Fiscal Years December 1, 2012 | December 3, 2011 |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Net income including non-controlling interests | \$ 97,186 | \$ 125,855 | \$ 89,047 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | | | |
| Foreign currency translation | (931) | (2,957) | 3,389 |
| Defined benefit pension plans adjustment, net of tax | 68,196 | (47,283) | (5,872) |
| Interest rate swaps, net of tax | 41 | 41 | 42 |
| Cash-flow hedges, net of tax | 303 | (394) | |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | 67,609 | (50,593) | (2,441) |
| Comprehensive income | 164,795 | 75,262 | 86,606 |
| Less: Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests | 370 | 261 | (51) |
| Comprehensive income attributable to H.B. Fuller | \$ 164,425 | \$ 75,001 | \$ 86,657 |

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****H.B. Fuller Company and Subsidiaries**

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

| | November 30, 2013 | December 1, 2012 |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 155,121 | \$ 200,436 |
| Trade receivables, net | 331,125 | 320,152 |
| Inventories | 221,537 | 208,531 |
| Other current assets | 85,046 | 70,225 |
| Current assets of discontinued operations | 1,865 | |
| Total current assets | 794,694 | 799,344 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 434,387 | 329,016 |
| Goodwill | 263,103 | 254,345 |
| Other intangibles, net | 219,401 | 233,355 |
| Other assets | 161,443 | 168,395 |
| Long-term assets of discontinued operations | | 1,865 |
| Total assets | \$ 1,873,028 | \$ 1,786,320 |
| Liabilities, redeemable non-controlling interest and total equity | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Notes payable | \$ 20,589 | \$ 22,613 |
| Current maturities of long-term debt | | 22,500 |
| Trade payables | 201,575 | 163,062 |
| Accrued compensation | 76,218 | 71,400 |
| Income taxes payable | 10,830 | 24,865 |
| Other accrued expenses | 46,566 | 45,605 |
| Current liabilities of discontinued operations | 5,000 | 74 |
| Total current liabilities | 360,778 | 350,119 |
| Long-term debt, excluding current maturities | 472,315 | 475,112 |
| Accrued pension liabilities | 52,922 | 105,220 |
| Other liabilities | 51,835 | 68,190 |
| Long-term liabilities of discontinued operations | | 5,000 |
| Total liabilities | 937,850 | 1,003,641 |
| Commitments and contingencies | | |
| Redeemable non-controlling interest | 4,717 | 3,981 |
| Equity: | | |
| H.B. Fuller stockholders' equity: | | |
| Preferred stock (no shares outstanding) Shares authorized 10,045,900 | | |
| Common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, Shares authorized 160,000,000, Shares outstanding 50,228,543 and 49,903,266, for 2013 and 2012, respectively | 50,229 | 49,903 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 44,490 | 37,965 |

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| | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|
| Retained earnings | 907,308 | 830,031 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | (71,962) | (139,626) |
| Total H.B. Fuller stockholders' equity | 930,065 | 778,273 |
| Non-controlling interests | 396 | 425 |
| Total equity | 930,461 | 778,698 |
| Total liabilities, redeemable non-controlling interest and total equity | \$ 1,873,028 | \$ 1,786,320 |

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF TOTAL EQUITY****H.B. Fuller Company and Subsidiaries**

(In thousands)

| | H.B. Fuller Company Shareholders | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Additional | | Accumulated | | | |
| | Common | Paid-in | Retained | Other | Non-Controlling | Total |
| | Stock | Capital | Earnings | Income (Loss) | Interests | |
| Balance at November 27, 2010 | \$ 49,194 | \$ 22,701 | \$ 646,596 | \$ (86,557) | \$ 2,456 | \$ 634,390 |
| Comprehensive income | | | 89,105 | (2,448) | (51) | 86,606 |
| Dividends | | | (14,712) | | | (14,712) |
| Stock option exercises | 528 | 7,169 | | | | 7,697 |
| Share-based compensation plans other, net | 122 | 7,486 | | | | 7,608 |
| Tax benefit on share-based compensation plans | | 1,140 | | | | 1,140 |
| Repurchase of common stock | (394) | (8,116) | | | | (8,510) |
| Repurchase of non-controlling interest | | (6,610) | | | (1,990) | (8,600) |
| Redeemable non-controlling interest | | | | | (42) | (42) |
| Balance at December 3, 2011 | 49,450 | 23,770 | 720,989 | (89,005) | 373 | 705,577 |
| Comprehensive income | | | 125,622 | (50,621) | 261 | 75,262 |
| Dividends | | | (16,580) | | | (16,580) |
| Stock option exercises | 426 | 6,975 | | | | 7,401 |
| Share-based compensation plans other, net | 181 | 10,136 | | | | 10,317 |
| Tax benefit on share-based compensation plans | | 1,263 | | | | 1,263 |
| Repurchase of common stock | (154) | (4,179) | | | | (4,333) |
| Redeemable non-controlling interest | | | | | (209) | (209) |
| Balance at December 1, 2012 | 49,903 | 37,965 | 830,031 | (139,626) | 425 | 778,698 |
| Comprehensive income | | | 96,761 | 67,664 | 370 | 164,795 |
| Dividends | | | (19,484) | | | (19,484) |
| Stock option exercises | 462 | 8,429 | | | | 8,891 |
| Share-based compensation plans other, net | 301 | 12,621 | | | | 12,922 |
| Tax benefit on share-based compensation plans | | 2,676 | | | | 2,676 |
| Repurchase of common stock | (437) | (17,201) | | | | (17,638) |
| Redeemable non-controlling interest | | | | | (399) | (399) |
| Balance at November 30, 2013 | \$ 50,229 | \$ 44,490 | \$ 907,308 | \$ (71,962) | \$ 396 | \$ 930,461 |

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**H.B. FULLER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(In thousands)

| | November 30, 2013 | Fiscal Years December 1, 2012 | December 3, 2011 |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities from continuing operations: | | | |
| Net income including non-controlling interests | \$ 97,186 | \$ 125,855 | \$ 89,047 |
| Income from discontinued operations, net of tax | (1,211) | (57,568) | (8,832) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income including non-controlling interests to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation | 39,149 | 38,713 | 28,888 |
| Amortization | 22,508 | 18,703 | 10,162 |
| Deferred income taxes | 9,648 | (16,820) | 5,740 |
| (Income) from equity method investments, net of dividends received | 4,559 | (4,436) | (4,482) |
| Share-based compensation | 12,317 | 9,728 | 7,741 |
| Pension and other postretirement benefit plan contributions | (6,811) | (9,763) | (11,851) |
| Pension and other postretirement benefit plan income (expense) | (1,777) | 1,854 | (1,620) |
| Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation | (2,676) | (1,263) | (1,140) |
| Non-cash charge for the sale of inventories revalued at the date of acquisition | 189 | 3,228 | |
| Asset impairment charges | | 1,517 | 332 |
| Change in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions: | | | |
| Trade receivables, net | (7,281) | (17,341) | (18,428) |
| Inventories | (11,797) | (17,081) | (11,022) |
| Other assets | (13,848) | (4,313) | (775) |
| Trade payables | 16,258 | (4,845) | 8,662 |
| Accrued compensation | 3,786 | 20,950 | (3,387) |
| Other accrued expenses | 4,793 | 4,909 | 1,652 |
| Income taxes payable | (17,933) | 15,173 | 6,464 |
| Other liabilities | (3,263) | 3,531 | (2,948) |
| Other | (11,103) | (2,090) | (6,115) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations | 132,693 | 108,641 | 88,088 |
| Cash flows from investing activities from continuing operations: | | | |
| Purchased property, plant and equipment | (124,288) | (35,913) | (32,834) |
| Purchased businesses, net of cash acquired | (8,614) | (412,606) | (6,000) |
| Purchased technology | (2,387) | | |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | 2,135 | 1,756 | 2,542 |
| Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations | (133,154) | (446,763) | (36,292) |
| Cash flows from financing activities from continuing operations: | | | |
| Proceeds from long-term debt | 107,034 | 584,208 | 218,000 |
| Repayment of long-term debt | (129,502) | (292,333) | (240,500) |
| Net proceeds from (payments on) notes payable | (545) | (5,837) | 1,081 |
| Dividends paid | (19,334) | (16,454) | (14,550) |
| Distribution to redeemable non-controlling interest | (244) | | |
| Proceeds from stock options exercised | 8,891 | 7,401 | 7,697 |
| Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation | 2,676 | 1,263 | 1,140 |
| Purchased non-controlling interests | | | (8,600) |
| Proceeds from issuance of redeemable non-controlling interest | | | 1,425 |
| Repurchases of common stock | (17,638) | (4,333) | (8,510) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities from continuing operations | (48,662) | 273,915 | (42,817) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | 2,671 | 3,656 | 1,911 |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations | (46,452) | (60,551) | 10,890 |
| Cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations | 1,137 | (13,893) | 13,452 |
| | | 120,231 | (1,470) |

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| | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cash provided by (used in) investing activities of discontinued operations, including proceeds from sale of business | | | |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents | (45,315) | 45,787 | 22,872 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 200,436 | 154,649 | 131,777 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | \$ 155,121 | \$ 200,436 | \$ 154,649 |
| Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information: | | | |
| Dividends paid with company stock | \$ 150 | \$ 126 | \$ 162 |
| Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized of \$1,921, \$151 and \$114 for the years ended November 30, 2013, December 1, 2012 and December 3, 2011, respectively | \$ 23,574 | \$ 19,816 | \$ 13,235 |
| Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds | \$ 41,920 | \$ 31,832 | \$ 16,607 |

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

H.B. Fuller Company and Subsidiaries

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Note 1: Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business: H.B. Fuller Company and its subsidiaries formulate, manufacture and market adhesives, sealants and other specialty chemical products globally, with sales operations in 40 countries in North America, Europe, Latin America, the Asia Pacific region, India, the Middle East and Africa.

Our business is reported in four operating segments: Americas Adhesives, Construction Products, EIMEA (Europe, India, Middle East and Africa) and Asia Pacific. This represents a change from our previous structure of having five segments – North America Adhesives, Construction Products, EIMEA, Latin America Adhesives and Asia Pacific. This change was due to a change in our management reporting structure in the fourth quarter of 2013. Of the 2013 net revenue, Americas Adhesives operating segment accounted for 44 percent, Construction Products 8 percent, EIMEA 36 percent and Asia Pacific 12 percent.

The Americas Adhesives, EIMEA and Asia Pacific operating segments produce and supply industrial adhesives products for applications in various markets including assembly (appliances, filters, construction, electronics, etc.), packaging (food and beverage containers, flexible packaging, consumer goods, package integrity and re-enforcement, durable and non-durable goods, etc.), converting (corrugation, tape and label, paper converting, envelopes, books, multi-wall bags, sacks, tissue and towel), nonwoven and hygiene (disposable diapers, feminine care and medical garments), performance wood (windows, doors, wood flooring) and textile (footwear, sportswear, etc.).

The Construction Products operating segment includes products used for tile setting (adhesives, grouts, mortars, sealers, levelers, etc.) and heating, ventilation and air conditioning and insulation applications (duct sealants, weather barriers and fungicidal coatings, block fillers, etc.).

Principles of Consolidation: The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of H.B. Fuller Company and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated. Investments in affiliated companies in which we exercise significant influence, but which we do not control, are accounted for in the Consolidated Financial Statements under the equity method of accounting. As such, consolidated net income includes our equity portion in current earnings of such companies, after elimination of intercompany profits. Investments in which we do not exercise significant influence (generally less than a 20 percent ownership interest) are accounted for under the cost method.

Our 50 percent ownership in Sekisui-Fuller Company, Ltd., our Japan joint venture, is accounted for under the equity method of accounting as we do not exercise control over the company. For fiscal years 2013 and 2012, this equity method investment exceeded the 10 percent threshold but not the 20 percent threshold test for a significant subsidiary as defined in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As such, summarized financial information as of November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012 for Sekisui-Fuller Company, Ltd. is as follows:

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| | As of November 30, 2013 | As of December 1, 2012 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Current assets | \$ 89,053 | \$ 117,597 |
| Non-current assets | 21,152 | 25,704 |
| Current liabilities | 42,835 | 48,298 |
| Non-current liabilities | 2,090 | 2,653 |

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| | For the year ended November 30, 2013 | For the year ended December 1, 2012 |
|--------------|---|---|
| Net revenue | \$ 194,705 | \$ 222,589 |
| Gross profit | 54,672 | 63,596 |
| Net income | 16,760 | 18,436 |

Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to November 30. Fiscal year-end dates were November 30, 2013, December 1, 2012 and December 3, 2011 for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Every five or six years we have a 53rd week in our fiscal year. 2011 was a 53-week year.

Use of Estimates: Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition: For shipments made to customers, title generally passes to the customer when all requirements of the sales arrangement have been completed, which is generally at the time of delivery. Revenue from product sales is recorded when title to the product transfers, no remaining performance obligations exist, the terms of the sale are fixed and collection is probable. Shipping terms include title transfer at either shipping point or destination. Stated terms in sale agreements also include payment terms and freight terms. Net revenues include shipping revenues as appropriate.

Provisions for sales returns are estimated based on historical experience, and are adjusted for known returns, if material. Customer incentive programs (primarily volume purchase rebates) and arrangements such as cooperative advertising, slotting fees and buy-downs are recorded as a reduction of net revenue in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 605-50, Customer Payments and Incentives. Customer rebates recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income as a reduction in net revenue, were \$11,552, \$9,707 and \$14,751 in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

For certain products, consigned inventory is maintained at customer locations. For these products, revenue is recognized in the period that the inventory is consumed. Sales to distributors also require a distribution agreement or purchase order. As a normal practice, distributors do not have a right of return.

Cost of Sales: Cost of sales includes raw materials, container costs, direct labor, manufacturing overhead, shipping and receiving costs, freight costs, depreciation of manufacturing equipment and other less significant indirect costs related to the production of our products.

Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses: SG&A expenses include sales and marketing, research and development, technical and customer service, finance, legal, human resources, general management and similar expenses.

Income Taxes: The income tax provision is computed based on the pre-tax income included in the Consolidated Statements of Income before income from equity method investments. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years are applied to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of existing assets

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and liabilities. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Valuation allowances reduce deferred tax assets when it is not more-likely-than-not that a tax benefit will be realized. See Note 9 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cash Equivalents: Cash equivalents are highly liquid instruments with an original maturity of three months or less.

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Restrictions on Cash: There were no restrictions on cash as of November 30, 2013. There are no contractual or regulatory restrictions on the ability of consolidated and unconsolidated subsidiaries to transfer funds in the form of investments, loans or advances to us, except for credit facility limitations in excess of \$75,000 and typical statutory restrictions which prohibit distributions in excess of net capital or similar tests. The majority of our cash in non-U.S. locations is considered permanently reinvested.

Trade Receivable and Allowances: Trade receivables are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. Allowances are maintained for doubtful accounts, credits related to pricing or quantities shipped and early payment discounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts includes an estimate of future uncollectible receivables based on the aging of the receivable balance and our collection experience. The allowance also includes specific customer accounts when it is probable that the full amount of the receivable will not be collected. Invoices are written off against the allowance when the invoice is 18 months past terms. See Note 4 to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Inventories: Inventories recorded at cost (not in excess of market value) as determined by the last-in, first-out method (LIFO) represent approximately 32 percent of consolidated inventories. During 2013 and 2012 there were no liquidations of LIFO inventory layers. During 2011 reductions in inventory quantities resulted in liquidations of LIFO inventory layers causing an increase in net pre-tax income of \$273. The remaining inventories, which include all non-U.S. operations, are valued at the lower of cost (mainly weighted-average actual cost) or market value.

Investments: Investments with a value of \$8,490 represent the cash surrender value of life insurance contracts on November 30, 2013. These assets are held to primarily support supplemental pension plans and are recorded in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The corresponding gain or loss associated with these contracts is reported in earnings each period as a component of other income (expense), net .

Investments in Equity Securities Carried at Cost: Fair value of cost method investments is assessed according to accounting standards. During 2012, we determined the fair value of one of our cost basis investments was lower than the investment value on our balance sheet based on investor approval of a buy-out offer from the majority shareholder; and, the fair value of another of our cost basis investments was lower than the investment value on our balance sheet based on a recently completed round of additional financing. Since both of these impairments were considered other than temporary, we recorded non-cash charges associated with these impairments of \$1,517. We did not have any impairment of our cost method investments for the years ended November 30, 2013 and December 3, 2011. The book value of the cost method investments as of November 30, 2013 was \$1,674 and \$2,085 as of December 1, 2012.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost and depreciated over the useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives range from 20 to 40 years for buildings and improvements, 3 to 20 years for machinery and equipment, and the shorter of the lease or expected life for leasehold improvements. Fully depreciated assets are retained in property and accumulated depreciation accounts until removed from service. Upon disposal, assets and related accumulated depreciation are removed. Upon sale of an asset, the difference between the proceeds and remaining net book value is charged or credited to other income (expense), net on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Expenditures that add value or extend the life of the respective assets are capitalized, while expenditures that are typical recurring repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Interest costs associated with construction and implementation of property, plant and equipment of \$1,921, \$151 and \$114 were capitalized in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Goodwill: We test goodwill for impairment annually during the fourth quarter and whenever events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. Impairment testing is performed for each of our reporting units by comparing the reporting unit's estimated fair value to its carrying amount, including goodwill. We use a discounted cash flow approach to estimate the fair value of our reporting units. Our judgment

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is required in developing the assumptions for the discounted cash flow model. These assumptions include revenue growth rates, profit margin percentages, discount rates, perpetuity growth rates, future capital expenditures and working capital requirements. If the estimated fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill is considered to not be impaired. If the carrying value exceeds estimated fair value, there is an indication of potential impairment, and we calculate an implied fair value of goodwill. The implied fair value is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the reporting unit and the fair value of the individual assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, excluding goodwill. An impairment charge is recorded for any excess of the carrying value over the implied fair value. Based on our 2013 annual assessment, we determined that none of our goodwill was impaired.

Intangible Assets: Intangible assets include patents and other intangible assets acquired from independent parties and are amortized on a straight-line basis with estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 20 years. The straight-line method of amortization of these assets reflects an appropriate allocation of the costs of the intangible assets to earnings in proportion to the amount of economic benefits obtained in each reporting period.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets: Our long-lived assets are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that a carrying amount of an asset (asset group) may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized when the carrying amount of an asset (asset group) exceeds the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset (asset group) and its eventual disposition. The impairment loss to be recorded would be the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value. Fair value is generally determined using a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation technique. Costs related to internally developed intangible assets are expensed as incurred. See Note 6 to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Foreign Currency Translation: Assets and liabilities of non-U.S. functional currency entities are translated to U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates, and the resulting gains and losses arising from the translation of those net assets are recorded as a cumulative translation adjustment, a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity. Revenues and expenses are translated using average exchange rates during the year. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in other income (expense), net in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

We consider a subsidiary's sales price drivers, currency denomination of sales transactions and inventory purchases to be the primary indicators in determining a foreign subsidiary's functional currency. Our subsidiaries in Latin America and certain European countries have a functional currency different than their local currency. All other foreign subsidiaries, which are located in North America, Europe and Asia, have the same local and functional currency.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits: We sponsor defined-benefit pension plans in both the U.S. and non-U.S. entities. Also in the U.S. we sponsor other postretirement plans for health care and life insurance benefits. Expenses and liabilities for the pension plans and other postretirement plans are actuarially calculated. These calculations are based on our assumptions related to the discount rate, expected return on assets, projected salary increases and health care cost trend rates. The discount rate assumption is determined using an actuarial yield curve approach, which results in a discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the plan. The approach identifies a broad population of corporate bonds that meet the quality and size criteria for the particular plan. We use this approach rather than a specific index that has a certain set of bonds that may or may not be representative of the characteristics of our particular plan. Our expected long-term rate of return on U.S. plan assets was based on our target asset allocation assumption of 60 percent equities and 40 percent fixed-income. Management, in conjunction with our external financial advisors, determines the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets by considering the expected future returns and volatility levels for each asset class that are based on historical returns and forward-looking observations. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets assumption used in each non-U.S. plan is determined on a plan-by-plan basis for each local jurisdiction and is based on expected future returns for the investment mix of assets currently in the portfolio for that plan. Management, in

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conjunction with our external financial advisors, develops expected rates of return for each plan, considers expected long-term returns for each asset category in the plan, reviews expectations for inflation for each local jurisdiction, and estimates the impact of active management of the plan's assets. Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements includes disclosure of assumptions employed in these measurements for both the non-U.S. and U.S. plans.

Asset Retirement Obligations: We recognize asset retirement obligations (AROs) in the period in which we have an existing legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The ARO is recognized at fair value when the liability is incurred. Upon initial recognition of a liability, that cost is capitalized as part of the related long-lived asset and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining estimated useful life of the related asset. We have recognized a liability related to special handling of asbestos related materials in certain facilities for which we have plans or expectation of plans to undertake a major renovation or demolition project that would require the removal of asbestos or have plans or expectation of plans to exit a facility. In addition, we have determined that we have facilities with some level of asbestos that will require abatement action in the future. Once the probability and timeframe of an action are determined, we apply certain assumptions to determine the related liability and asset. These assumptions include the use of inflation rates, the use of credit adjusted risk-free discount rates and the estimation of costs to handle asbestos related materials. The recorded liability is required to be adjusted for changes resulting from the passage of time and/or revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate. The asset retirement obligation liability was \$3,236 and \$3,623 at November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012, respectively.

Environmental Costs: Environmental expenditures that relate to current operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations, and which do not contribute to current or future revenue generation, are expensed. Liabilities are recorded when environmental assessments are made, or remedial efforts are probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated. The timing of these accruals is generally no later than the completion of feasibility studies.

Share-based Compensation: We have various share-based compensation programs, which provide for equity awards, including stock options and restricted stock. We use the straight-line method to recognize compensation expense associated with share-based awards based on the fair value on the date of grant, net of the estimated forfeiture rate. Expense is recognized over the requisite service period related to each award, which is the period between the grant date and the earlier of the award's stated vesting term or the date the employee is eligible for early retirement based on the terms of the plan. The fair value of stock options is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. All of our stock compensation expense is recorded in SG&A expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Earnings Per Share: Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income attributable to H.B. Fuller by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the applicable period. Diluted earnings per share is based upon the weighted-average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the applicable period. The difference between basic and diluted earnings per share is attributable to share-based compensation awards. We use the treasury stock method to calculate the effect of outstanding awards, which computes total employee proceeds as the sum of (a) the amount the employee must pay upon exercise of the award, (b) the amount of unearned share-based compensation costs attributed to future services and (c) the amount of tax benefits, if any, that would be credited to additional paid-in capital assuming exercise of the award. Share-based compensation awards for which total employee proceeds exceed the average market price

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over the applicable period have an antidilutive effect on earnings per share, and accordingly, are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share. The computations for basic and diluted earnings per share follows:

| (shares in thousands) | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Net income attributable to H.B. Fuller | \$ 96,761 | \$ 125,622 | \$ 89,105 |
| Weighted-average common shares basic | 49,893 | 49,571 | 48,991 |
| Equivalent shares from share-based compensation plans | 1,243 | 1,047 | 875 |
| Weighted-average common and common equivalent shares diluted | 51,136 | 50,618 | 49,866 |

Share-based compensation awards for 112,367, 7,372 and 856,593 shares for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation because they were antidilutive.

Financial Instruments and Derivatives: Our objective is to balance, where possible, local currency denominated assets to local currency denominated liabilities to have a natural hedge and minimize foreign exchange impacts. We minimize risks from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations through normal operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative instruments. Derivatives consisted primarily of forward currency contracts used to manage foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. Because derivative instruments outstanding were not designated as hedges for accounting purposes, the gains and losses related to mark-to-market adjustments were recognized as other income or expense in the income statement during the periods the derivative instruments were outstanding. We do not enter into any speculative positions with regard to derivative instruments. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Purchase of Company Common Stock: Under the Minnesota Business Corporation Act, repurchased stock is included in authorized shares, but is not included in shares outstanding. The excess of the repurchase cost over par value is charged to additional paid-in capital. When additional paid-in capital is exhausted, the excess reduces retained earnings. We repurchased 62,124, 54,289 and 48,675 shares of common stock in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, in connection with the statutory minimum for the tax withholdings related to vesting of restricted shares.

On September 30, 2010, the Board of Directors authorized a new share repurchase program of up to \$100,000 of our outstanding common shares. During 2013, we repurchased 375,000 shares for \$15,292 under this program. During 2012 we repurchased 100,000 shares for \$2,999 and during 2011, we repurchased 345,446 shares for \$7,491 under this program. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements: In June 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income. These updates require entities to present items of net income and other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement, or in separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other comprehensive income. The new requirements do not change which components of comprehensive income are recognized in net income or other comprehensive income, or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. The updates are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011 and are to be applied retroactively. We adopted the new requirements in the first quarter of our 2013 fiscal year. The adoption of these updates did not have an impact on our consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

New Accounting Pronouncements: In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, Comprehensive Income: Reporting of Amounts Reclassified out of AOCI which further amended the disclosure requirements for comprehensive income. The update requires entities to disclose

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items reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and into net income in a single location either in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements or parenthetically on the face of the Consolidated Statements of Income. The amendment is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012 which is our

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fiscal year 2014 and is to be applied prospectively. Since this standard impacts disclosure requirements only, its adoption will not have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, *Income Taxes: Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists* which requires that an unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction of a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward when settlement in this manner is available under the law. This guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2013 which is our fiscal 2015 and will be applied on a prospective basis to all unrecognized tax benefits that exist at the effective date. We do not expect this guidance to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 2: Acquisitions and Divestitures**Acquisitions**

Plexbond Quimica, S.A.: On June 6, 2013 we acquired Plexbond Quimica, S.A., a provider of chemical urethane adhesives and polyurethane resins based in Curitiba, Brazil. This acquisition enhances our position in the South American adhesives industry. The acquisition was a stock purchase and encompassed all of Plexbond Quimica, S.A.'s business operations.

The purchase price of \$10,239 was funded through existing cash and was recorded in our Americas Adhesives operating segment. We incurred acquisition related costs of approximately \$326, which were recorded as selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The fair value measurement was preliminary at November 30, 2013 subject to further review and final resolution of any purchase price adjustments. We expect the fair value measurement process to be completed in the second quarter of 2014.

The following table summarizes the preliminary fair value measurement of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition:

| | Preliminary Valuation November 30, 2013 |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Current assets | \$ 5,179 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2,275 |
| Goodwill | 3,626 |
| Other intangibles | |
| Customer relationships | 3,529 |
| Noncompetition agreements | 565 |
| Other assets | 608 |
| Current liabilities | (3,684) |
| Other liabilities | (1,859) |

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| | | |
|----------------------|----|--------|
| Total purchase price | \$ | 10,239 |
|----------------------|----|--------|

Our expected lives of the acquired intangible assets are customer relationships 10 years and noncompetition agreements 8 years.

Engent, Inc.: On September 10, 2012 we acquired the outstanding shares of Engent, Inc., a provider of manufacturing, research and development services to the electronics industry. The purchase price of \$7,881 was funded through existing cash and was recorded in our Americas Adhesives operating segment.

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In addition to the initial consideration, the former owners of the Engent, Inc. business are entitled to receive a series of annual cash payments based on certain financial performance criteria during the period September 10, 2012 through November 28, 2015 up to a maximum additional consideration of \$2,000. We used a probability-weighted present value technique based on expected future cash flows to estimate the fair value of the contingent consideration. The resulting fair value of the contingent consideration was \$1,200 which was recorded in other liabilities and increased goodwill. Each reporting period we determine the fair value of the contingent consideration liability and any changes in value are reflected as SG&A expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table summarizes the final fair value measurement of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition:

| | Preliminary Valuation December 1, 2012 | Fair Value Adjustments | Final Valuation |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Current assets | \$ 603 | \$ | \$ 603 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 1,471 | | 1,471 |
| Goodwill | 5,434 | 247 | 5,681 |
| Other intangibles | | | |
| Customer relationships | 2,300 | | 2,300 |
| Noncompetition agreements | 400 | | 400 |
| Trademarks/trade names | 300 | | 300 |
| Other assets | 325 | (305) | 20 |
| Current liabilities | (84) | (6) | (90) |
| Other liabilities | (1,668) | 64 | (1,604) |
| Contingent consideration liabilities | (1,200) | | (1,200) |
| | | | |
| Total purchase price | \$ 7,881 | \$ | \$ 7,881 |

The adjustments to the purchase price allocation primarily relate to non-current deferred tax assets and liabilities.

During 2013, we reduced the fair value of the contingent consideration liability to \$131.

Forbo Industrial Adhesives: On March 5, 2012 we acquired the global industrial adhesives and synthetic polymers business of Forbo Holding AG. The purchase price was 368,514 Swiss francs or \$403,100 which we financed with the proceeds from our March 5, 2012 note purchase agreement and a term loan. The acquisition was recorded in our Americas Adhesives, EIMEA and Asia Pacific operating segments.

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During 2013 we completed our final purchase price allocation including final tax adjustments. The following table summarizes the fair value measurement of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition:

| | Preliminary Valuation December 1, 2012 | Purchase Price and Fair Value Adjustments | Final Valuation |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| Current assets | \$ 172,345 | \$ | \$ 172,345 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 92,443 | | 92,443 |
| Goodwill | 136,658 | 343 | 137,001 |
| Other intangibles | | | |
| Developed technology | 42,190 | | 42,190 |
| Customer relationships | 58,910 | | 58,910 |
| Trademarks/trade names | 21,880 | | 21,880 |
| Other | 479 | | 479 |
| Other assets | 4,605 | | 4,605 |
| Current liabilities | (84,251) | (184) | (84,435) |
| Other liabilities | (40,534) | (1,784) | (42,318) |
| Total purchase price | \$ 404,725 | \$ (1,625) | \$ 403,100 |

The adjustments to the purchase price allocation primarily relate to non-current deferred tax liabilities and purchase price adjustments.

Liquamelt Corp.: On April 15, 2011 we acquired the principal assets and certain liabilities of Liquamelt Corp., a manufacturer and marketer of adhesives and a unique adhesive dispensing system for \$6,000. This innovative adhesive system delivers room temperature liquid adhesive to the point of application where it is activated and dispensed. It rapidly forms strong bonds over a wide variety of substrates. The acquisition was recorded in our Americas Adhesives operating segment.

In addition to the initial consideration, the former owners of the Liquamelt business, are entitled to receive a series of semi-annual cash payments based on certain financial performance criteria during the period April 15, 2011 through November 26, 2016 up to a maximum additional consideration of \$7,000. We used a present value technique based on expected future cash flows to estimate the fair value of the contingent consideration. The initial fair value of the contingent consideration was \$1,919 which was recorded in long-term liabilities and increased goodwill. Each reporting period we determine the fair value of the contingent consideration liability and any changes in value are recognized as SG&A expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income. We have reduced the fair value of the contingent consideration liability to \$435 as of November 30, 2013.

Divestitures

Central America Paints: On August 6, 2012 we completed the sale of our Central America Paints business to Compania Global de Pinturas S.A., a company of Inversiones Mundial S.A for cash proceeds of \$118,459. In accordance with ASC 205-20 Discontinued Operations, we have classified the results of this business as discontinued operations. The operational results of this business are presented in the Income from discontinued operations, net of tax line item on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Also in accordance with ASC 205-20, we have not allocated general corporate charges to this business. The assets and liabilities of this business are presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as assets and liabilities of discontinued operations. A portion of the cash proceeds was determined to be contingent consideration, pending resolution of purchase agreement contingencies. The contingent consideration was valued at fair value based on level 3 inputs. The contingent

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consideration was included in current liabilities of discontinued operations in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at November 30, 2013 as we expect the purchase agreement contingencies to be resolved in 2014.

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Revenue and income from discontinued operations for the years ended November 30, 2013, December 1, 2012 and December 3, 2011 were as follows:

| | November 30, 2013 | Fiscal Years December 1, 2012 | December 3, 2011 |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Net revenue | \$ | \$ 73,143 | \$ 113,466 |
| Income from operations | | 8,235 | 12,572 |
| Gain on sale of discontinued operations | | 66,179 | |
| Income taxes | 1,211 | (16,846) | (3,740) |
| Net income from discontinued operations | \$ 1,211 | \$ 57,568 | \$ 8,832 |

In the third quarter of 2013, in conjunction with filing the fiscal year 2012 tax return, we recorded a reduction in the tax expense related to the sale of the Central America Paints business of \$1,211.

Income taxes for the year ended December 1, 2012 included \$15,119 of tax expense related to the gain on the sale of discontinued operations.

The major classes of assets and liabilities of discontinued operations as of November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012 were as follows:

| | November 30, 2013 | December 1, 2012 |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| Other current assets | \$ 1,865 | \$ |
| Current assets of discontinued operations | 1,865 | |
| Other assets | | 1,865 |
| Long-term assets of discontinued operations | | 1,865 |
| Trade payables | \$ | \$ 74 |
| Other accrued expenses | 5,000 | |
| Current liabilities of discontinued operations | 5,000 | 74 |
| Other liabilities | | 5,000 |
| Long-term liabilities of discontinued operations | | 5,000 |

Note 3: Accounting for Share-Based Compensation

Overview: We have various share-based compensation programs, which provide for equity awards including stock options, restricted stock and deferred compensation. These equity awards fall under several plans and are described below.

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Share-based Compensation Plans: We currently grant stock options, restricted stock and stock-based units under equity compensation and deferred compensation plans.

Non-qualified stock options are granted to officers and key employees at prices not less than fair market value at the date of grant. These non-qualified options are generally exercisable beginning one year from the date of grant in cumulative yearly amounts of 33.3 percent and generally have a contractual term of 10 years. Options exercised represent newly issued shares.

Restricted stock awards are nonvested stock-based awards that may include grants of restricted stock shares or restricted stock units. Restricted stock awards are independent of option grants and are subject to forfeiture if employment terminates prior to the release of the restrictions. Such awards generally vest in three years from the date of grant or 33.3 percent per year for three years, depending on the grant. During the vesting period, ownership of the shares cannot be transferred.

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Restricted stock shares granted represent newly issued shares and have the same cash dividend and voting rights as other common stock and are considered to be currently issued and outstanding. The cash dividends on restricted stock shares are forfeitable.

Restricted stock units have dividend equivalent rights equal to the cash dividend paid on restricted stock shares. However, restricted stock units do not have voting rights of common stock and are not considered issued and outstanding upon grant. Restricted stock units become newly issued shares when vested. The dividend equivalent rights for restricted stock units are forfeitable.

We expense the cost, which is the grant date fair market value, of both the restricted stock shares and the restricted stock units ratably over the period during which the restrictions lapse. The grant date fair value is our closing stock price on the date of grant.

Directors Deferred Compensation Plan: This plan allows non-employee directors to defer all or a portion of their retainer and meeting fees in a number of investment choices, including units representing shares of our common stock. We provide a 10 percent match on deferred compensation invested in these units. These units are required to be paid out in our common stock.

Year 2013 Master Incentive Plan: This plan allows for granting of awards to employees. The plan permits granting of (a) stock options; (b) stock appreciation rights; (c) restricted stock awards; (d) performance awards; (e) dividend equivalents; and (f) other awards based on our common stock, including shares for amounts employees deferred under the Key Employee Deferred Compensation Plan.

2009 Directors Stock Incentive Plan: This plan permits granting of (a) shares for amounts non-employee directors defer under the Directors Deferred Compensation Plan and (b) discretionary grants of restricted stock, stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance awards and other stock awards.

Year 2000 Stock Incentive Plan: This plan was replaced by the 2013 Master Incentive Plan in 2013 and will no longer grant awards to employees. This plan allowed granting of awards to employees. The plan permitted granting of (a) stock options; (b) stock appreciation rights; (c) restricted stock awards; (d) performance awards; (e) dividend equivalents; and (f) other awards based on our common stock, including shares for amounts employees deferred under the Key Employee Deferred Compensation Plan.

Key Employee Deferred Compensation Plan: This plan allows key employees to defer a portion of their eligible compensation in a number of investment choices, including units representing shares of company common stock. We provide a 10 percent match on deferred compensation invested in these units.

Grant-Date Fair Value: We use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to calculate the grant-date fair value of stock option awards. The fair value of options granted during 2013, 2012 and 2011 were calculated using the following assumptions:

| | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Expected life (in years) | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| | 47.28% | 51.60% | 52.13% |

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Weighted-average expected volatility

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Expected volatility range | 39.25% - 48.02% | 48.79% - 51.76% | 50.45% - 52.30% |
| Risk-free interest rate | 0.77% | 0.71% | 1.87% |
| Expected dividend yield | 0.87% | 1.05% | 1.31% |
| Weighted-average fair value of grants | \$ 15.05 | \$ 11.52 | \$ 9.10 |

Expected life We use historical employee exercise and option expiration data to estimate the expected life assumption for the Black-Scholes grant-date valuation. We believe that this historical data is currently the best estimate of the expected term of a new option. We use a weighted-average expected life for all awards.

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Expected volatility Volatility is calculated using our stock's historical volatility for the same period of time as the expected life. We have no reason to believe that its future volatility will differ from the past.

Risk-free interest rate The rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant for the same period of time as the expected life.

Expected dividend yield The calculation is based on the total expected annual dividend payout divided by the average stock price.

Expense

We use the straight-line attribution method to recognize expense for all option awards with graded vesting and restricted stock awards with graded and cliff vesting. Expense is recognized over the requisite service period, which for us is the period between the grant date and the earlier of the award's stated vesting term or the date the employee is eligible for early vesting based on the terms of the plans.

Total share-based compensation expense was \$12,317, \$9,728 and \$7,741 for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. All share-based compensation was recorded as selling, general and administrative expense.

The benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation costs (excess tax benefits) are recorded as a financing cash inflow rather than a deduction of taxes paid. For 2013, 2012 and 2011, there was \$2,676, \$1,263 and \$1,140 of excess tax benefit recognized resulting from share-based compensation cost, respectively. Our additional paid in capital pool (APIC Pool) of excess tax benefits available to absorb tax deficiencies was \$15,005 at November 30, 2013 due to exercises of stock options, vesting of restricted stock and deferred compensation payouts in the year.

As of November 30, 2013, \$7,465 of unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested stock option awards is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years. Unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested restricted stock shares was \$7,302 and unvested restricted stock units was \$1,967, both are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.2 years.

Share-based Activity

The option activity for the years ended November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012 is summarized below:

| | Options | Weighted-Average Exercise Price |
|--|----------------|--|
| Outstanding at December 3, 2011 | 2,423,366 | \$ 19.29 |

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| | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Granted | 548,449 | 28.75 |
| Exercised | (430,000) | 17.42 |
| Forfeited or cancelled | (112,065) | 22.03 |
| Outstanding at December 1, 2012 | 2,429,750 | \$ 21.63 |
| Granted | 493,173 | 40.07 |
| Exercised | (462,427) | 19.23 |
| Forfeited or cancelled | (30,535) | 28.57 |
| Outstanding at November 30, 2013 | 2,429,961 | \$ 25.74 |

The fair value of options granted during 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$7,425, \$6,318 and \$4,878, respectively. Total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$9,842, \$5,191 and \$4,231, respectively. Intrinsic value is the difference between our closing stock price on the respective trading day and the exercise

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price, multiplied by the number of options exercised. Proceeds received from option exercises during the year ended November 30, 2013 were \$8,891.

The nonvested restricted stock activity for the years ended November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012, is summarized below:

| | Units | Shares | Total | Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value | Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years) |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| Nonvested at December 3, 2011 | 127,117 | 271,762 | 398,879 | \$ 23.18 | 1.0 |
| Granted | 88,536 | 128,427 | 216,963 | 28.64 | 2.2 |
| Vested | (52,788) | (134,810) | (187,598) | 24.66 | |
| Forfeited | (21,681) | (20,148) | (41,829) | 24.78 | 1.6 |
| Nonvested at December 1, 2012 | 141,184 | 245,231 | 386,415 | \$ 25.41 | 0.9 |
| Granted | 62,701 | 186,352 | 249,053 | 39.66 | 1.7 |
| Vested | (66,446) | (113,411) | (179,857) | 37.85 | |
| Forfeited | (2,208) | (5,727) | (7,935) | 32.17 | 1.4 |
| Nonvested at November 30, 2013 | 135,231 | 312,445 | 447,676 | \$ 33.76 | 1.2 |

Total fair value of restricted stock vested during 2013, 2012, and 2011 was \$6,807, \$4,626 and \$4,447, respectively. The total fair value of nonvested restricted stock at November 30, 2013 was \$9,269.

We repurchased 62,124, 54,289 and 48,675 restricted stock shares during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, in conjunction with restricted stock share vestings. The repurchases relate to statutory minimum tax withholding.

Deferred compensation units are fully vested at the date of contribution. The deferred compensation units outstanding for the years ended November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012 is summarized below:

| | Non-employee Directors | Employees | Total |
|---|------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Units outstanding December 3, 2011 | 314,560 | 77,273 | 391,833 |
| Participant contributions | 15,836 | 3,215 | 19,051 |
| Company match contributions ¹ | 20,414 | 599 | 21,013 |
| Payouts | (12,041) | (12,425) | (24,466) |
| Units outstanding December 1, 2012 | 338,769 | 68,662 | 407,431 |
| Participant contributions | 14,145 | 2,299 | 16,444 |
| Company match contributions ¹ | 14,802 | 256 | 15,058 |
| Payouts | (55,036) | (9,929) | (64,965) |

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| | | | |
|--|---------|--------|---------|
| Units outstanding November 30, 2013 | 312,680 | 61,288 | 373,968 |
|--|---------|--------|---------|

¹ The non-employee directors' company match includes 11,908 and 18,030 deferred compensation units paid as discretionary awards to all non-employee directors in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The fair value of non-employee directors' company matches for 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$49, \$78 and \$78, respectively. The fair value of the non-employee directors' discretionary award was \$480 for 2013, \$560 for 2012 and \$490 for 2011. The fair value of employee company matches was \$8 for 2013 and \$14 for 2012 and \$14 for 2011.

Table of Contents**Note 4: Supplemental Financial Statement Information****Statement of Income Information**

Additional details of income statement amounts for 2013, 2012 and 2011 follow.

| | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Foreign currency transaction losses, net | \$ (4,106) | \$ (1,204) | \$ (1,488) |
| Interest income | 737 | 1,731 | 2,265 |
| Gain on disposal of fixed assets | 323 | 555 | 1,736 |
| Other, net | (705) | (298) | 1,588 |
| Total other income (expense), net | \$ (3,751) | \$ 784 | \$ 4,101 |
| Research and development expenses (included in selling, general and administrative expenses) | \$ 24,570 | \$ 21,254 | \$ 20,751 |

Balance Sheet Information

Additional details of balance sheet amounts as of November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012 follow.

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Inventories</u> | | |
| Raw materials | \$ 119,536 | \$ 110,820 |
| Finished goods | 122,584 | 119,123 |
| LIFO reserve | (20,583) | (21,412) |
| Total inventories | \$ 221,537 | \$ 208,531 |
| <u>Other current assets</u> | | |
| Other receivables | \$ 20,728 | \$ 13,127 |
| Prepaid income taxes | 8,604 | 6,674 |
| Deferred income taxes | 18,867 | 15,804 |
| Prepaid expenses | 31,785 | 32,573 |
| Assets held for sale | 5,062 | 2,047 |
| Total other current assets | \$ 85,046 | \$ 70,225 |
| <u>Property, plant and equipment</u> | | |
| Land | \$ 57,991 | \$ 59,102 |
| Buildings and improvements | 258,403 | 260,328 |
| Machinery and equipment | 603,520 | 567,145 |

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| | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| Construction in progress | 112,878 | 21,145 |
| Total, at cost | 1,032,792 | 907,720 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (598,405) | (578,704) |
| Net property, plant and equipment | \$ 434,387 | \$ 329,016 |
| <u>Other assets</u> | | |
| Investments and company owned life insurance | \$ 11,963 | \$ 13,192 |
| Equity method investments | 40,700 | 45,259 |
| Cost method investments | 1,674 | 2,085 |
| Long-term deferred income taxes | 28,465 | 83,717 |
| Prepaid pension costs | 38,363 | 328 |
| Prepaid postretirement other than pension | 6,858 | |
| Other long-term assets | 33,420 | 23,814 |
| Total other assets | \$ 161,443 | \$ 168,395 |

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| | 2013 | 2012 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| <u>Income taxes payable</u> | | |
| Current income taxes payable | \$ 8,936 | \$ 23,679 |
| Current deferred income taxes | 1,894 | 1,186 |
| Total income taxes payable | \$ 10,830 | \$ 24,865 |
| <u>Other accrued expenses</u> | | |
| Taxes other than income taxes | \$ 17,943 | \$ 12,195 |
| Interest | 4,471 | 4,617 |
| Product liability | 1,175 | 3,172 |
| Accrued expenses | 22,977 | 25,621 |
| Total other accrued expenses | \$ 46,566 | \$ 45,605 |
| <u>Other liabilities</u> | | |
| Asset retirement obligation | \$ 3,236 | \$ 3,623 |
| Long-term deferred income taxes | 20,599 | 23,757 |
| Long-term deferred compensation | 5,285 | 4,294 |
| Long-term involuntary termination benefits | 745 | 3,337 |
| Postretirement other than pension | 3,159 | 20,307 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 18,811 | 12,872 |
| Total other liabilities | \$ 51,835 | \$ 68,190 |

Additional details on the trade receivables allowance for doubtful accounts, credits related to pricing or quantities shipped and early payment discounts for 2013, 2012 and 2011 follow.

| | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Balance at beginning of year | \$ 7,513 | \$ 4,272 | \$ 5,507 |
| Charged to expenses | 3,267 | 3,680 | 925 |
| Write-offs | (2,369) | (368) | (2,187) |
| Effect of exchange rates | 127 | (71) | 27 |
| Balance at end of year | \$ 8,538 | \$ 7,513 | \$ 4,272 |

Statement of Total Equity Information

Components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) follow.

| | November 30, 2013 | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Total | H.B. Fuller | Non-controlling |
| | | Stockholders | Interests |
| Foreign currency | \$ 49,871 | \$ 49,878 | \$ (7) |

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| | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------|
| translation adjustment | | | |
| Interest rate swap, net of taxes of \$36 | (94) | (94) | |
| Cash-flow hedges, net of taxes of \$57 | (91) | (91) | |
| Defined benefit pension plans adjustment, net of taxes of \$65,210 | (121,655) | (121,655) | |
| Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | \$ (71,969) | \$ (71,962) | \$ (7) |

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| | | December 1, 2012 | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Total | H.B. Fuller Stockholders | Non-controlling Interests |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | \$ 50,802 | \$ 50,754 | \$ 48 |
| Interest rate swap, net of taxes of \$52 | (135) | (135) | |
| Cash-flow hedges, net of taxes of \$248 | (394) | (394) | |
| Defined benefit pension plans adjustment, net of taxes of \$103,661 | (189,851) | (189,851) | |
| Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | \$ (139,578) | \$ (139,626) | \$ 48 |

| | | December 3, 2011 | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Total | H.B. Fuller Stockholders | Non-controlling Interests |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | \$ 53,759 | \$ 53,739 | \$ 20 |
| Interest rate swap, net of taxes of \$68 | (176) | (176) | |
| Defined benefit pension plans adjustment net of taxes of \$77,586 | (142,568) | (142,568) | |
| Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | \$ (88,985) | \$ (89,005) | \$ 20 |

Note 5: Special Charges, net

The integration of the Forbo industrial adhesives business we acquired in March 2012 involves a significant amount of restructuring and capital investment to optimize the new combined entity. In addition, we are taking a series of actions in our existing EIMEA operating segment to improve the profitability and future growth prospects of this operating segment. We have combined these two initiatives into a single project which we refer to as the Business Integration Project. During 2013, 2012 and 2011 we incurred special charges, net of \$45,087, \$52,467 and \$7,499, respectively, for costs related to the Business Integration Project.

The following table provides detail of special charges, net:

| | Fiscal Years | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
| Acquisition and transformation related costs: | | | |
| Professional services | \$ 8,698 | \$ 24,647 | \$ 4,410 |
| Financing availability costs | | 4,300 | |
| Foreign currency option contract | | 841 | 3,089 |
| Gain on foreign currency forward contracts | | (11,621) | |
| Other related costs | 8,736 | 2,010 | |
| Restructuring costs: | | | |
| Workforce reduction costs | 9,784 | 28,087 | |
| Facility exit costs | 17,869 | 4,203 | |
| Special charges, net | \$ 45,087 | \$ 52,467 | \$ 7,499 |

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Professional services of \$8,698, \$24,647 and \$4,410 for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, include costs related to organization consulting, investment advisory, financial advisory, legal and valuation services necessary to acquire and integrate the Forbo industrial adhesives business into our existing operating segments.

During 2013, we incurred other incremental transformation related costs of \$8,736 including the cost of personnel directly working on the integration, workforce reduction costs of \$9,784 and cash facility exit costs of \$11,804 and non-cash facility exit costs of \$6,065 related to the Business Integration Project. During 2012, we

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incurred other incremental transformation related costs of \$2,010 including the cost of personnel directly working on the integration, workforce reduction costs of \$28,087 and cash facility exit costs of \$1,033 and non-cash facility exit costs of \$3,170 related to the Business Integration Project.

For 2012 we also incurred other costs related to the acquisition of the Forbo industrial adhesives business including an expense of \$4,300 to make a bridge loan available if needed. During 2012 and 2011 we incurred expenses of \$841 and \$3,089, respectively, related to the purchase of a foreign currency option to hedge a portion of the acquisition purchase price. Also during 2012, we entered into forward currency contracts maturing on March 5, 2012 to purchase 370,000 Swiss francs. Our objective was to economically hedge the purchase price for the pending acquisition of the global industrial adhesives business of Forbo Group after the price was established. The currency contracts were not designated as hedges for accounting purposes. For 2012 the net gain on the forward currency contracts was \$11,621 which partially offset other acquisition and transformation related costs.

For the year ended November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012, the activity in accrued compensation associated with the Business Integration Project, is as follows:

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Balance at beginning of year | \$ 19,848 | \$ |
| Restructuring charges | 9,784 | 28,087 |
| Cash payments | (12,595) | (5,308) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 1,020 | (2,931) |
| Balance at end of year | \$ 18,057 | \$ 19,848 |

Of the \$18,057 in accrued restructuring costs at November 30, 2013 \$17,312 was included in accrued compensation and \$745 was included in other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, as this portion was not expected to be paid within the next year. Of the \$19,848 in accrued restructuring costs at December 1, 2012, \$16,511 was included in accrued compensation and \$3,337 was included in other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The benefits were accrued based primarily on the formal severance plans in place for the various locations. The restructuring costs are not allocated to our operating segments.

Note 6: Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In 2011 we discontinued production of the polymers used in certain resin products that had been produced in our EIMEA operating segment. As a result, we performed an impairment test on the trademarks and trade names used in resin products. In accordance with accounting standards, we calculated the fair value using a discounted cash flow approach. As a result of this analysis, we recorded pre-tax asset impairment charge of \$332.

Table of Contents**Note 7: Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

The reporting units goodwill balances as of November 30, 2013 and December 1, 2012, follow. Changes in the goodwill balances relate to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and activity from acquisitions. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on acquisitions.

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| North America Adhesives | \$ 61,302 | \$ 62,031 |
| Latin America | 10,815 | 7,041 |
| Construction Products | 13,337 | 13,337 |
| EIMEA | 151,675 | 144,824 |
| Asia Pacific | 25,974 | 27,112 |
| Total | \$ 263,103 | \$ 254,345 |

Additional details on the goodwill balance for 2013 and 2012 follow.

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|------------|------------|
| Balance at beginning of year | \$ 254,345 | \$ 114,895 |
| Engent, Inc. acquisition (Note 2) | 247 | 5,434 |
| Forbo Industrial Adhesives (Note 2) | 343 | 136,658 |
| Plexbond Quimica, S.A. acquisition (Note 2) | 3,626 | |
| Foreign currency translation effect | 4,542 | (2,642) |
| Balance at end of year | \$ 263,103 | \$ 254,345 |

In accordance with accounting standards, we test each of our reporting units for goodwill impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. In the fourth quarter of 2013, we conducted the required annual test of goodwill for impairment. We performed the goodwill impairment analysis on our reporting units by using a discount rate determined by management to result in the most representative fair value of the business as a whole. There were no indications of impairment in any of our reporting units. We also performed a sensitivity analysis by using a discount rate at the high end of our range to confirm the reasonableness of our goodwill impairment analysis. No indications of impairment in any of our reporting units were indicated by the sensitivity analysis.

In the North America Adhesives and EIMEA reporting units, the calculated fair value substantially exceeded the carrying value of the net assets. The calculated fair values of the Construction Products, Latin America and Asia Pacific reporting units exceeded their carrying value by approximately 70 percent, 83 percent and 38 percent, respectively. In all three of these reporting units, the calculated fair value exceeded the carrying value by a reasonable margin.

See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on our impairment analysis.

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Balances of amortizable identifiable intangible assets, excluding goodwill and other non-amortizable intangible assets, follow:

| Amortizable Intangible Assets | Purchased Technology & Patents | Customer Relationships | All Other | Total |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| As of November 30, 2013 | | | | |
| Original cost | \$ 45,710 | \$ 231,696 | \$ 43,780 | \$ 321,186 |
| Accumulated amortization | (9,706) | (77,192) | (15,480) | (102,378) |
| Net identifiable intangibles | \$ 36,004 | \$ 154,504 | \$ 28,300 | \$ 218,808 |
| Weighted-average useful lives (in years) | 11 | 17 | 13 | 16 |
| As of December 1, 2012 | | | | |
| Original cost | \$ 43,304 | \$ 226,478 | \$ 42,838 | \$ 312,620 |
| Accumulated amortization | (5,924) | | | |