

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP /DE/  
Form 10-Q  
August 05, 2015

**UNITED STATES**

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**Washington, D.C. 20549**

**Form 10-Q**

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

For the quarterly period ended: June 30, 2015

OR

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

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

Commission file number: 1-10026

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

14-0462060  
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

216 Airport Drive, Rochester, New Hampshire 03867  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code 518-445-2200

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

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

The registrant had 28.8 million shares of Class A Common Stock and 3.2 million shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding as of July 22, 2015.

**ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.**

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ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(in thousands, except per share data)  
(unaudited)

Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,	
2015	2014		2015	2014
\$172,289	\$193,518	Net sales	\$353,613	\$373,825
117,697	118,175	Cost of goods sold	222,337	223,673
54,592	75,343	Gross profit	131,276	150,152
39,932	40,012	Selling, general, and administrative expenses	75,165	79,169
10,411	14,397	Technical, product engineering, and research expenses	22,712	28,266
1,211	1,957	Restructuring expenses, net	10,212	3,139
3,038	18,977	Operating income	23,187	39,578
2,702	2,717	Interest expense, net	5,378	5,635
2,820	(2,133)	Other (income)/expenses, net	(465)	(2,600)
(2,484)	18,393	Income/(loss) before income taxes	18,274	36,543
(364)	7,216	Income tax expense/(benefit)	8,155	14,673
(2,120)	11,177	Net income/(loss)	10,119	21,870
52	(42)	Net income/(loss) attributable to the noncontrolling interest	78	30
(\$2,172)	\$11,219	Net income/(loss) attributable to the Company	\$10,041	\$21,840
(\$0.07)	\$0.35	Earnings/(losses) per share attributable to Company shareholders - Basic	\$0.31	\$0.69
(\$0.07)	\$0.35	Earnings(losses) per share attributable to Company shareholders - Diluted	\$0.31	\$0.68
		Shares of the Company used in computing earnings per share:		
31,999	31,832	Basic	31,941	31,809
31,999	31,935	Diluted	32,015	31,913
\$0.17	\$0.16	Dividends per share	\$0.33	\$0.31

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements



ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)  
(in thousands)  
(unaudited)

Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,	
2015	2014		2015	2014
(\$2,120)	\$11,177	Net income/(loss)	\$10,119	\$21,870
		Other comprehensive income/(loss), before tax:		
10,785	3,289	Foreign currency translation adjustments	(24,898 )	(1,940 )
		Amortization of pension liability adjustments:		
(1,111 )	(1,108 )	Prior service credit	(2,220 )	(2,217 )
1,461	1,355	Net actuarial loss	2,966	2,683
467	473	Payments related to derivatives included in earnings	953	951
(113 )	(955 )	Derivative valuation adjustment	(1,220 )	(1,315 )
		Income taxes related to items of other comprehensive income/(loss):		
(122 )	(98 )	Amortization of pension liability adjustment	(261 )	(186 )
(182 )	(184 )	Payments related to derivatives included in earnings	(372 )	(371 )
44	372	Derivative valuation adjustment	476	513
9,109	14,321	Comprehensive income/(loss)	(14,457 )	19,988
52	(42 )	Net income/(loss) attributable to the noncontrolling interest	79	30
\$9,057	\$14,363	Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the Company	(\$14,536)	\$19,958

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(in thousands, except share data)  
(unaudited)

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$182,474	\$179,802
Accounts receivable, net	160,997	158,237
Inventories	109,630	107,274
Deferred income taxes	6,661	6,743
Asset held for sale	8,326	9,102
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,739	8,074
Total current assets	476,827	469,232
Property, plant and equipment, net	379,139	386,011
Intangibles	270	385
Goodwill	67,489	71,680
Income taxes receivable and deferred	71,817	69,540
Other assets	27,905	32,456
Total assets	\$1,023,447	\$1,029,304
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Notes and loans payable	\$543	\$661
Accounts payable	32,258	34,787
Accrued liabilities	89,544	95,149
Current maturities of long-term debt	50,015	50,015
Income taxes payable and deferred	1,742	2,786
Total current liabilities	174,102	183,398
Long-term debt	252,088	222,096
Other noncurrent liabilities	98,589	103,079
Deferred taxes and other credits	6,783	7,163
Total liabilities	531,562	515,736
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Preferred stock, par value \$5.00 per share; authorized 2,000,000 shares; none issued	—	—
Class A Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share; authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued 37,230,013 in 2015 and 37,085,489 in 2014	37	37
Class B Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share; authorized 25,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 3,235,048 in 2015 and 2014	3	3
Additional paid in capital	422,204	418,972
Retained earnings	455,597	456,105
Accumulated items of other comprehensive income:		

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Translation adjustments	(81,263	)	(55,240	)
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments	(50,056	)	(51,666	)
Derivative valuation adjustment	(1,024	)	(861	)
Treasury stock (Class A), at cost 8,455,293 shares in 2015 and 8,459,498 in 2014	(257,391	)	(257,481	)
Total Company shareholders' equity	488,107		509,869	
Noncontrolling interest	3,778		3,699	
Total equity	491,885		513,568	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,023,447		\$1,029,304	

The  
 accompanying  
 notes are an  
 integral part of  
 the  
 consolidated  
 financial  
 statements

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ALBANY  
INTERNATIONAL  
CORP.  
CONSOLIDATED  
STATEMENTS OF  
CASH FLOW  
(in thousands)  
(unaudited)

Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended	
June 30,			June 30,	
2015	2014		2015	2014
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
(\$2,120)	\$11,177	Net income/(loss)	\$10,119	\$21,870
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
13,373	14,276	Depreciation	26,897	28,383
1,811	1,821	Amortization	3,641	3,622
(5,920)	2,946	Change in long-term liabilities, deferred taxes and other credits	(6,197 )	2,732
263	728	Provision for write-off of property, plant and equipment	415	729
-	(961 )	Gain on disposition or involuntary conversion of assets	(1,056 )	(961 )
(342)	(106 )	Excess tax benefit of options exercised	(603 )	(145 )
419	405	Compensation and benefits paid or payable in Class A Common Stock	995	947
Changes in operating assets and liabilities that provide/(use) cash:				
4,212	3,333	Accounts receivable	(9,487 )	14,297
(4,061)	(1,963 )	Inventories	(7,131 )	(10,959 )
1,715	1,762	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(990 )	(386 )
(158)	(7 )	Income taxes prepaid and receivable	(74 )	14
(4,853)	555	Accounts payable	(1,341 )	(739 )
(933)	170	Accrued liabilities	(2,520 )	(12,679 )
475	651	Income taxes payable	77	(1,059 )
7,062	(2,098 )	Other, net	4,607	(4,129 )
10,943	32,689	Net cash provided by operating activities	17,352	41,537
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
(18,455)	(12,799 )	Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(30,666 )	(27,402 )
(304)	(21 )	Purchased software	(337 )	(315 )
-	961	Proceeds from sale or involuntary conversion of assets	2,797	961
(18,759)	(11,859 )	Net cash used in investing activities	(28,206 )	(26,756 )
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
24,346	235	Proceeds from borrowings	39,620	4,670
(4,303)	(17,593 )	Principal payments on debt	(9,746 )	(24,109 )
(1,630)	-	Debt acquisition costs	(1,630 )	-
1,039	261	Proceeds from options exercised	1,724	387
342	106	Excess tax benefit of options exercised	603	145
(5,107)	(4,774 )	Dividends paid	(10,205 )	(9,539 )
14,687	(21,765 )	Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	20,366	(28,446 )

4,765	(608 )	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(6,840 )	(2,165 )
11,636	(1,543 )	Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,672	(15,830 )
170,838	208,379	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	179,802	222,666
\$182,474	\$206,836	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$182,474	\$206,836

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

***1. Basis of Presentation***

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments and elimination of intercompany transactions necessary for a fair presentation of results for such periods. Albany International Corp. (“Albany”) consolidates the financial results of its subsidiaries for all periods presented. The results for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. The information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with “Risk Factors,” “Legal Proceedings,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation,” “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” and the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in Items 1A, 3, 7, 7A and 8, respectively, of the Albany International Corp. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in Albany International Corp.’s Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

***2. Noncontrolling Interest***

The table below presents a reconciliation of income attributable to the noncontrolling interest and noncontrolling equity:

	<b>Six months ended June 30,</b>	
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>(in thousands, except percentages)</b>		
Net income of Albany Safran Composites, LLC (ASC)	\$1,282	\$801
Return attributable to the Company's preferred holding	(507 )	(501 )
Net income of ASC available for common ownership	775	300
Ownership percentage of noncontrolling shareholder	10%	10%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$78	\$30
Noncontrolling interest, beginning of year	\$3,699	\$3,482
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	78	30
Changes in other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	1	—
Noncontrolling interest, end of period	\$3,778	\$3,512



### 3. Reportable Segments

The following tables show data by reportable segment, reconciled to consolidated totals included in the financial statements:

(in thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014	June 30, 2015	2014
<b>Net sales</b>				
Machine Clothing	\$150,561	\$172,809	\$309,055	\$336,897
Albany Engineered Composites	21,728	20,709	44,558	36,928
Consolidated total	\$172,289	\$193,518	\$353,613	\$373,825
<b>Operating income/(loss)</b>				
Machine Clothing	\$33,323	\$33,879	\$69,013	\$70,022
Albany Engineered Composites	(18,633 )	(3,545 )	(22,444 )	(7,021 )
Corporate expenses	(11,652 )	(11,357 )	(23,382 )	(23,423 )
Operating income before reconciling items	3,038	18,977	23,187	39,578
Reconciling items:				
Interest income	(437 )	(356 )	(777 )	(552 )
Interest expense	3,139	3,073	6,155	6,187
Other expense/(income), net	2,820	(2,133 )	(465 )	(2,600 )
Income/(loss) before income taxes	(\$2,484 )	\$18,393	\$18,274	\$36,543

The table below presents restructuring costs by reportable segment (also see Note 5):

(in thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014	June 30, 2015	2014
<b>Restructuring expense</b>				
Machine Clothing	\$1,211	\$1,297	\$10,212	\$2,159
Albany Engineered Composites	-	660	-	980
Consolidated total	\$1,211	\$1,957	\$10,212	\$3,139

In the second quarter of 2015, the Company recorded a charge of \$14.0 million associated with a revision in the profitability of a contract in the AEC segment. AEC has a long-term contract for the manufacture of composite components for the Rolls-Royce BR 725 engine (BR 725), which powers the Gulfstream G-650 business jet. These components are manufactured in AEC's Boerne, Texas, facility. The contract for this program was signed in 2007 and contains a very aggressive approach to pricing compared to AEC's other contracts. AEC was required to fund certain development costs for nonrecurring engineering and tooling and expected to recover those costs over the duration of the contract, which is anticipated to be more than 20 years. The deferred costs were included in Other assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and, as of June 30, 2015, the Company had accumulated deferred contract expenses of approximately \$10.9 million. The Company tests the recoverability of these deferred costs each quarter. During the second quarter of 2015, the Company revised its estimate of the profitability of this contract and determined that the entire balance of these deferred costs should be written off. Additionally, the Company has

determined

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that an additional charge of approximately \$3.1 million should be recorded as a provision for anticipated contract losses. The total charge of \$14.0 million is included in Cost of goods sold. In the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the write-off of previously deferred costs is included in Other, net.

2015 Machine Clothing restructuring expense was principally related to the discontinuation of manufacturing operations at its press fabric manufacturing facility in Germany in April. Machine Clothing restructuring costs in 2014 were principally related to restructuring actions in France. Albany Engineered Composites restructuring expense in 2014 was related to organizational changes.

Land and building related to the former manufacturing facility in Germany has been reclassified as Asset held for sale in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. We reclassified to Asset held for sale the net book value of \$8.3 million and \$9.1 million as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. There were no other material changes in the total assets of the reportable segments during this period.

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

##### *Pension Plans*

The Company has defined benefit pension plans covering certain U.S. and non-U.S. employees. The U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan has been closed to new participants since October 1998 and, as of February 2009, benefits accrued under this plan were frozen. As a result of the freeze, employees covered by the pension plan will receive, at retirement, benefits already accrued through February 2009, but no new benefits accrue after that date. Benefit accruals under the U.S. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan ("SERP") were similarly frozen. The eligibility, benefit formulas, and contribution requirements for plans outside of the U.S. vary by location.

##### *Other Postretirement Benefits*

The Company also provides certain postretirement life insurance benefits to retired employees in the U.S. and Canada. The Company accrues the cost of providing postretirement benefits during the active service period of the employees. The Company currently funds the plan as claims are paid.

The composition of the net periodic benefit plan cost for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>Pension plans</b>		<b>Other postretirement benefits</b>	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Components of net periodic benefit cost:				
Service cost	\$1,529	\$1,683	\$166	\$157
Interest cost	3,895	4,815	1,220	1,371
Expected return on assets	(4,326)	(4,846)	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost/(credit)	24	27	(2,244)	(2,244)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	1,297	1,229	1,669	1,454
Curtailement gain	-	(710)	-	-
Net periodic benefit cost	\$2,419	\$2,198	\$811	\$738

### 5. Restructuring

During the first quarter of 2015, the Company announced a plan to discontinue manufacturing operations at its press fabric manufacturing facility in Göppingen, Germany. The restructuring program was driven by the Company's need to balance manufacturing capacity with demand. In April 2015, we reached agreement on the restructuring plan with the Works Council and manufacturing operations discontinued during the second quarter. Approximately 50 employees were terminated under this plan, and the restructuring expense recorded in 2015 reflects our estimate of the severance costs. It is possible that we will incur additional charges for impairment of property, plant and equipment, but no impairment is presently determinable. Whereas the affected employees were related to manufacturing operations, cost savings associated with this action were recorded in Cost of goods sold.

Machine Clothing restructuring costs in 2014 were principally related to restructuring actions in France. Albany Engineered Composites restructuring expense in 2014 was related to organizational changes.

The following table summarizes charges reported in the Statements of Income under "Restructuring expenses, net":

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>Three months ended</b>		<b>Six months ended</b>	
	<b>June 30, 2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>June 30, 2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Machine Clothing	\$1,211	\$1,297	\$10,212	\$2,159
Albany Engineered Composites	-	660	-	980
Total	\$1,211	\$1,957	\$10,212	\$3,139



<b>Six months ended June 30, 2015 (in thousands)</b>	<b>Total restructuring costs incurred</b>	<b>Termination and other costs</b>	<b>Impairment of plant and equipment</b>	<b>Benefit plan curtailment/ settlement</b>
Machine Clothing	\$10,212	\$10,212	\$-	\$-
Albany Engineered Composites	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,212</b>	<b>\$10,212</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$-</b>

<b>Six months ended June 30, 2014 (in thousands)</b>	<b>Total restructuring costs incurred</b>	<b>Termination and other costs</b>	<b>Impairment of plant and equipment</b>	<b>Benefit plan curtailment/ settlement</b>
Machine Clothing	\$2,159	\$2,869	\$-	(\$710 )
Albany Engineered Composites	980	320	660	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,139</b>	<b>\$3,189</b>	<b>\$660</b>	<b>\$(710 )</b>

We expect that substantially all Accrued liabilities for restructuring will be paid within one year. The table below presents year-to-date changes in restructuring liabilities for 2015 and 2014, all of which related to termination costs:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>December 31, 2014</b>	<b>Restructuring charges accrued</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Currency translation/ other</b>	<b>June 30, 2015</b>
Total termination costs	\$1,874	\$10,212	\$(9,229 )	\$(192 )	\$2,665

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>December 31, 2013</b>	<b>Restructuring charges accrued</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Currency translation/ other</b>	<b>June 30, 2014</b>
Total termination costs	\$9,656	\$3,189	\$(8,675 )	(\$144 )	\$4,026

#### **6. Other (Income)/Expenses, net**

The components of Other (income)/expenses, net, are:

(in thousands)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Currency transaction losses/(gains)	\$1,878	(\$1,397 )	(\$549 )	(\$1,903 )
Bank fees and amortization of debt issuance costs	234	285	545	597
Gain on sale of investment	-	-	(872 )	-
Gain on insurance recovery	-	(961 )	-	(961 )
Other	708	(60 )	411	(333 )
Total	\$2,820	(\$2,133 )	(\$465 )	(\$2,600 )

In March 2015, the Company sold its total equity investment in an unaffiliated company. The value of the investment was written off in 2004, resulting in a gain of \$0.9 million in the first quarter of 2015.

In July 2013, the Company's manufacturing facility in Germany was damaged by severe weather. At that time, the Company expensed the remaining book value of the damaged property, but that value was minimal. In the second quarter of 2014, we recorded a gain equal to insurance proceeds received of \$1.0 million.

## 7. Income Taxes

The following table presents components of income tax expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(in thousands)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Income tax based on income from continuing operations, at estimated tax rates of 43.5% and 36.5%, respectively	(\$1,080 )	\$6,368	\$7,956	\$12,999
Provision for change in estimated tax rates	736	278	-	-
Income tax before discrete items	(344 )	6,646	7,956	12,999
Discrete tax expense/(benefit):				
Provision for/adjustment to beginning of year valuation allowance	-	437	-	437
Provision for/resolution of tax audits and contingencies, net	85	99	168	979
Adjustments to prior period tax liabilities	(105 )	30	(60 )	254
Enacted tax legislation	-	-	91	-
Other discrete tax adjustments, net	-	4	-	4
Total income tax expense/(benefit)	(\$364 )	\$7,216	\$8,155	\$14,673

The year-to-date estimated effective tax rate on continuing operations was 43.5 percent in 2015, as compared to 36.5 percent for the same period in 2014.

The Company records the residual U.S. and foreign taxes on certain amounts of current year foreign earnings that have been targeted for repatriation to the U.S. As a result, such amounts are not considered to be permanently reinvested, and the Company accrued as part of the income tax provision before discrete items, for the residual taxes on these earnings to the extent they cannot be repatriated

in a tax-free manner. As of June 30, 2015, the Company has a deferred tax liability of \$3.7 million on \$59.4 million of prior year non-U.S. earnings that is targeted for future repatriation to the U.S.

We conduct business globally and, as a result, the Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business we are subject to examination by taxing authorities throughout the world, including major jurisdictions such as the United States, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and Switzerland. The open tax years in these jurisdictions range from 2000 to 2014. We are currently under audit in the U.S. and in other non-U.S. tax jurisdictions, including but not limited to Canada, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

It is reasonably possible that over the next twelve months the amount of unrecognized tax benefits may change within a range of a net increase of \$8.8 million to a net decrease of \$2.5 million, from the reevaluation of uncertain tax positions arising in examinations, in appeals, or in the courts, or from the closure of tax statutes.

The Company recognized current and deferred tax benefits of approximately \$25.3 million on their corporate income tax returns filed in Germany related to a 1999 reorganization that have been challenged by the German tax authorities in the course of an audit. In 2008 the German Federal Tax Court (FTC) denied tax benefits to other taxpayers in a case involving German tax laws relevant to our reorganization. One of these cases involved a non-German party, and in the ruling in that case, the FTC acknowledged that the German law in question may be violative of European Union (EU) principles and referred the issue to the European Court of Justice (ECJ) for its determination on this issue. In September 2009, the ECJ issued an opinion in this case that is generally favorable to the other taxpayer and referred the case back to the FTC for further consideration. In May 2010, the FTC released its decision, in which it resolved certain tax issues that may be relevant to our audit and remanded the case to a lower court for further development. In 2012, the lower court decided in favor of the taxpayer and the government appealed the findings to the FTC. On July 2, 2014, The FTC conducted a hearing in the aforementioned case involving the other taxpayer, and the taxpayer lost. The final written decision of the FTC was published during the fourth quarter of 2014. Although the decision of the FTC in the case is not determinative of the outcome in our case, management viewed the conclusion of this matter as an opportunity to approach the German tax authorities with the goal of a settlement agreement. We were required to pay tax and interest of approximately \$14.5 million to the German tax authorities in order to pursue our appeal position. In anticipation of a settlement, a portion of the prepaid taxes and interest along with certain deferred tax assets were adjusted downward by \$6.3 million in 2014. The recognition of the uncertain tax position in deferred tax assets was partially offset by a reduction in a valuation allowance that offset the deferred tax assets. The remaining tax benefits sustained on the books are related to current tax benefits that were recognized in earlier tax years. Included in the range above is approximately \$8.8 million of tax benefits that will continue to be challenged by the German tax authorities.

#### ***8. Earnings Per Share***

The amounts used in computing earnings per share and the weighted average number of shares of potentially dilutive securities are as follows:

(in thousands, except market price and earnings per share)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014	June 30, 2015	2014
Net income/(loss) attributable to the Company	(\$2,172 )	\$11,219	\$10,041	\$21,840
<b>Weighted average number of shares:</b>				
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating basic net income per share	<b>31,999</b>	31,832	<b>31,941</b>	31,809
<b>Effect of dilutive stock-based compensation plans:</b>				
Stock options	-	103	<b>74</b>	104
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating diluted net income per share	<b>31,999</b>	31,935	<b>32,015</b>	31,913
Shares related to stock-based compensation plans that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because to do so would be antidilutive	<b>56</b>	-	-	-
Average market price of common stock used for calculation of dilutive shares	<b>\$40.12</b>	\$36.23	<b>\$38.76</b>	\$35.97
<b>Earnings per share attributable to Company shareholders:</b>				
Basic	(\$0.07 )	\$0.35	<b>\$0.31</b>	\$0.69
Diluted	(\$0.07 )	\$0.35	<b>\$0.31</b>	\$0.68

### ***9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)***

The table below presents changes in the components of AOCI for the period December 31, 2014 to June 30, 2015:

(in thousands)	Translation adjustments	Pension and postretirement liability adjustments	Derivative valuation adjustment	Total Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)
<b>December 31, 2014</b>	(\$55,240	) (\$51,666	) (\$861	) (\$107,767
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before reclassifications	(26,023	) 1,125	(744	) (25,642
Interest expense related to swaps reclassified to the Statement of Income, net of tax			581	581
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments reclassified to Statement of Income, net of tax		485		485
Net current period other comprehensive income/(loss)	(26,023	) 1,610	(163	) (24,576
<b>June 30, 2015</b>	<b>(\$81,263</b>	<b>) (\$50,056</b>	<b>) (\$1,024</b>	<b>) (\$132,343</b>

The table below presents changes in the components of AOCI for the period December 31, 2013 to June 30, 2014:

(in thousands)	Translation adjustments	Pension and postretirement liability adjustments	Derivative valuation adjustment	Total Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)
<b>December 31, 2013</b>	(\$138	) (\$48,383	) (\$977	) (\$49,498
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before reclassifications	(1,838	) (102	) (802	) (2,742
Interest expense related to swaps reclassified to the Statement of Income, net of tax			580	580
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments reclassified to Statement of Income, net of tax		280		280
Net current period other comprehensive income/(loss)	(1,838	) 178	(222	) (1,882
<b>June 30, 2014</b>	<b>(\$1,976</b>	<b>) (\$48,205</b>	<b>) (\$1,199</b>	<b>) (\$51,380</b>

The table below presents the expense/(income) amounts reclassified, and the line items of the Statement of Income that were affected for the periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

(in thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014	June 30, 2015	2014
<b>Pretax Derivative valuation reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(loss):</b>				
Payments made on interest rate swaps included in Income before taxes(a)	\$467	\$473	\$953	\$951
Income tax effect	(182)	(184)	(372)	(371)
Effect on net income due to items reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)	\$285	\$289	\$581	\$580
<b>Pretax pension and postretirement liabilities reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(loss):</b>				
Amortization of prior service cost/(credit)	(\$1,111)	(\$1,108)	(\$2,220)	(\$2,217)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	1,461	1,355	2,966	2,683
Total pretax amount reclassified (b)	350	247	746	466
Income tax effect	(122)	(98)	(261)	(186)
Effect on net income due to items reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)	228	149	485	280

(a) Included in Interest expense.

(b) These accumulated other comprehensive income/ (loss) components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Note 4).

### 10. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable includes trade receivables and revenue in excess of progress billings on long-term contracts in the Albany Engineered Composites business. The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. The Company determines the allowance based on historical write-off experience, customer-specific facts and economic conditions. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, Accounts receivable consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Trade and other accounts receivable	\$132,754	\$136,479
Bank promissory notes	18,563	17,426
Revenue in excess of progress billings	18,247	13,045
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(8,567)	(8,713)
Total accounts receivable	\$160,997	\$158,237

In connection with certain sales in Asia Pacific, the Company accepts a bank promissory note as customer payment. The notes may be presented for payment at maturity, which is less than one year.



**11. Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, and are valued at average cost, net of reserves. Costs included in inventory are raw materials, labor, supplies, and allocable depreciation and overhead. The Company maintains reserves for possible impairment in the value of inventories. Such reserves can be specific to certain inventory, or general based on judgments about the overall condition of the inventory. General reserves are established based on percentage write-downs applied to aged inventories, or for inventories that are slow-moving. If actual results differ from estimates, additional inventory write-downs may be necessary. These general reserves for aged inventory are relieved through income only when the inventory is sold.

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, inventories consisted of the following:

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>June 30, 2015</b>	<b>December 31, 2014</b>
Raw materials	<b>\$25,942</b>	\$27,006
Work in process	<b>46,626</b>	43,512
Finished goods	<b>37,062</b>	36,756
Total inventories	<b>\$109,630</b>	\$107,274

**12. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment at least annually. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in each business combination. Our reporting units are consistent with our operating segments.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit requires the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including revenue growth rates, operating margins, discount rates, and future market conditions, among others. Goodwill and other long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events, such as significant changes in the business climate, plant closures, changes in product offerings, or other circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

To determine fair value, we utilize two market-based approaches and an income approach. Under the market-based approaches, we utilize information regarding the Company as well as publicly available industry information to determine earnings multiples and sales multiples. Under the income approach, we determine fair value based on estimated future cash flows of each reporting unit, discounted by an estimated weighted-average cost of capital, which reflects the overall level of inherent risk of a reporting unit and the rate of return an outside investor would expect to earn.

The entire balance of goodwill on our books is attributable to the Machine Clothing business. In the second quarter of 2015, the Company applied the qualitative assessment approach in performing its annual evaluation of goodwill and concluded that no impairment provision was required. There were no amounts at risk due to the large spread between the fair and carrying values.

We are continuing to amortize certain patents, trade names, customer contracts and technology assets that have finite lives. The changes in intangible assets and goodwill from December 31, 2014 to June 30, 2015, were as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2014	Amortization	Currency Translation	June 30, 2015
Amortized intangible assets:				
AEC trade names	\$29	(\$2 )	\$-	<b>\$27</b>
AEC customer contracts	202	(101 )	-	<b>101</b>
AEC technology	154	(12 )	-	<b>142</b>
Total amortized intangible assets	\$385	(\$115 )	\$-	<b>\$270</b>
Unamortized intangible assets:				
Goodwill	\$71,680	\$-	(\$4,191 )	<b>\$67,489</b>

Estimated amortization expense of intangibles for the years ending December 31, 2015 through 2019, is as follows:

<b>Annual amortization</b>	
<b>Year (in thousands)</b>	
2015	\$231
2016	29
2017	29
2018	29
2019	29

**13. Financial Instruments**

Long-term debt, principally to banks and bondholders, consists of:

<b>(in thousands, except interest rates)</b>	<b>June 30, 2015</b>	<b>December 31, 2014</b>
Private placement with a fixed interest rate of 6.84%, due 2015 and 2017	<b>\$100,000</b>	\$100,000
Credit agreement with borrowings outstanding at an end of period interest rate of 2.53% in 2015 and 2.69% in 2014 (including the effect of interest rate hedging transactions, as described below), due in 2020	<b>202,000</b>	172,000
Various notes and mortgages relative to operations principally outside the United States, at an average end of period rate of 5.5% in 2015 and 2014, due in varying amounts through 2021	<b>103</b>	111
Long-term debt	<b>302,103</b>	272,111
Less: current portion	<b>(50,015 )</b>	(50,015 )
Long-term debt, net of current portion	<b>\$252,088</b>	\$222,096

A note agreement and guaranty (“Prudential Agreement”) was originally entered into in October 2005 with the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and certain other purchasers, with interest at 6.84% and a maturity date of October 25, 2017. The remaining obligation under the Prudential Agreement of \$100 million has a mandatory payment of \$50 million due on October 25, 2015, and the final payment is due October 25, 2017. At the noteholders’ election, certain prepayments may also be required in connection with certain asset dispositions or financings. The notes may not otherwise be prepaid without a premium, under certain market conditions. The Prudential Agreement contains customary terms, as well as affirmative covenants, negative covenants, and events of default, comparable to those in our current principal credit facility agreement (as described below). The Prudential Agreement has been amended a number of times, most recently in June 2015, in order to maintain terms comparable to our current principal credit facility. For disclosure purposes, we are required to measure the fair value of outstanding debt on a recurring basis. As of June 30, 2015, the fair value of this debt was approximately \$108.2 million, and was measured using active market interest rates, which would be considered Level 2 for fair value measurement purposes.

On June 18, 2015, we entered into a \$400 million, unsecured Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility Agreement (“Credit Agreement”), under which \$202 million of borrowings were outstanding as of June 30, 2015. The Credit Agreement replaced a \$330 million five-year credit agreement entered into in 2013. The applicable interest rate for borrowings under the Credit Agreement is, as it was under the former agreement, LIBOR plus a spread, based on our leverage ratio at the time of borrowing. At the time of the last borrowing on June 18, 2015, the spread was 1.375%. The spread is based on a pricing grid, which ranges from 1.25% to 1.75%, based on our leverage ratio.

Our ability to borrow additional amounts under the Credit Agreement is conditional upon the absence of any defaults, as well as the absence of any material adverse change (as defined in the

Credit Agreement). Based on our maximum leverage ratio and our Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Credit Agreement), and without modification to any other credit agreements, as of June 30, 2015, we would have been able to borrow an additional \$198 million under the Credit Agreement.

On July 16, 2010, we entered into interest rate hedging transactions that had the effect of fixing the LIBOR portion of the effective interest rate (before addition of the spread) on \$105 million of the indebtedness. The net effect was to fix the effective interest rate on \$105 million of indebtedness at 2.04%, plus the applicable spread. The agreements expired on July 16, 2015. On June 30, 2015, the all-in rate on the \$105 million of debt was 3.415%.

On May 20, 2013, we entered into interest rate hedging transactions for the period July 16, 2015 through March 16, 2018. These transactions have the effect of fixing the LIBOR portion of the effective interest rate (before addition of the spread) on \$110 million of indebtedness drawn under the Credit Agreement at the rate of 1.414% during this period. Under the terms of these transactions, we pay the fixed rate of 1.414% and the counterparties pay a floating rate based on the one-month LIBOR rate at each monthly calculation date, which on June 30, 2015 was 0.1865%. The net effect is to fix the effective interest rate on \$110 million of indebtedness at 1.414%, plus the applicable spread, during the swap period.

On July 16, 2015, we entered into interest rate hedging transactions for the period March 16, 2018 through June 16, 2020. These transactions have the effect of fixing the LIBOR portion of the effective interest rate (before addition of the spread) on \$120 million of indebtedness drawn under the Credit Agreement at the rate of 2.43% during this period. Under the terms of these transactions, we pay the fixed rate of 2.43% and the counterparties pay a floating rate based on the one-month LIBOR rate at each monthly calculation date, which on June 30, 2015 was 0.1865%. The net effect is to fix the effective interest rate on \$120 million of indebtedness at 2.43%, plus the applicable spread, during the swap period.

These interest rate swaps are accounted for as a hedge of future cash flows, as further described in Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. No cash collateral was received or pledged in relation to the swap agreements.

Under the Credit Agreement and Prudential Agreement, we are currently required to maintain a leverage ratio (as defined in the agreements) of not greater than 3.50 to 1.00 and minimum interest coverage (as defined) of 3.00 to 1.00.

As of June 30, 2015, our leverage ratio was 1.55 to 1.00 and our interest coverage ratio was 12.59 to 1.00. We may purchase our Common Stock or pay dividends to the extent our leverage ratio remains at or below 3.50 to 1.00, and may make acquisitions with cash provided our leverage ratio would not exceed 3.50 to 1.00 after giving pro forma effect to the acquisition.

Indebtedness under each of the Prudential Agreement and the Credit Agreement is ranked equally in right of payment to all unsecured senior debt.

We were in compliance with all debt covenants as of June 30, 2015.

#### ***14. Fair-Value Measurements***

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Accounting principles establish a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable

inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Level 3 inputs are unobservable data points for the asset or liability, and include situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we have no Level 3 financial assets or liabilities.

The following table presents the fair-value hierarchy for our Level 1 and Level 2 financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(in thousands) Fair Value	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)
<i>Assets:</i>				
Cash equivalents	\$23,432	\$-	\$14,096	\$-
Prepaid expenses and other current assets:				
Foreign currency options	78	-	69	-
<i>Other Assets:</i>				
Common stock of unaffiliated foreign public company	913	-	701	-
<i>Liabilities:</i>				
Other noncurrent liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	-	(1,679)	-(a)	(1,411)

(a) Net of \$3.0 million receivable floating leg and \$4.7 million liability fixed leg

(b) Net of \$4.3 million receivable floating leg and \$5.7 million liability fixed leg

Cash equivalents include short-term securities that are considered to be highly liquid and easily tradable. These securities are valued using inputs observable in active markets for identical securities.

The common stock of the unaffiliated foreign public company is traded in an active market exchange. The shares are measured at fair value using closing stock prices and are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Other assets. The securities are classified as available for sale, and as a result any unrealized gain or loss is recorded in the Shareholders' Equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets rather than in the Consolidated Statements of Income. When the security is sold or impaired, gains and losses are reported on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Investments are considered to be impaired when a decline in fair value is judged to be other than temporary.

Foreign currency instruments are entered into periodically, and consist of foreign currency option contracts and forward contracts that are valued using quoted prices in active markets obtained from independent pricing sources. These instruments are measured using market foreign exchange prices and are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Other current assets and Accounts payable, as applicable. Changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded as gains or losses within Other (income)/expenses, net.

When exercised, the foreign currency instruments are net settled with the same financial institution that bought or sold them. For all positions, whether options or forward contracts, there is risk from the possible inability of the financial institution to meet the terms of the contracts and the risk of unfavorable changes in interest and currency rates, which may reduce the value of the instruments. We seek to control risk by evaluating the creditworthiness of counterparties and by monitoring the currency exchange and interest rate markets while reviewing the hedging risks and contracts to ensure compliance with our internal guidelines and policies.

We operate our business in many regions of the world, and currency rate movements can have a significant effect on operating results.

Changes in exchange rates can result in revaluation gains and losses that are recorded in Selling, General and Administrative expenses or Other (income)/expenses, net. Revaluation gains and losses occur when our business units have cash, intercompany (recorded in Other (income)/expenses, net) or third-party trade (recorded in Selling, General and Administrative expenses) receivable or payable balances in a currency other than their local reporting (or functional) currency.

Operating results can also be affected by the translation of sales and costs, for each non-U.S. subsidiary, from the local functional currency to the U.S. dollar. The translation effect on the Consolidated Statements of Income is dependent on our net income or expense position in each non-U.S. currency in which we do business. A net income position exists when sales realized in a particular currency exceed expenses paid in that currency; a net expense position exists if the opposite is true.

The interest rate swaps are accounted for as hedges of future cash flows. The fair value of our interest rate swaps are derived from a discounted cash flow analysis based on the terms of the contract and the interest rate curve, and is included in Other assets and Other noncurrent liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Unrealized gains and losses on the swaps flow through the caption Derivative valuation adjustment in the Shareholders' equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets, to the extent that the hedges are highly effective. As of June 30, 2015, these interest rate swaps were determined to be 100% effective hedges of interest rate cash flow risk. Any gains and losses related to the ineffective portion of the hedges will be recognized in the current period in earnings. Amounts accumulated in Other comprehensive income are reclassified as Interest expense, net when the related interest payments (that is, the hedged forecasted transactions) affect earnings. Interest expense related to the swaps totaled \$1.0 million for each of the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

Gains/ (losses) related to changes in fair value of derivative instruments that were recognized in Other (income)/expenses, net in the Statements of Income were as follows:

(in thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014	June 30, 2015	2014
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Forward currency options	(\$92)	\$80	\$125	\$154

## 15. Contingencies

### Asbestos Litigation

Albany International Corp. is a defendant in suits brought in various courts in the United States by plaintiffs who allege that they have suffered personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos-containing products that we previously manufactured. We produced asbestos-containing paper machine clothing synthetic dryer fabrics marketed during the period from 1967 to 1976 and used in certain paper mills. Such fabrics generally had a useful life of three to twelve months.

We were defending 3,817 claims as of June 30, 2015.

The following table sets forth the number of claims filed, the number of claims settled, dismissed or otherwise resolved, and the aggregate settlement amount during the periods presented:

Year ended December 31,	Opening Number of Claims	Claims Dismissed, Settled, or Resolved	New Claims	Closing Number of Claims	Amounts Paid (thousands) to Settle or Resolve
2005	29,411	6,257	1,297	24,451	\$504
2006	24,451	6,841	1,806	19,416	3,879
2007	19,416	808	190	18,798	15
2008	18,798	523	110	18,385	52
2009	18,385	9,482	42	8,945	88
2010	8,945	3,963	188	5,170	159
2011	5,170	789	65	4,446	1,111
2012	4,446	90	107	4,463	530
2013	4,463	230	66	4,299	78
2014	4,299	625	147	3,821	437
<b>As of June 30, 2015</b>	<b>3,821</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>\$84</b>

We anticipate that additional claims will be filed against the Company and related companies in the future, but are unable to predict the number and timing of such future claims.

Exposure and disease information sufficient to meaningfully estimate a range of possible loss of a particular claim is typically not available until late in the discovery process, and often not until a trial date is imminent and a settlement demand has been received. For these reasons, we do not believe a meaningful estimate can be made regarding the range of possible loss with respect to pending or future claims.

While we believe we have meritorious defenses to these claims, we have settled certain claims for amounts we consider reasonable given the facts and circumstances of each case. Our insurer, Liberty Mutual, has defended each case and funded settlements under a standard reservation of rights. As of June 30, 2015 we had resolved, by means of settlement or dismissal, 37,260 claims. The total cost of resolving all claims was \$9.3 million. Of this amount, almost 100% was paid by our insurance carrier. The Company's insurer has confirmed that although the coverage limits under two (of approximately 23) primary insurance policies have been exhausted, there still remains approximately \$3 million in coverage limits under other applicable primary policies, and \$140 million in coverage under excess umbrella coverage policies that should be available with respect to current and future asbestos claims.

Brandon Drying Fabrics, Inc. ("Brandon"), a subsidiary of Geschmay Corp., which is a subsidiary of the Company, is also a separate defendant in many of the asbestos cases in which Albany is named as a defendant. Brandon was defending against 7,718 claims as of June 30, 2015.

The following table sets forth the number of claims filed, the number of claims settled, dismissed or otherwise resolved, and the aggregate settlement amount during the periods presented:

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Year ended December 31,	Opening Number of Claims	Claims Dismissed, Settled, or Resolved	New Claims	Closing Number of Claims	Amounts Paid (thousands) to Settle or Resolve
2005	9,985	642	223	9,566	\$-
2006	9,566	1,182	730	9,114	-
2007	9,114	462	88	8,740	-
2008	8,740	86	10	8,664	-
2009	8,664	760	3	7,907	-
2010	7,907	47	9	7,869	-
2011	7,869	3	11	7,877	-
2012	7,877	12	2	7,867	-
2013	7,867	55	3	7,815	-
2014	7,815	87	2	7,730	-
<b>As of June 30, 2015</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,718</b>	<b>\$-</b>

We acquired Geschmay Corp., formerly known as Wangner Systems Corporation, in 1999. Brandon is a wholly owned subsidiary of Geschmay Corp. In 1978, Brandon acquired certain assets from Abney Mills (“Abney”), a South Carolina textile manufacturer. Among the assets acquired by Brandon from Abney were assets of Abney’s wholly owned subsidiary, Brandon Sales, Inc. which had sold, among other things, dryer fabrics containing asbestos made by its parent, Abney. Although Brandon manufactured and sold dryer fabrics under its own name subsequent to the asset purchase, none of such fabrics contained asbestos. Because Brandon did not manufacture asbestos-containing products, and because it does not believe that it was the legal successor to, or otherwise responsible for obligations of Abney with respect to products manufactured by Abney, it believes it has strong defenses to the claims that have been asserted against it. As of June 30, 2015, Brandon has resolved, by means of settlement or dismissal, 9,887 claims for a total of \$0.2 million. Brandon’s insurance carriers initially agreed to pay 88.2% of the total indemnification and defense costs related to these proceedings, subject to the standard reservation of rights. The remaining 11.8% of the costs had been borne directly by Brandon. During 2004, Brandon’s insurance carriers agreed to cover 100% of indemnification and defense costs, subject to policy limits and the standard reservation of rights, and to reimburse Brandon for all indemnity and defense costs paid directly by Brandon related to these proceedings.

For the same reasons set forth above with respect to Albany’s claims, as well as the fact that no amounts have been paid to resolve any Brandon claims since 2001, we do not believe a meaningful estimate can be made regarding the range of possible loss with respect to these remaining claims.

In some of these asbestos cases, the Company is named both as a direct defendant and as the “successor in interest” to Mount Vernon Mills (“Mount Vernon”). We acquired certain assets from Mount Vernon in 1993. Certain plaintiffs allege injury caused by asbestos-containing products alleged to have been sold by Mount Vernon many years prior to this acquisition. Mount Vernon is contractually obligated to indemnify the Company against any liability arising out of such products. We deny any liability for products sold by Mount Vernon prior to the acquisition of the Mount Vernon assets. Pursuant to its contractual indemnification obligations, Mount Vernon has assumed the defense of these claims. On this basis, we have successfully moved for dismissal in a number of actions.

Although we do not believe, based on currently available information and for the reasons stated above, that a meaningful estimate of a range of possible loss can be made with respect to such claims, based on our understanding of the insurance policies available, how settlement amounts have been allocated to various policies, our settlement experience, the absence of any judgments against the Company or Brandon, the ratio of paper mill claims to total

claims filed, and the defenses available,

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we currently do not anticipate any material liability relating to the resolution of the aforementioned pending proceedings in excess of existing insurance limits.

Consequently, we currently do not anticipate, based on currently available information, that the ultimate resolution of the aforementioned proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the Company. Although we cannot predict the number and timing of future claims, based on the foregoing factors and the trends in claims against us to date, we do not anticipate that additional claims likely to be filed against us in the future will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. We are aware that litigation is inherently uncertain, especially when the outcome is dependent primarily on determinations of factual matters to be made by juries.

### 16. Changes in Shareholders' Equity

The following table summarizes changes in Shareholders' Equity:

(in thousands)	Common Stock Class A and B	Additional paid in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated items of other comprehensive income	Treasury stock	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
<b>December 31, 2014</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>\$418,972</b>	<b>\$456,105</b>	<b>(\$107,767 )</b>	<b>(\$257,481)</b>	<b>\$3,699</b>	<b>\$513,568</b>
Compensation and benefits paid or payable in shares	-	829	-	-	-	-	829
Options exercised	-	2,327	-	-	-	-	2,327
Shares issued to Directors'	-	76	-	-	90	-	166
Net income attributable to the Company	-	-	10,041	-	-	78	10,119
Dividends declared	-	-	(10,549 )	-	-	-	(10,549 )
Cumulative translation adjustments	-	-	-	(26,023 )	-	1	(26,022 )
Pension and postretirement liability adjustments	-	-	-	1,610	-	-	1,610
Derivative valuation adjustment	-	-	-	(163 )	-	-	(163 )
<b>June 30, 2015</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>\$422,204</b>	<b>\$455,597</b>	<b>(\$132,343 )</b>	<b>(\$257,391)</b>	<b>\$3,778</b>	<b>\$491,885</b>

### 17. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, an accounting update was issued that replaces the existing revenue recognition framework regarding contracts with customers. In July 2015, the FASB agreed to defer by one year, the mandatory effective date of the revenue recognition standard. This accounting update is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2017. Early adoption is permitted but not before the original effective date, which is for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016. We have not determined the impact of this update on our financial statements.

In January 2015, an accounting update was issued which eliminates the concept of extraordinary items from U.S. GAAP. This accounting update is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. We do not expect this update to have a significant effect on our financial statements, absent any future transactions that would

have qualified for extraordinary item presentation under the prior guidance.

In February 2015, amended accounting guidance was issued which changes the evaluation of variable interest entities regarding whether they should consolidate limited partnerships and similar entities, or whether fees are paid to a decision maker or service provider, or whether they are held by

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related parties. This accounting update is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. We do not expect the adoption of this update to have a significant effect on our financial statements.

In April 2015, an accounting update was issued which requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction of that debt, which may result in a minor netting down of our assets and liabilities. This accounting update is effective January 1, 2016 and early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material effect on our financial statements.

In April 2015, an accounting update was issued which clarifies that if a license is acquired as part of fees paid in a cloud computing arrangement, then the license should be accounted for in the same manner as other software licenses. This accounting update is effective for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2016. We do not expect the adoption of this update to have a significant effect on our financial statements.

In May 2015, an accounting update was issued which eliminates the requirement to categorize investments in the fair value hierarchy if their fair value is measured at net asset value (NAV) per share. This update is effective retrospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted and we do not expect this update to have a significant effect on our financial statements.

## **ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the results of operations and financial condition of the Company. MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying Notes.

### **Forward-looking statements**

This quarterly report and the documents incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this quarterly report contain statements concerning our future results and performance and other matters that are "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). The words "believe," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "anticipate," "may," "plan," "propose," "should" and variations of such words or similar expressions are intended, but are not the exclusive means, to identify forward-looking statements. Because forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, (including, without limitation, those set forth in the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K or prior Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q) actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

There are a number of risks, uncertainties, and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to:

Conditions in the industries in which our Machine Clothing segment competes, including the paper industry, along with general risks associated with economic downturns;

- Recent declines in demand for paper in certain regions and market segments could continue at a rate that is greater than anticipated, and growth in demand in other segments or regions could be lower or slower than anticipated;
- Failure to achieve or maintain anticipated profitable growth in our Albany Engineered Composites segment; and
- Other risks and uncertainties detailed in this report.

Further information concerning important factors that could cause actual events or results to be materially different from the forward-looking statements can be found in “Business Environment and Trends” sections of this quarterly report, as well as in the “Risk Factors” section of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. While we believe such assessments to have a reasonable basis, such assessments are, by their nature, inherently uncertain. This report sets forth a number of assumptions regarding these assessments, including projected timing and volume of demand for aircraft and for LEAP aircraft engines. Such assumptions could prove incorrect. Although we believe the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, it is not possible to foresee or identify all factors that could have a material and negative impact on our future performance. The forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this report are made on the basis of our assumptions and analyses, as of the time the statements are made, in light of our experience and perception of historical conditions, expected future developments, and other factors believed to be appropriate under the circumstances.

Except as otherwise required by the federal securities laws, we disclaim any obligations or undertaking to publicly release any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained or incorporated by reference in this report to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

### *Overview*

Our reportable segments, Machine Clothing (MC) and Albany Engineered Composites (AEC), draw on many of the same advanced textiles and materials processing capabilities, and compete on the basis of proprietary, product-based advantage that is grounded in those core capabilities. As a result, technology and manufacturing advances in one tend to benefit the other.

The Machine Clothing segment is the Company’s long-established core business and primary generator of cash. While the paper and paperboard industry in our traditional geographic markets has suffered from well-documented declines in publication grades, the industry is still expected to grow on a global basis, driven by demand for packaging and tissue grades, as well as the expansion of paper consumption and production in Asia and South America. We feel we are now well-positioned in these markets, with high-quality, low-cost production in growth markets, substantially lower fixed costs in mature markets, and continued strength in new product development, field services, and manufacturing technology. Although we consider the market for Machine Clothing as having flat growth potential, the business has been a significant generator of cash, and we seek to maintain the cash-generating potential of this business by maintaining the low costs that we achieved through restructuring, and competing vigorously by using our differentiated products and services to reduce our customers’ total cost of operation and improve their paper quality.

We believe that AEC provides the greatest growth potential, both near and long term, for our Company. Our strategy is to grow organically by focusing our proprietary technology on high-value aerospace and defense applications that cannot be served effectively by conventional composites. We

are also pursuing opportunities outside of aerospace, such as applications for the automotive industry. AEC (including Albany Safran Composites, LLC (“ASC”), in which our customer SAFRAN Group owns a 10 percent noncontrolling interest) supplies a number of customers in the aerospace industry. AEC’s largest aerospace customer is the SAFRAN Group. Through ASC, AEC develops and sells composite aerospace components to SAFRAN, with the most significant program at present being the production of fan blades and other components for the LEAP engine. AEC (through ASC and otherwise) is also developing other new and potentially significant composite products for aerospace (engine and airframe) applications.

## Consolidated Results of Operations

### Net sales

The following table summarizes our net sales by business segment:

(in thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	June 30, 2015	2014	% Change	June 30, 2015	2014	% Change
Machine Clothing	\$150,561	\$172,809	-12.9%	\$309,055	\$336,897	-8.3%
Albany Engineered Composites	21,728	20,709	4.9%	44,558	36,928	20.7%
Total	\$172,289	\$193,518	-11.0%	\$353,613	\$373,825	-5.4%

### Three month comparison

Changes in currency translation rates had the effect of decreasing net sales by \$10.4 million during the second quarter of 2015 as compared to 2014.

- Excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates:
- Net sales decreased 5.6% compared to the same period in 2014
- Net sales in MC decreased 7.1%
- Net sales in AEC increased 6.9%

The decline in second-quarter MC sales was principally due to lower sales volume in North America and Europe, reflecting a sharply weaker market in publication grades in 2015, as well as changes in currency translation rates. In Asia and South America, year-over-year sales, excluding currency effects, were stable despite the macroeconomic uncertainties.

### Six month comparison

Changes in currency translation rates had the effect of decreasing net sales by \$22.0 million during the first six months of 2015 as compared to 2014.

- Excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates:

- Net sales increased 0.5% compared to the same period in 2014
- Net sales in MC decreased 1.9%
- Net sales in AEC increased 22.7%

The decline in MC sales during the first six months of 2015 was principally due to lower sales volume in North America and Europe, reflecting a sharply weaker market in publication grades.

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AEC sales increased due to growth in the LEAP program as compared to 2014 when sales were negatively affected by a change in invoicing terms, resulting in a build-up of inventory and an associated temporary lag in sales.

## Gross Profit

The following table summarizes gross profit by business segment:

(in thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,	June 30,
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Machine Clothing	\$68,103	\$73,339	\$143,364	\$147,209
Albany Engineered Composites	(13,145 )	2,358	(11,330 )	3,651
Corporate expenses	(366 )	(354 )	(758 )	(708 )
Total	\$54,592	\$75,343	\$131,276	\$150,152
% of Net sales	31.7%	38.9%	37.1%	40.2%

## Three month comparison

The decrease in gross profit, compared to the same period in 2014, was principally due to the net effect of the following:

MC gross profit was \$68.1 million, or 45.2 percent of net sales, compared to \$73.3 million, or 42.4 percent of net sales. The decline in gross profit was primarily the result of the lower sales volume in North America and Europe. AEC recorded a \$14.0 million charge for a revision in the contract profitability of its BR 725 program which is a long term manufacturing contract in the Boerne, Texas facility.

The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K on July 10, 2015 announcing a second-quarter charge of \$14.0 million associated with a revision in the profitability of a contract in the AEC segment. AEC has a long-term contract for the manufacture of composite components for the Rolls-Royce BR 725 engine (BR 725), which powers the Gulfstream G-650 business jet. These components are manufactured in AEC's Boerne, Texas, facility. The contract for this program was signed in 2007 and contains a very aggressive approach to pricing compared to AEC's other contracts. AEC was required to fund certain development costs for nonrecurring engineering and tooling and expected to recover those costs over the duration of the contract, which is anticipated to be more than 20 years. The deferred costs were included in Other assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and, as of June 30, 2015, the Company had accumulated deferred contract expenses of approximately \$10.9 million. The Company tests the recoverability of these deferred costs each quarter. During the second quarter of 2015, the Company revised its estimate of the profitability of this contract and determined that the entire balance of these deferred costs should be written off. Additionally, the Company has determined that an additional charge of approximately \$3.1 million should be recorded as a provision for anticipated contract losses. The total charge of \$14.0 million is included in Cost of goods sold.



**Six month comparison**

The decrease in gross profit, compared to the same period in 2014, was principally due to the net effect of the following:

- A \$3.1 million decrease due to lower sales in MC.
- A charge of \$1.6 million in the second quarter of 2014 to correct an error in the value of MC inventories reported in prior periods.
- A decrease in AEC gross profit due to a charge of \$14.0 million for a revision in the contract profitability of its BR 725 program which is a long term manufacturing contract in the Boerne, Texas facility.

**Selling, Technical, General, and Research (STG&R)**

The following table summarizes STG&R by business segment:

(in thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014	June 30, 2015	2014
Machine Clothing	\$33,569	\$38,162	\$64,139	\$75,027
Albany Engineered Composites	5,488	5,244	11,114	9,693
Corporate expenses	11,286	11,003	22,624	22,715
Total	\$50,343	\$54,409	\$97,877	\$107,435
% of Net sales	29.2%	28.1%	27.7%	28.7%

**Three month comparison**

STG&R expenses decreased \$4.0 million, compared to the same period in 2014, principally due to the net effect of the following:

· Revaluation of nonfunctional currency assets and liabilities resulted in losses of \$0.4 million during the second quarter of 2015 and losses of \$0.4 million in the comparable quarter of 2014.

· The decline in STG&R results principally from the effects of changes in currency translation rates and restructuring activities.

**Six month comparison**

STG&R expenses decreased \$9.6 million, compared to the same period in 2014, principally due to the net effect of the following:

· Revaluation of nonfunctional currency assets and liabilities resulted in gains of \$2.6 million during the first six months of 2015 and losses of \$0.6 million in the comparable period of 2014.

- AEC STG&R increased \$1.4 million, principally due to research activity.
- The remainder of the decrease was principally due to the effects of changes in currency translation rates.

### **Research and Development**

The following table summarizes expenses associated with internally funded research and development by business segment:

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(in thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014	June 30, 2015	2014
Machine Clothing	\$4,779	\$5,185	\$9,575	\$10,022
Albany Engineered Composites	2,905	2,267	5,779	4,586
Corporate expenses	190	199	484	391
Total	\$7,874	\$7,651	\$15,838	\$14,999

### Restructuring Expense

In addition to the items discussed above affecting gross profit and STG&R, operating income was affected by restructuring costs of \$10.2 million in the first six months of 2015 and \$3.1 million in the comparable period of 2014.

The following table summarizes restructuring expense by business segment:

(in thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014	June 30, 2015	2014
Machine Clothing	\$1,211	\$1,297	\$10,212	\$2,159
Albany Engineered Composites	-	660	-	980
Total	\$1,211	\$1,957	\$10,212	\$3,139

During the first quarter of 2015, the Company announced a plan to discontinue manufacturing operations at its press fabric manufacturing facility in Göppingen, Germany. The restructuring program was driven by the Company's need to balance manufacturing capacity with demand. In April 2015, we reached agreement on the restructuring plan with the Works Council. Approximately 50 employees were terminated under this plan, and the restructuring expense recorded in the first six months of 2015 reflects our estimate of the severance costs. It is possible that we will incur additional charges for impairment of property, plant and equipment, but no impairment is presently determinable. Whereas the affected employees were related to manufacturing operations, cost savings associated with this action were recorded in Cost of goods sold. We expect the annual cost savings associated with this restructuring, expected to be realized by the first quarter of 2016, to be approximately \$4 million to \$5 million.

For more information on our restructuring charges, see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1, which is incorporated herein by reference.

### Operating Income

The following table summarizes operating income by business segment:

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(in thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Machine Clothing	\$33,323	\$33,879	\$69,013	\$70,022
Albany Engineered Composites	(18,633 )	(3,545 )	(22,444 )	(7,021 )
Corporate expenses	(11,652 )	(11,357 )	(23,382 )	(23,423 )
Total	\$3,038	\$18,977	\$23,187	\$39,578

### Other Earnings Items

(in thousands)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest expense, net	\$2,702	\$2,717	\$5,378	\$5,635
Other (income)/expenses, net	2,820	(2,133 )	(465 )	(2,600 )
Income tax expense	(364 )	7,216	8,155	14,673
Net income/(loss) net attributable to the noncontrolling interest	52	(42 )	78	30

### Interest Expense, net

For the first six months of 2015, Interest expense, net, decreased \$0.3 million compared to the same period of 2014. For more information on borrowings and interest rates, see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1, which is incorporated herein by reference.

### Other (Income)/Expenses, net

Other (income)/expenses, net included the following:

#### Three month comparison

Foreign currency revaluations of intercompany balances resulted in losses of \$1.9 million during the second quarter of 2015 and gains of \$1.4 million in the comparable period of 2014.

In the second quarter of 2014, we recorded an insurance recovery gain of \$1.0 million.

#### Six month comparison

Foreign currency revaluations of intercompany balances resulted in gains of \$0.5 million during the first six months of 2015 and gains of \$1.9 million in the comparable period of 2014.

- Sale of the Company's total equity investment in an unaffiliated company resulted in a gain of \$0.9 million in 2015.
- In the second quarter of 2014, we recorded an insurance recovery gain of \$1.0 million.



## Income Tax

The Company has operations which constitute a taxable presence in 19 countries outside of the United States. All of these countries except one had income tax rates that were lower than the United States federal tax rate of 35% during the periods reported. The jurisdictional location of earnings is a significant component of our effective tax rate each year and therefore on our overall income tax expense.

### Three month comparison

The Company's effective tax rates for the second quarter of 2015 and 2014 were 14.7% and 41.4%, respectively. The unusually low tax rate in 2015 was principally due to the \$14.0 million charge in the AEC segment which resulted in an unusual geographic mix of income and losses. The Company's tax rate is affected by recurring items, such as the income tax rate in the U.S. and in non-U.S. jurisdictions and the mix of income earned in those jurisdictions. The tax rate is also affected by U.S. tax costs on foreign earnings that have been or will be repatriated to the U.S., and by discrete items that may occur in any given year but are not consistent from year to year.

Significant items that impacted the tax rate in the second quarter of 2015 included the following (percentages reflect the effect of each item as a percentage of Income before income taxes):

- A \$0.7 million (-28.8%) net tax expense related to discrete items and the effect of a change in the estimated tax rates for the year.
- The income tax rate on continuing operations, excluding discrete items, was 43.5%.

Significant items that impacted the tax rate in the second quarter of 2014 included the following:

- A discrete charge of \$0.4 million (2.5%) for a change to the beginning-of-year valuation allowance.
- A \$0.4 million (2.4%) net tax expense related to other discrete items and the effect of a change in the estimated tax rate for the year.
- The income tax rate on continuing operations, excluding discrete items, was 36.5%.

### Six month comparison

The Company's effective tax rates for the first six-month periods of 2015 and 2014 were 44.6% and 41.2%, respectively.

Significant items that impacted the 2015 tax rate included the following (percentages reflect the effect of each item as a percentage of income excluding the insurance recovery gain and before income taxes):

- A \$0.2 million (1.1%) net tax expense related to discrete items
- The income tax rate on continuing operations, excluding discrete items, was 43.5%

Significant items that impacted the 2014 tax rate included the following:

- Discrete tax expense related to a change to the beginning of year valuation allowance in the amount of \$0.4 million (1.2%)
- A net change of \$1.3 million (3.5%) for other discrete income tax
- The income tax rate on continuing operations, excluding discrete items, was 36.5%

## Segment Results of Operations

## Machine Clothing Segment

## Business Environment and Trends

MC is our primary business segment and accounted for 87 percent of our consolidated revenues during the first six months of 2015. Machine Clothing products are purchased primarily by manufacturers of paper and paperboard.

According to RISI, Inc., global production of paper and paperboard is expected to grow at an annual rate of approximately 2% over the next five years, driven primarily by secular demand increases in Asia and South America, with stabilization in the mature markets of Europe and North America.

Shifting demand for paper, across different paper grades as well as across geographical regions, continues to drive the elimination of papermaking capacity in areas with significant established capacity, primarily in the mature markets of Europe and North America. At the same time, the newest, most efficient machines are being installed in areas of growing demand, including Asia and South America generally, as well as tissue and towel paper grades in all regions. Recent technological advances in paper machine clothing, while contributing to the papermaking efficiency of customers, have lengthened the useful life of many of our products and had an adverse impact on overall paper machine clothing demand.

The Company's manufacturing and product platforms position us well to meet these shifting demands across product grades and geographic regions. Our strategy for meeting these challenges continues to be to grow share in all markets, with new products and technology, and to maintain our manufacturing footprint to align with global demand, while we offset the effects of inflation through continuous productivity improvement.

We have incurred significant restructuring charges in recent periods as we reduced Machine Clothing manufacturing capacity in the United States, Germany, France, and Sweden.

## Review of Operations

(in thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014	June 30, 2015	2014
Net sales	\$150,561	\$172,809	\$309,055	\$336,897
Gross profit	68,103	73,339	143,364	147,209
% of net sales	45.2	% 42.4	% 46.4	% 43.7
Operating income	33,323	33,879	69,013	70,022

## Net Sales

## Three month comparison

·Changes in currency translation rates had the effect of decreasing 2015 sales by \$10.0 million.

Excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates, sales decreased 7.1% compared to the same period in 2014.

The decline in second-quarter MC sales was principally due to lower sales volume in North America and Europe, reflecting a sharply weaker market in publication grades in 2015, as well as changes in currency translation rates. In Asia and South America, year-over-year sales, excluding currency effects, were stable despite the macroeconomic uncertainties.

#### Six month comparison

Changes in currency translation rates had the effect of decreasing sales during the first six months of 2015 by \$21.3 million.

Excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates, sales decreased 1.9% compared to the same period in 2014.

The decline in MC sales was principally due to lower sales volume in North America and Europe, reflecting a sharply weaker market in publication grades in 2015, as well as changes in currency translation rates.

### Gross Profit

#### Three and six month comparison

The decrease in gross profit was principally due to lower sales volume in North America and Europe.

Gross profit margins increased from 43.7 percent to 46.4 percent in the first six months of 2015 as compared to the same period in 2014, principally due to currency translation effects and the impact of restructuring. Additionally, in the second quarter of 2014, we recorded a charge of \$1.6 million to correct the value of inventories.

Changes in currency translation rates had a significant effect on MC net sales but had only a minor negative effect on gross profit.

### Operating Income

The decrease in operating income was principally due to the net effect of the following:

#### Three month comparison

Restructuring charges of \$1.2 million in the second quarter of 2015, compared to \$1.3 million in 2014.

Revaluation of nonfunctional currency assets and liabilities resulted in second quarter losses of \$0.4 million in both 2015 and 2014.

Gross profit decreased \$5.2 million principally due to lower sales volume in North America and Europe.

Lower STG&R expenses principally resulting from the effects of changes in currency translation rates and restructuring activities.

#### Six month comparison

Restructuring charges of \$10.2 million for the first six months of 2015, compared to \$2.2 million in 2014.

Revaluation of nonfunctional currency assets and liabilities resulted in gains of \$2.5 million for the first six months of 2015 as compared to \$0.5 million of gains in 2014.

The remainder of the decrease in STG&R expenses was principally due to the effect of changes in currency translation rates.

## Albany Engineered Composites Segment Business Environment and Trends

AEC, including ASC, provides highly engineered advanced composite structures based on proprietary technology to customers in the aerospace and defense industries. AEC's largest program relates to CFM International's LEAP engine, which is scheduled to enter into service in 2016. AEC, through ASC, is the exclusive supplier of advanced composite fan blades and cases for this program under a long-term supply contract. In 2014, approximately 20 percent of this segment's sales were related to U.S. government contracts or programs.

### Review of Operations

(in thousands, except percentages)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	2014	June 30, 2015	2014
Net sales	\$21,728	\$20,709	\$44,558	\$36,928
Gross profit	(13,145 )	2,358	(11,330 )	3,651
% of net sales	-60.5 %	11.4 %	-25.4 %	9.9 %
Operating income/(loss)	(18,633 )	(3,545 )	(22,444 )	(7,021 )

### Net Sales

#### Three and six month comparisons

- 2015 AEC sales increased due to growth in the LEAP program.
- Approximately half of AEC sales were related to LEAP production activities, which were affected in Q1 2014 by a temporary lag due to start-up and inventory effects.

### Gross Profit

#### Three and six month comparisons

- Gross profit during the second quarter of 2015 was negatively affected by an unfavorable sales mix in legacy programs.
- Gross profit declined in 2015 principally due to the \$14.0 million charge for the BR 725 contract.

### Long-term contracts

AEC has contracts with certain customers, including its contract for the LEAP program, where revenue is determined by cost, plus a defined profit margin. Revenue earned under these arrangements accounted for approximately 48.7 percent and 43.8 percent of total revenue for the first six months of 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In addition, AEC has long-term fixed price contracts. In accounting for those contracts, we estimate the profit margin expected at the completion of the contract and recognize a pro-rata share of that profit during the course of the

contract using a cost-to-cost or units of delivery approach. Changes in estimated contract profitability will affect revenue and gross profit when the change occurs, which could have a significant favorable or unfavorable effect on revenue and gross profit in any reporting period. As noted above, we recorded a charge of \$14.0 million in the second quarter of 2015 for revisions to estimated costs of our BR 725 contract. Excluding that charge, changes in contract estimates increased gross profit \$0.3 million in the first six months of 2015, but reduced gross profit by \$0.5 million in the same period of 2014.

The table below provides a summary of long-term fixed price contracts that were in process at the end of each period.

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(in thousands)	Six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2015	2014
Revenue earned during period	\$9,025	\$6,989
Total value of contracts in process	29,778	28,474
Revenue recognized to date	24,046	16,004
Revenue to be recognized in future periods	5,732	12,470

### Operating Income/(Loss)

#### Three and six month comparison

The operating loss increased in 2015 due to the \$14.0 million BR 725 charge and higher STG&R expenses.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

#### Cash Flow Summary

(in thousands)	Six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2015	2014
Net income	\$10,119	\$21,870
Depreciation and amortization	30,538	32,005
Changes in working capital	(16,859 )	(15,640 )
Gain on disposition of assets	(1,056 )	(961 )
Changes in long-term liabilities, deferred taxes and other credits	(6,197 )	2,732
Other operating items	807	1,531
Net cash provided by operating activities	17,352	41,537
Net cash used in investing activities	(28,206 )	(26,756 )
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	20,366	(28,446 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash flows	(6,840 )	(2,165 )
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,672	(15,830 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	179,802	222,666
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$182,474	\$206,836

### Operating activities

Cash provided by operating activities was \$17.4 million for the first six months of 2015, compared to \$41.5 million in the same period of 2014. Changes in working capital for the first six months of 2015 resulted in a use of cash totaling \$16.9 million compared to \$15.6 million in 2014. Compared to the first two quarters of 2014, changes in Accounts receivable used \$23.8 million of cash flow, while the cash flows from Inventories improved \$3.8 million. The year-over-year change in Accounts receivable and inventories was principally due to a 2015 build-up of working capital for the



LEAP program. Changes in Accrued liabilities resulted in a use of cash of \$2.5 million in 2015 compared to \$12.7 million in 2014. Cash paid for income taxes was \$12.0 million and \$9.3 million for the first six months of 2015 and 2014, respectively.

At June 30, 2015, we had \$182.5 million of cash and cash equivalents, of which \$165.0 million was held by subsidiaries outside of the United States. As disclosed in Note 7 contained in Item 1, "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements", we determined that all but \$59.4 million of this amount (which represents the amount of prior year earnings to be repatriated to the United States at some point in the future) is intended to be utilized by these non-U.S. operations for an indefinite period of time. Our current plans do not anticipate that we will need funds generated from foreign operations to fund our domestic operations or satisfy debt obligations in the United States. In the event that such funds were to be needed to fund operations in the U.S., and if associated accruals for U.S. tax have not already been provided, we would be required to accrue and pay additional U.S. taxes to repatriate these funds.

### **Investing Activities**

Capital spending for equipment and software was \$31.0 million for the first six months of 2015, including \$9.0 million for the lease buyout of the building in Rochester, New Hampshire, which houses the Company's headquarters and AEC's research and development center.

### **Financing Activities**

Dividends have been declared each quarter since the fourth quarter of 2001. Decisions with respect to whether a dividend will be paid, and the amount of the dividend, are made by the Board of Directors each quarter. To the extent the Board declares cash dividends in the future, we expect to pay such dividends out of operating cash flows. Future cash dividends will also depend on debt covenants and on the Board's assessment of our ability to generate sufficient cash flows.

### **Capital Resources**

We finance our business activities primarily with cash generated from operations and borrowings, largely through our revolving credit agreement as discussed below. Our subsidiaries outside of the United States may also maintain working capital lines with local banks, but borrowings under such local facilities tend not to be significant. Substantially all of our cash balance at June 30, 2015 was held by non-U.S. subsidiaries. Based on cash on hand and credit facilities, we anticipate that the Company has sufficient capital resources to operate for the foreseeable future. We were in compliance with all debt covenants as of June 30, 2015.

On June 18, 2015, we entered into a \$400 million, unsecured Five-Year Revolving Credit Facility Agreement ("Credit Agreement"), under which \$202 million of borrowings were outstanding as of June 30, 2015. The Credit Agreement replaces the previous \$330 million five-year credit agreement made in 2013. The applicable interest rate for borrowings under the Credit Agreement, as well as under the former agreement, is LIBOR plus a spread, based on our leverage ratio at the time of borrowing. At the time of the last borrowing on June 18, 2015, the spread was 1.375%. The spread is based on a pricing grid, which ranges from 1.25% to 1.75%, based on our leverage ratio.

On July 16, 2010, May 20, 2013 and July 16, 2015 we entered into hedging transactions that had the effect of fixing the interest rate on \$100 million to \$120 million of borrowings drawn under the Credit Agreement at the rate during the period.

As of June 30, 2015, our leverage ratio was 1.55 to 1.00 and our interest coverage ratio was 12.59 to 1.00. We may purchase our Common Stock or pay dividends to the extent our leverage ratio remains at or below 3.50 to 1.00, and may make acquisitions with cash provided our leverage ratio would not exceed 3.50 to 1.00 after giving pro forma effect to the acquisition.

For more information, see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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

As of June 30, 2015, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K.

### **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

The information set forth under Note 17 contained in Item 1, “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements”, which is incorporated herein by reference.

### **Non-GAAP Measures**

This Form 10-Q contains certain items, such as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), Adjusted EBITDA, sales excluding currency effects, income tax rate excluding adjustments, net debt, net income attributable to the Company, excluding adjustments (on an absolute and per-share basis), and certain income and expense items on a per-share basis that could be considered non-GAAP financial measures. Such items are provided because management believes that, when presented together with the GAAP items to which they relate, they provide additional useful information to investors regarding the Company’s operational performance. Presenting increases or decreases in sales, after currency effects are excluded, can give management and investors insight into underlying sales trends. An understanding of the impact in a particular period of specific restructuring costs, or other gains and losses, on operating income or EBITDA can give management and investors additional insight into period performance, especially when compared to periods in which such items had a greater or lesser effect, or no effect. All non-GAAP financial measures in this report relate to the Company’s continuing operations.

The effect of changes in currency translation rates is calculated by converting amounts reported in local currencies into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of a prior period. That amount is then compared to the U.S. dollar amount reported in the current period. The Company calculates Income tax adjustments by adding discrete tax items to the effect of a change in tax rate for the reporting period. The Company calculates its income tax rate, exclusive of income tax adjustments, by removing income tax adjustments from total income tax expense, then dividing that result by income before income taxes. The Company calculates EBITDA by removing the following from Net income: Interest expense net, Income tax expense, and Depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by: adding to EBITDA costs associated with restructuring; adding (or subtracting) revaluation losses (or gains); subtracting (or adding) gains (or losses) from the sale of investments and insurance recoveries; and subtracting Income attributable to the noncontrolling interest in Albany Safran Composites, LLC (ASC). The Company believes that EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA provide useful information to investors because they provide an indication of the strength and performance of the Company’s ongoing business operations, including its ability to fund discretionary spending such as capital expenditures and strategic investments, as well as its ability to incur and service debt. While

depreciation and amortization are operating costs under GAAP, they are non-cash expenses equal to current period allocation of costs associated with capital and other long-lived investments made in prior periods. While restructuring expenses, foreign currency revaluation losses or gains, and gains and losses from investments have an impact on the Company's net income, removing them from EBITDA can provide, in the opinion of the Company, a better measure of operating performance. EBITDA is also a calculation commonly used by investors and analysts to evaluate and compare the periodic and future operating performance and value of companies. EBITDA, as defined by the Company, may not be similar to EBITDA measures of other companies. Such EBITDA measures may not be considered measurements under GAAP, and should be considered in addition to, but not as substitutes for, the information contained in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following tables show the calculation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA:

### Three months ended June 30, 2015

(in thousands)	Machine Clothing	AEC	Corporate expenses and other	Total Company
Net income	\$33,323	(\$18,633)	(\$16,810 )	(\$2,120 )
Interest expense, net			2,702	2,702
Income tax benefit			(364 )	(364 )
Depreciation and amortization	10,212	2,869	2,103	15,184
EBITDA	43,535	(15,764 )	(12,369 )	15,402
Restructuring expenses, net	1,211	-	-	1,211
Foreign currency revaluation (gains)/losses	394	1	1,880	2,275
Pretax income attributable to noncontrolling interest in ASC		(64 )		(64 )
Adjusted EBITDA	\$45,140	(\$15,827)	(\$10,489 )	\$18,824

### Three months ended June 30, 2014

(in thousands)	Machine Clothing	AEC	Corporate expenses and other	Total Company
Net income	\$33,879	(\$3,545)	(\$19,157 )	\$11,177
Interest expense, net	-	-	2,717	2,717
Income tax expense	-	-	7,216	7,216
Depreciation and amortization	11,554	2,453	2,090	16,097
EBITDA	45,433	(1,092 )	(7,134 )	37,207
Restructuring expenses, net	1,297	660	-	1,957
Foreign currency revaluation (gains)/losses	350	61	(1,395 )	(984 )
Gain on insurance recovery			(961 )	(961 )
Pretax income attributable to noncontrolling interest in ASC	-	45	-	45
Adjusted EBITDA	\$47,080	(\$326 )	(\$9,490 )	\$37,264

**Six months ended June 30, 2015**

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>Machine Clothing</b>	<b>AEC</b>	<b>Corporate expenses and other</b>	<b>Total Company</b>
Net income	\$69,013	(\$22,444)	(\$36,450 )	<b>\$10,119</b>
Interest expense, net			5,378	<b>5,378</b>
Income tax expense			8,155	<b>8,155</b>
Depreciation and amortization	20,416	5,865	4,257	<b>30,538</b>
EBITDA	89,429	(16,579 )	(18,660 )	<b>54,190</b>
Restructuring expenses, net	10,212			<b>10,212</b>
Foreign currency revaluation (gains)/losses	(2,529 )	(17 )	(551 )	<b>(3,097 )</b>
Gain on sale of investment			(872 )	<b>(872 )</b>
Pretax income attributable to noncontrolling interest in ASC		(90 )		<b>(90 )</b>
Adjusted EBITDA	\$97,112	(\$16,686)	(\$20,083 )	<b>\$60,343</b>

**Six months ended June 30, 2014**

<b>(in thousands)</b>	<b>Machine Clothing</b>	<b>AEC</b>	<b>Corporate expenses and other</b>	<b>Total Company</b>
Net income	\$70,022	(\$7,021)	(\$41,131 )	\$21,870
Interest expense, net	-	-	5,635	5,635
Income tax expense	-	-	14,673	14,673
Depreciation and amortization	23,009	4,775	4,221	32,005
EBITDA	93,031	(2,246 )	(16,602 )	74,183
Restructuring expenses, net	2,159	980	-	3,139
Foreign currency revaluation (gains)/losses	502	99	(1,901 )	(1,300 )
Gain on insurance recovery			(961 )	(961 )
Pretax income attributable to noncontrolling interest in ASC	-	(13 )	-	(13 )
Adjusted EBITDA	\$95,692	(\$1,180)	(\$19,464 )	\$75,048

The Company discloses certain income and expense items on a per-share basis. The Company believes that such disclosures provide important insight into the underlying quarterly earnings and are financial performance metrics commonly used by investors. The Company calculates the quarterly per-share amount for items included in continuing operations by using the estimated effective annual tax rate and the weighted average number of shares outstanding for each period. The year-to-date earnings per-share effects are determined by adding the amounts calculated at each reporting period.

The following tables show the earnings per share effect of certain income and expense items:

<b>Three months ended June 30, 2015</b> <b>(in thousands, except per share amounts)</b>	<b>Pre tax</b> <b>Amounts</b>	<b>Tax</b> <b>Effect</b>	<b>After tax</b> <b>Effect</b>	<b>Per Share</b> <b>Effect</b>
Restructuring expenses, net	\$1,211	\$448	\$763	\$0.02
Foreign currency revaluation losses	2,275	\$842	1,433	0.04
Net discrete income tax benefit	-	20	20	0.00
Unfavorable effect of change in income tax rate	-	736	736	0.02
Charge for revision in estimated contract profitability	14,000	5,180	8,820	0.28

<b>Three months ended June 30, 2014</b> <b>(in thousands, except per share amounts)</b>	<b>Pre tax</b> <b>Amounts</b>	<b>Tax</b> <b>Effect</b>	<b>After tax</b> <b>Effect</b>	<b>Per Share</b> <b>Effect</b>
Restructuring expenses, net	\$1,957	\$714	\$1,243	\$0.04
Foreign currency revaluation gains	984	359	625	0.02
Gain on insurance recovery	961	-	961	0.03
Net discrete income tax charge	-	569	569	0.02
Unfavorable effect of change in income tax rate	-	278	278	0.01

<b>Six months ended June 30, 2015</b> <b>(in thousands, except per share amounts)</b>	<b>Pre tax</b> <b>Amounts</b>	<b>Tax</b> <b>Effect</b>	<b>After tax</b> <b>Effect</b>	<b>Per Share</b> <b>Effect</b>
Restructuring expenses, net	\$10,212	\$3,868	\$6,344	\$0.20
Foreign currency revaluation gains	3,097	1,199	1,898	0.06
Gain on sale of investment	872	331	541	0.02
Net discrete income tax charge	-	199	199	0.01
Charge for revision in estimated contract profitability	14,000	5,180	8,820	0.28

<b>Six months ended June 30, 2014</b> <b>(in thousands, except per share amounts)</b>	<b>Pre tax</b> <b>Amounts</b>	<b>Tax</b> <b>Effect</b>	<b>After tax</b> <b>Effect</b>	<b>Per Share</b> <b>Effect</b>
Restructuring expenses, net	\$3,139	\$1,128	\$2,011	\$0.06
Foreign currency revaluation gains	1,300	469	831	0.03
Gain on insurance recovery	961	-	961	0.03
Net discrete income tax charge	-	1,673	1,673	0.05

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

<b>Three months</b> <b>ended</b> <b>June 30,</b>	<b>Six months</b> <b>ended</b> <b>June 30,</b>
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<b>Per share amounts (Basic)</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Net income/(loss) attributable to the Company	(\$0.07)	\$0.35	\$0.31	\$0.69
Adjustments:				
Restructuring expenses, net	0.02	0.04	0.20	0.06
Discrete tax charges/(benefits)	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05
Foreign currency revaluation (gains)/losses	0.04	(0.02 )	(0.06 )	(0.03 )
Gain on sale of investment/insurance recovery	-	(0.03 )	(0.02 )	(0.03 )
Net income/(loss) attributable to the Company, excluding adjustments	\$0.01	\$0.37	\$0.44	\$0.74

The following table contains the calculation of net debt:

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Notes and loans payable	\$543	\$661	\$625	\$586
Current maturities of long-term debt	50,015	50,015	3,764	83,276
Long-term debt	252,088	222,096	300,111	235,877
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>302,646</b>	<b>272,772</b>	<b>304,500</b>	<b>319,739</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	182,474	179,802	222,666	190,718
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>\$120,172</b>	<b>\$92,970</b>	<b>\$81,834</b>	<b>\$129,021</b>

### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

For discussion of our exposure to market risk, refer to “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk”, which is included as an exhibit to this Form 10-Q.

### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

a) Disclosure controls and procedures.

The principal executive officers and principal financial officer, based on their evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, have concluded that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures are effective for ensuring that information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in filed or submitted reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There were no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information set forth above under Note 15 in Item 1, “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” is incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 1A. Risk Factors**

There have been no material changes in risks since December 31, 2014. For discussion of risk factors, refer to Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

We made no share purchases during the second quarter of 2015. We remain authorized by the Board of Directors to purchase up to 2 million shares of our Class A Common Stock.

**Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities**

None.

**Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures**

Not Applicable.

**Item 5. Other Information**

None.

**Item 6. Exhibits**

Exhibit No. Description

31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act.

31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act.

32.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Subsections (a) and (b) of

Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code).

99.1 Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risks as reported at June 30, 2015.

The following financial information from the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter

101 ended June 30, 2015, formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL), filed herewith:

(i) Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.



- (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.
- (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.
- (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.
- (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As provided in Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this information shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act or otherwise subject to liability under those sections.

## **SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.

(Registrant)

Date: August 5, 2015

By /s/ John B. Cozzolino

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