

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC/DE/
Form 10-Q
October 03, 2018

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 August 31, 2018,

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 No. 1-14187

RPM International Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE	02-0642224
(State or other jurisdiction of	(IRS Employer
incorporation or organization)	Identification No.)
P.O. BOX 777;	44258
2628 PEARL ROAD;	(Zip Code)
MEDINA, OHIO	

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(Address of principal executive offices)

(330) 273-5090

(Registrant's telephone number including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

As of October 1, 2018 132,718,176 Shares of RPM International Inc. Common Stock were outstanding.

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES*

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* As used herein, the terms “RPM” and the “Company” refer to RPM International Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

PART I. – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$202,183	\$244,422
Trade accounts receivable (less allowances of \$55,558 and \$46,344, respectively)	1,070,626	1,113,818
Inventories	853,573	834,461
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	306,333	278,230
Total current assets	2,432,715	2,470,931
Property, Plant and Equipment, at Cost	1,589,312	1,575,875
Allowance for depreciation	(812,253)	(795,569)
Property, plant and equipment, net	777,059	780,306
Other Assets		
Goodwill	1,187,705	1,192,174
Other intangible assets, net of amortization	585,056	584,272
Deferred income taxes	21,953	21,897
Other	218,904	222,242
Total other assets	2,013,618	2,020,585
Total Assets	\$5,223,392	\$5,271,822
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$500,913	\$592,281
Current portion of long-term debt	3,376	3,501
Accrued compensation and benefits	119,037	177,106
Accrued losses	30,295	22,132
Other accrued liabilities	224,515	211,706
Total current liabilities	878,136	1,006,726
Long-Term Liabilities		
Long-term debt, less current maturities	2,267,159	2,170,643
Other long-term liabilities	360,074	356,892
Deferred income taxes	104,644	104,023
Total long-term liabilities	2,731,877	2,631,558
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Stockholders' Equity		

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Preferred stock, par value \$0.01; authorized 50,000 shares; none issued	-	-
Common stock, par value \$0.01; authorized 300,000 shares; issued 142,096 and outstanding 133,408 as of August 31, 2018; issued 141,716 and outstanding 133,647 as of May 31, 2018	1,334	1,336
Paid-in capital	992,086	982,067
Treasury stock, at cost	(256,899)	(236,318)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	(493,026)	(459,048)
Retained earnings	1,366,952	1,342,736
Total RPM International Inc. stockholders' equity	1,610,447	1,630,773
Noncontrolling Interest	2,932	2,765
Total equity	1,613,379	1,633,538
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$5,223,392	\$5,271,822

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

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended	
	August 31, 2018	August 31, 2017
Net Sales	\$1,459,989	\$1,345,394
Cost of Sales	865,947	773,386
Gross Profit	594,042	572,008
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	459,742	394,409
Restructuring Charges	20,076	-
Interest Expense	24,406	26,773
Investment (Income), Net	(2,433)	(4,453)
Other Expense (Income), Net	313	(5)
Income Before Income Taxes	91,938	155,284
Provision for Income Taxes	21,752	38,381
Net Income	70,186	116,903
Less: Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	422	487
Net Income Attributable to RPM International Inc.		
Stockholders	\$69,764	\$116,416
Average Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding:		
Basic	131,861	131,236
Diluted	136,430	135,720
Earnings per Share of Common Stock Attributable to		
RPM International Inc. Stockholders:		
Basic	\$0.52	\$0.87
Diluted	\$0.52	\$0.86
Cash Dividends Declared per Share of Common Stock	\$0.320	\$0.300

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

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended August 31, August 31,	
	2018	2017
Net Income	\$70,186	\$ 116,903
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(40,689)	44,478
Pension and other postretirement benefit liability adjustments		
(net of tax of \$982 and \$646, respectively)	3,056	629
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities (net of tax of \$668 and \$(149), respectively)	2,476	(78)
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	921	(394)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) income	(34,236)	44,635
Total Comprehensive Income	35,950	161,538
Less: Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling		
Interests	164	518
Comprehensive Income Attributable to		
RPM International Inc. Stockholders	\$35,786	\$ 161,020

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

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended August 31, August 31, 2018 2017	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$70,186	\$116,903
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation	24,068	19,893
Amortization	11,472	11,483
Restructuring charges, net of payments	7,084	-
Deferred income taxes	(561)	9,815
Stock-based compensation expense	6,668	7,465
Other non-cash interest expense	775	1,422
Realized losses (gains) on sales of marketable securities	6	(2,861)
Other	992	(140)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effect from purchases and sales of businesses:		
Decrease in receivables	32,389	1,646
(Increase) in inventory	(27,207)	(46,771)
(Increase) in prepaid expenses and other current and long-term assets	(18,282)	(10,865)
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(88,271)	(72,688)
(Decrease) in accrued compensation and benefits	(56,747)	(69,008)
Increase (decrease) in accrued losses	8,415	(5,765)
Increase in other accrued liabilities	20,857	20,147
Other	1,027	(6,765)
Cash (Used For) Operating Activities	(7,129)	(26,089)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Capital expenditures	(28,295)	(17,533)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(26,366)	(36,169)
Purchase of marketable securities	(12,695)	(56,275)
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	9,758	40,792
Other	(2,881)	702
Cash (Used For) Investing Activities	(60,479)	(68,483)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Additions to long-term and short-term debt	120,702	19,125
Reductions of long-term and short-term debt	(21,952)	(760)
Cash dividends	(42,714)	(40,089)
Shares repurchased and shares returned for taxes	(20,581)	(5,346)
Payments of acquisition-related contingent consideration	(3,456)	(3,258)

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Other	(320)	(747)
Cash Provided By (Used For) Financing Activities	31,679	(31,075)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(6,310)	11,341
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(42,239)	(114,306)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	244,422	350,497
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$202,183	\$236,191
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flows Information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$19,747	\$20,284
Income Taxes	\$13,525	\$12,042

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

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 — CONSOLIDATION, NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the U.S. (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q. In our opinion, all adjustments (consisting of normal, recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included for the three month periods ended August 31, 2018 and 2017. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended May 31, 2018.

Our financial statements include all of our majority-owned subsidiaries. We account for our investments in less-than-majority-owned joint ventures, for which we have the ability to exercise significant influence, under the equity method. Effects of transactions between related companies are eliminated in consolidation.

Noncontrolling interests are presented in our consolidated financial statements as if parent company investors (controlling interests) and other minority investors (noncontrolling interests) in partially-owned subsidiaries have similar economic interests in a single entity. As a result, investments in noncontrolling interests are reported as equity in our consolidated financial statements. Additionally, our consolidated financial statements include 100% of a controlled subsidiary’s earnings, rather than only our share. Transactions between the parent company and noncontrolling interests are reported in equity as transactions between stockholders, provided that these transactions do not create a change in control.

Our business is dependent on external weather factors. Historically, we have experienced strong sales and net income in our first, second and fourth fiscal quarters comprising the three month periods ending August 31, November 30 and May 31, respectively, with weaker performance in our third fiscal quarter (December through February).

NOTE 2 — NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Effective June 1, 2018, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers,” and all the related amendments included within Accounting Standards Codification 606 (“ASC 606”), using the modified retrospective method of adoption. Under the modified retrospective method, comparative periods are not restated. The new standard requires an entity to recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This update creates a five-step model that requires entities to exercise judgment when considering the terms of contract(s), which includes (i) identifying the contract(s) with the customer, (ii) identifying the separate performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determining the transaction price, (iv) allocating the transaction price to the separate performance obligations, and (v) recognizing revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. As a result of our adoption procedures, we determined that revenue recognition for our broad portfolio of products and services will remain largely unchanged. Accordingly, our adoption of the new standard did not have a material impact on our overall Consolidated Financial Statements. Refer to Note 16, “Revenue,” and Note 17, “Segment Information,” for additional information.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)," which increases lease transparency and comparability among organizations. Under the new standard, lessees will be required to recognize all assets and liabilities arising from leases on the balance sheet, with the exception of leases with a term of 12 months or less, which permits a lessee to make an accounting policy election by class of underlying asset not to recognize lease assets and liabilities. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, and early adoption is permitted. In March 2018, the FASB approved an alternative transition method to the modified retrospective approach, which eliminates the requirement to restate prior period financial statements and requires the cumulative effect of the retrospective allocation to be recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of adoption. We are currently evaluating which transition method we will adopt on June 1, 2019 and the impact this guidance will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements. At a minimum, total assets and total liabilities will increase in the period the ASU is adopted. At August 31, 2018, our total undiscounted future minimum payments outstanding for operating lease obligations approximated \$202.3 million.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments," which makes a number of changes meant to add or clarify guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows. Our June 1, 2018 adoption of the new guidance, which we applied retrospectively to all periods presented, did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, "Business Combinations: Clarifying the Definition of a Business," with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities in evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (disposals) of

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

assets or of businesses. We adopted the new guidance as of June 1, 2018 and do not expect this revised guidance to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, “Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment,” to eliminate step two from the goodwill impairment test in order to simplify the subsequent measurement of goodwill. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. Adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, “Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost,” which requires that an employer report the service cost component in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. The other components of net benefit cost are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside a subtotal of income from operations, if one is presented. Our June 1, 2018 adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, “Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820), – Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement,” which makes a number of changes meant to add, modify or remove certain disclosure requirements associated with the movement amongst or hierarchy associated with Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted upon issuance of the update. We do not expect our adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-14, “Compensation—Retirement Benefits—Defined Benefit Plans—General (Subtopic 715-20), Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans,” which makes a number of changes meant to add, modify or remove certain disclosure requirements associated with employers that sponsor defined benefit or other postretirement plans. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2020. Early adoption is permitted for all entities and the amendments in this update are required to be applied on a retrospective basis to all periods presented. We are currently reviewing, but adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15, “Intangible—Goodwill and Other- Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40), Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract.” The update makes a number of changes meant to help entities evaluate the accounting for fees paid by a customer in a cloud computing arrangement (hosting arrangement), by providing guidance in determining when the arrangement includes a software license. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Our early adoption of this revised guidance as of June 1, 2018 did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 3 — RESTRUCTURING

We record restructuring charges associated with management-approved restructuring plans to either reorganize one or more of our business segments, or to remove duplicative headcount and infrastructure associated with our businesses. Restructuring charges can include severance costs to eliminate a specified number of employees, infrastructure charges to vacate facilities and consolidate operations, contract cancellation costs and other costs. Restructuring charges are recorded based upon planned employee termination dates and site closure and consolidation plans. The timing of associated cash payments is dependent upon the type of restructuring charge and can extend over a multi-year period. We record the short-term portion of our restructuring liability in Other Accrued Liabilities and the long-term portion, if any, in Other Long-Term Liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

2020 MAP to Growth

In May 2018, we approved and implemented the first phases of a multi-year restructuring plan, the 2020 Margin Acceleration Plan (“2020 MAP to Growth”). The first phases of our plan were focused within the consumer and industrial segments. The restructuring plan within the consumer segment, led by new senior leadership, is designed to improve margins by simplifying business processes, reducing inventory categories and rationalizing SKUs, reducing headcount and working capital and improving operating efficiency. This restructuring plan allows us to streamline management and focus our attention on faster growing and better performing brands and products within the consumer segment businesses. Payments associated with this initial phase of restructuring activities in the

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

consumer segment are expected to be completed during the first seven months of fiscal 2019. The restructuring plan within the industrial segment is designed to simplify processes, reduce headcount, eliminate underperforming businesses, and deliver better results for customers, employees and stockholders. The restructuring activities outlined during the first phase of the multi-year restructuring plan are expected to be completed during the first five months of fiscal 2019.

During the quarter ended August 31, 2018, we approved and began implementation of the second phase of our 2020 MAP to Growth. The second phase of our multi-year restructuring plan is focused on our specialty and corporate/nonoperating segments, and expands upon the restructuring activities being conducted by our consumer and industrial segments. Each phase of this restructuring plan has been designed to allow management to focus its attention on faster growing and better performing brands and products. The restructuring activities included in the second phase of our restructuring plan are expected to be completed by the end of fiscal 2020.

Furthermore, the restructuring plan within the specialty segment is designed to simplify processes and eliminate underperforming businesses. These actions will allow management to focus its attention on the faster growing and better performing brands and products, in an effort to achieve improved margins and operating results. These restructuring activities are expected to be completed by the end of fiscal 2020.

Lastly, the restructuring plan within the corporate/nonoperating segment is designed to improve consolidated results by reducing corporate overhead. These restructuring activities are expected to be completed during the first six months of fiscal 2019.

In addition to the segment specific restructuring plans outlined above, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018, we adopted a restructuring plan for the legal function to streamline litigation management. Payments related to this initial phase of restructuring activities are expected to be completed during the first quarter of fiscal 2020.

In furtherance of the 2020 MAP to Growth phases described above, we continue to work toward finalizing the last phases of our comprehensive, company-wide restructuring plan that we expect to formalize during our second quarter ending November 30, 2018. All activities under our 2020 MAP to Growth plan are anticipated to be completed by the end of calendar year 2020.

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

A summary of the charges recorded in connection with restructuring by reportable segment during fiscal 2019 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended August 31, 2018		
	Current Year Charges	Cumulative Costs to Date	Total Expected Costs
(in thousands)			
Consumer Segment:			
Severance and benefit costs (a)	\$1,551	\$ 7,203	\$ 11,718
Facility closure and other related costs	-	5,139	11,225
Total Charges	\$1,551	\$ 12,342	\$ 22,943
Industrial Segment:			
Severance and benefit costs (b)	\$6,365	\$ 8,534	\$ 13,098
Facility closure and other related costs	436	1,480	25,643
Other asset write-offs	578	1,951	2,996
Total Charges	\$7,379	\$ 11,965	\$ 41,737
Specialty Segment:			
Severance and benefit costs (c)	\$2,147	\$ 2,147	\$ 5,295
Facility closure and other related costs	-	-	3,835
Total Charges	\$2,147	\$ 2,147	\$ 9,130
Corporate/Other Segment:			
Severance and benefit costs (d)	\$8,999	\$ 11,135	\$ 11,135
Total Charges	\$8,999	\$ 11,135	\$ 11,135
Consolidated:			
Severance and benefit costs	\$19,062	\$ 29,019	\$ 41,246
Facility closure and other related costs	436	6,619	40,703
Other asset write-offs	578	1,951	2,996
Total Charges	\$20,076	\$ 37,589	\$ 84,945

(a) Includes current year charges of \$1.6 million associated with the elimination of nine positions.

(b) Includes current year charges of \$6.2 million associated with the elimination of 94 positions and \$0.2 million additional charges associated with the prior elimination of one position within the legal function during fiscal 2018.

(c) Includes charges of \$2.1 million associated with the elimination of 47 positions.

(d) Reflects charges related to the severance of two corporate executives, as well as accelerated vesting of equity awards for two corporate executives, four specialty segment executives and two industrial segment executives in

connection with the aforementioned restructuring activities.

A summary of the activity in the restructuring reserves related to the 2020 MAP to Growth plan is as follows:

(in thousands)	Severance and Benefits Costs	Facility Closure and Other Related Costs	Other Asset Write-Offs	Total
Balance at June 1, 2018	\$9,957	\$6,184	\$ 1,373	\$17,514
Additions charged to expense	19,062	436	578	20,076
Cash payments charged against reserve	(12,575)	(418)		(12,993)
Non-cash charges included above (e)	(5,484)	(838)	(1,951)	(8,273)
Balance at August 31, 2018	\$ 10,960	\$5,364	\$ -	\$16,324
Total Expected Costs	\$41,246	\$40,703	\$ 2,996	\$84,945

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

(e) Non-cash charges primarily include accelerated vesting of equity awards and asset-write offs.

In connection with the 2020 MAP to Growth plan, during the first quarter of fiscal 2019, we incurred approximately \$4.5 million of inventory-related charges at our industrial segment and recorded a favorable adjustment to the previous write off at our consumer segment for approximately \$0.2 million, all of which are recorded in cost of sales in our Consolidated Statements of Income. These inventory charges were the result of product line and SKU rationalization initiatives in connection with our overall plan of restructuring.

The total expected costs to be incurred in relation to our 2020 MAP to Growth plan, as outlined in the table above, will be finalized and announced during our second quarter ending November 30, 2018.

NOTE 4 — MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The following tables summarize marketable securities held at August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018 by asset type:

	Available-For-Sale Securities			Fair Value
	Gross	Gross		
	Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	(Net Carrying
(In thousands)	Cost	Gains	Losses	Amount)
August 31, 2018				
Equity securities:				
Mutual funds - foreign	\$47,736	\$ 1,241	\$ (2,163)	\$ 46,814
Mutual funds - domestic	100,244	4,810	(2,308)	102,746
Total equity securities	147,980	6,051	(4,471)	149,560
Fixed maturity:				
U.S. treasury and other government	24,479	42	(494)	24,027
Corporate bonds	422	39	(10)	451
Total fixed maturity securities	24,901	81	(504)	24,478
Total	\$172,881	\$ 6,132	\$ (4,975)	\$ 174,038

Available-For-Sale Securities

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	Gross	Gross	Fair Value
	Amortized	Unrealized	(Net Carrying
(In thousands)	Cost	Gains	Losses
May 31, 2018			Amount)
Equity securities:			
Mutual funds - foreign	\$46,123	\$ 1,839	\$ (1,197) \$ 46,765
Mutual funds - domestic	99,833	727	(2,770) 97,790
Total equity securities	145,956	2,566	(3,967) 144,555
Fixed maturity:			
U.S. treasury and other government	23,562	39	(552) 23,049
Corporate bonds	432	43	(8) 467
Total fixed maturity securities	23,994	82	(560) 23,516
Total	\$169,950	\$ 2,648	\$ (4,527) \$ 168,071

Marketable securities, included in other current and long-term assets totaling \$102.8 million and \$71.2 million at August 31, 2018, respectively, and included in other current and long-term assets totaling \$97.4 million and \$70.7 million at May 31, 2018, respectively, are composed of available-for-sale securities and are reported at fair value. We carry a portion of our marketable securities portfolio in long-term assets since they are generally held for the settlement of our general and product liability insurance claims processed through our wholly owned captive insurance subsidiaries.

Marketable securities are composed of available-for-sale securities and are reported at fair value. Realized gains and losses on sales of investments are recognized in net income on the specific identification basis. Changes in the fair values of securities that are

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

considered temporary are recorded as unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) within stockholders' equity. Other-than-temporary declines in market value from original cost are reflected in investment income, net in the period in which the unrealized losses are deemed other than temporary. In order to determine whether other-than-temporary declines in market value have occurred, the duration of the decline in value and our ability to hold the investment are considered in conjunction with an evaluation of the strength of the underlying collateral and the extent to which the investment's amortized cost or cost, as appropriate, exceeds its related market value. In addition to the \$174.0 million in available-for-sale securities presented in the table above, as of August 31, 2018, we held approximately \$11.9 million in trading securities in relation to our deferred compensation plan. At May 31, 2018, the fair value of trading securities approximated \$9.9 million.

Gross realized gains on sales of investments were \$0.6 million and \$4.0 million for the quarters ended August 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. During the first quarter of fiscal 2019 and 2018, we recognized gross realized losses on sales of investments of \$0.1 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. These amounts are included in investment (income), net in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Summarized below are the securities we held at August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018 that were in an unrealized loss position and that were included in accumulated other comprehensive (loss), aggregated by the length of time the investments had been in that position:

	August 31, 2018		May 31, 2018	
	Gross		Gross	
	Unrealized		Unrealized	
(In thousands)	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses
Total investments with unrealized losses	\$87,434	\$ (4,975)	\$106,253	\$ (4,527)
Unrealized losses with a loss position for less than 12 months	50,465	(1,950)	68,376	(1,570)
Unrealized losses with a loss position for more than 12 months	36,969	(3,025)	37,877	(2,957)

We have reviewed all of the securities included in the table above and have concluded that we have the ability and intent to hold these investments until their cost can be recovered, based upon the severity and duration of the decline. Therefore, we did not recognize any other-than-temporary impairment losses on these investments. The unrealized losses generally relate to investments whose fair values at August 31, 2018 were less than 15% below their original cost. From time to time, we may experience significant volatility in general economic and market conditions. If we were to experience unrealized losses that were to continue for longer periods of time, or arise to more significant levels of unrealized losses within our portfolio of investments in marketable securities in the future, we may recognize additional other-than-temporary impairment losses. Such potential losses could have a material impact on our results of operations in any given reporting period. As such, we continue to closely evaluate the status of our investments and our ability and intent to hold these investments.

The net carrying values of debt securities at August 31, 2018, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because the issuers of the securities may have the right to prepay

obligations without prepayment penalties.

(In thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due:		
Less than one year	\$ 7,114	\$ 7,072
One year through five years	13,180	12,898
Six years through ten years	3,542	3,412
After ten years	1,065	1,096
	\$ 24,901	\$ 24,478

NOTE 5 — FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet include cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, marketable securities, notes and accounts payable, and debt.

An allowance for anticipated uncollectible trade receivable amounts is established using a combination of specifically identified accounts to be reserved, and a reserve covering trends in collectibility. These estimates are based on an analysis of trends in

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collectibility and past experience, but are primarily made up of individual account balances identified as doubtful based on specific facts and conditions. Receivable losses are charged against the allowance when we confirm uncollectibility.

The valuation techniques utilized for establishing the fair values of assets and liabilities are based on observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect readily obtainable data from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect management's market assumptions. The fair value hierarchy has three levels based on the reliability of the inputs used to determine fair value, as follows:

Level 1 Inputs — Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 Inputs — Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3 Inputs — Instruments with primarily unobservable value drivers.

The following tables present our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are categorized using the fair value hierarchy.

	Quoted Prices			
	in Active	Significant		
	Markets for	Other	Significant	Fair Value at
	Identical Assets	Observable	Unobservable	August 31,
(In thousands)	(Level 1)	Inputs (Level 2)	Inputs (Level 3)	2018
U.S. Treasury and other government	\$ -	\$ 24,027	\$ -	\$ 24,027
Corporate bonds		451		451
Mutual funds - foreign		47,595		47,595
Mutual funds - domestic		113,891		113,891
Contingent consideration			(13,416)	(13,416)
Total	\$ -	\$ 185,964	\$ (13,416)	\$ 172,548

(In thousands)	Quoted Prices	Significant	Significant	Fair Value at
	in Active	Other	Unobservable	May 31,
	Markets for	Observable	Inputs (Level 3)	2018

Identical Assets Inputs (Level 2)

	(Level 1)			
U.S. Treasury and other government	\$ -	\$ 23,049	\$ -	\$ 23,049
Corporate bonds		467		467
Mutual funds - foreign		47,410		47,410
Mutual funds - domestic		107,017		107,017
Contingent consideration			(17,998)	(17,998)
Total	\$ -	\$ 177,943	\$ (17,998)	\$ 159,945

Our marketable securities are primarily composed of available-for-sale securities, and are valued using a market approach. The availability of inputs observable in the market varies from instrument to instrument and depends on a variety of factors including the type of instrument, whether the instrument is actively traded, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. For most of our financial instruments, pricing inputs are readily observable in the market, the valuation methodology used is widely accepted by market participants, and the valuation does not require significant management discretion. For other financial instruments, pricing inputs are less observable in the market and may require management judgment.

The contingent consideration represents the estimated fair value of the additional variable cash consideration payable in connection with recent acquisitions that is contingent upon the achievement of certain performance milestones. We estimated the fair value using expected future cash flows over the period in which the obligation is expected to be settled, and applied a discount rate that appropriately captures a market participant's view of the risk associated with the obligation, which are considered to be Level 3 inputs. During the first three months of fiscal 2019, we paid approximately \$4.6 million for settlements of contingent consideration obligations relating to certain performance milestones that were established in prior periods and achieved during the current period. During the first three months of fiscal 2018, we paid approximately \$3.3 million for settlements of contingent consideration obligations relating to certain performance milestones that were established in prior periods and achieved during last year's first

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quarter. These amounts are reported in payments of acquisition-related contingent consideration in cash flows from operations and from financing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The carrying value of our current financial instruments, which include cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, trade accounts receivable, accounts payable and short-term debt approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. At August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, the fair value of our long-term debt was estimated using active market quotes, based on our current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements, which are considered to be Level 2 inputs. Based on the analysis performed, the fair value and the carrying value of our financial instruments and long-term debt as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In thousands)	At August 31, 2018	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$202,183	\$202,183
Marketable equity securities	149,560	149,560
Marketable debt securities	24,478	24,478
Long-term debt, including current portion	2,270,535	2,320,331

(In thousands)	At May 31, 2018	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$244,422	\$244,422
Marketable equity securities	144,555	144,555
Marketable debt securities	23,516	23,516
Long-term debt, including current portion	2,174,144	2,215,458

NOTE 6 — DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We are exposed to market risks, such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. To manage the volatility related to these exposures, from time to time, we enter into various derivative transactions. We use various types of derivative instruments including forward contracts and swaps. We formally assess, designate and document, as a hedge of an underlying exposure, each qualifying derivative instrument that will be accounted for as an accounting hedge at inception. Additionally, we assess, both at inception and at least quarterly thereafter, whether the financial instruments used in the hedging transaction are effective at offsetting changes in either the fair values or cash flows of the underlying exposures.

Net Investment Hedge

In October 2017, as a means of mitigating the impact of currency fluctuations on our Euro investments in foreign entities, we executed a fair value hedge and two cross currency swaps, in which we will pay variable rate interest in Euros and receive fixed rate interest in U.S. Dollars with a combined notional amount of approximately €85.25 million (\$100 million U.S. Dollar equivalent), and which have a maturity date of November 2022. This effectively converts a portion of our U.S. Dollar denominated fixed-rate debt to Euro denominated variable rate debt. The fair value hedge is recognized at fair value in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, while changes in the fair value of the hedge are recognized in interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income. We designated the swaps as net investment hedges of our net investment in our European operations under ASU 2017-12 and applied the spot method to these hedges. The changes in fair value of the derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in foreign operations are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”) to offset the changes in the values of the net investments being hedged. Amounts released from AOCI and reclassified into interest expense did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements for any period presented.

Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedging Instruments

We have designated certain forward contracts as hedging instruments pursuant to ASC No. 815 (“ASC 815”), “Derivatives and Hedging.” Changes in the fair value of these highly effective hedges are recorded as a component of AOCI. During the period in which a forecasted transaction affects earnings, amounts previously recorded as a component of AOCI are reclassified into earnings as a component of cost of sales. Amounts released from AOCI and reclassified into earnings did not have a material impact on our

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Consolidated Financial Statements for any period presented. As of May 31, 2018 the notional amount of the forward contracts held to sell international currencies was \$8.7 million, while there was no amount held at August 31, 2018.

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges

At August 31, 2018, we held one foreign currency forward contract designed to reduce our exposure to changes in the cash flows of intercompany foreign-currency-denominated loans related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates by fixing the functional currency cash flows. The contract has not been designated as a hedge; therefore, the changes in fair value of the derivative are recognized in earnings as a component of other (income) expense. Amounts recognized in earnings did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements for any period presented. As of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, the notional amounts of the forward contract held to purchase foreign currencies was \$12.2 million and \$147.4 million, respectively.

Disclosure about Derivative Instruments

All of our derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. We determine the fair value of our derivatives based on valuation methods, which project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to present value using market based observable inputs, including interest rate curves, foreign currency rates, as well as future and basis point spreads, as applicable.

The fair values of qualifying and non-qualifying instruments used in hedging transactions as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018 are as follows:

(in thousands)		Fair Value	
		August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Balance Sheet Location		
Assets:			
Foreign Currency Exchange (Cash Flow)	Other Current Assets	\$-	\$133
Cross Currency Swap (Net Investment)	Other Current Assets	1,963	2,580
Cross Currency Swap (Net Investment)	Other Assets (Long-Term)	3,116	1,986
Liabilities:			
Interest Rate Swap (Fair Value)	Other Accrued Liabilities	355	441
Cross Currency Swap (Net Investment)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	4,777	5,293
Interest Rate Swap (Fair Value)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	2,845	2,634

(in thousands)		Fair Value	
		August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Balance Sheet Location		
Assets:			
Foreign Currency Exchange		\$ 10	\$ 7

	Other Current Assets		
Liabilities:			
	Other Accrued Liabilities	-	2,985
Foreign Currency Exchange			

NOTE 7 — INVESTMENT (INCOME), NET

Investment (income), net, consists of the following components:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	August 31, 2018	August 31, 2017
Interest (income)	\$(904)	\$(894)
Net (gain) on sale of marketable securities	(386)	(2,861)
Dividend (income)	(1,143)	(698)
Investment (income), net	\$(2,433)	\$(4,453)

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 8 — OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME), NET

Other expense (income), net, consists of the following components:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	August 2018	August 31, 2017
Royalty expense, net	\$3	\$ 268
(Income) related to unconsolidated equity affiliates	(118)	(273)
Pension non-service costs	428	-
Other expense (income), net	\$313	\$ (5)

NOTE 9 — INCOME TAXES

On December 22, 2017 the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“Act”) was enacted into law. The income tax effects of changes in tax laws are recognized in the period when enacted. The Act provides for numerous significant tax law changes and modifications with varying effective dates. Generally, the more significant provisions of the Act that impacted us for the year ended May 31, 2018 included the reduction in the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, the creation of a territorial tax system (with a one-time mandatory tax on previously deferred foreign earnings) and allowance for immediate capital expensing of certain qualified property. The corporate tax rate reduction was effective for RPM as of January 1, 2018 and, accordingly, reduced our fiscal year 2018 federal statutory rate to a blended rate of approximately 29.2%. The significant provisions of the Act which impact RPM for fiscal 2019 includes the full federal statutory rate reduction to 21% and the repeal of the domestic production activities deduction. Also effective for our fiscal 2019 are provisions of the Act that subject RPM to current U.S. tax on global intangible low-taxed income (“GILTI”) earned by certain foreign subsidiaries and allows a benefit for foreign-derived intangible income (“FDII”).

Subsequent to the enactment of the Act, the SEC staff issued SAB 118, which provides guidance on accounting for the tax effects of the Act. SAB 118 provides a measurement period that should not extend beyond one year from the Act’s enactment date for companies to complete the applicable accounting under ASC 740. In accordance with SAB 118 and based on the information available as of May 31, 2018, we recorded a net provisional income tax expense of \$7.3 million in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Act. The net provisional income tax expense was comprised of a benefit of \$15.7 million related to the provisional re-measurement of our U.S. deferred tax assets and liabilities at the reduced U.S. corporate tax rates, a provisional expense of \$67.9 million for the transition tax on unremitted earnings from foreign subsidiaries, and a provisional benefit of \$44.9 million for the partial reversal of existing deferred tax liabilities recorded for the estimated tax cost associated with unremitted foreign earnings not considered permanently reinvested.

During the three months ended August 31, 2018, we have not recorded any adjustments to the provisional amounts recorded at May 31, 2018, as a result of the Act, related to the remeasurement of our U.S. deferred balances, the existing deferred tax liabilities recorded for the estimated tax cost associated with unremitted foreign earnings not considered permanently reinvested or for the transition tax on unremitted earnings from foreign subsidiaries. In all cases, we are continuing to compute and refine our estimates as additional analysis is completed, and certain tax attribute data becomes available. In addition, our estimates may also be revised as provisions of the Act are further clarified by taxing authorities.

We have made sufficient progress in our calculation to reasonably estimate the tax impact related to GILTI and FDII for the year ended May 31, 2019 and included it in the estimated annual effective tax rate. The impact of GILTI and FDII was not material for the three months ended August 31, 2018. We will continue to refine our calculations, which may result in changes to the expected impact for fiscal year 2019.

The effective income tax rate was 23.7% and 24.7% for the three-month periods ended August 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The federal statutory rate for the three-month period end August 31, 2018 was 21% as compared to the pre-tax reform federal statutory rate of 35% for the three-month period ended August 31, 2017. The effective income tax rates for the three-month periods ended August 31, 2018 and 2017 reflect discrete benefits for excess tax benefits related to equity compensation of \$3.6 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. Additionally, the effective income tax rate for the three-month period ended August 31, 2017 reflects a \$9.0 million discrete benefit related to foreign tax credit planning.

Our deferred tax liability for unremitted foreign earnings was adjusted to \$19.9 million as of May 31, 2018. The \$19.9 million deferred tax liability represented our estimate of the foreign tax cost associated with our preliminary estimate of \$549.8 million of

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

foreign earnings that are not considered to be permanently reinvested. As of August 31, 2018, the amount of these earnings has changed to \$437.8 million and the deferred tax liability remains at \$19.9 million. The reduction to the earnings amounts no longer permanently reinvested is due principally to distributions during the quarter which were not subject to foreign withholding taxes.

We have not provided for foreign withholding or income taxes on the remaining foreign subsidiaries' undistributed earnings because such earnings have been retained and reinvested by the subsidiaries as of August 31, 2018. Accordingly, no provision has been made for foreign withholding or income taxes, which may become payable if the remaining undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries were paid to us as dividends.

NOTE 10 — INVENTORIES

Inventories, net of reserves, were composed of the following major classes:

	August 31, May 31, 2018 2018	
(In thousands)		
Raw material and supplies	\$308,017	\$288,201
Finished goods	545,556	546,260
Total Inventory, Net of Reserves	\$853,573	\$834,461

NOTE 11 — STOCK REPURCHASE PROGRAM

On January 8, 2008, we announced our authorization of a stock repurchase program under which we may repurchase shares of RPM International Inc. common stock at management's discretion for general corporate purposes. Our current intent is to limit our repurchases only to amounts required to offset dilution created by stock issued in connection with our equity-based compensation plans, or approximately one to two million shares per year. As a result of this authorization, we may repurchase shares from time to time in the open market or in private transactions at various times and in amounts and for prices that our management deems appropriate, subject to insider trading rules and other securities law restrictions. The timing of our purchases will depend upon prevailing market conditions, alternative uses of capital and other factors. We may limit or terminate the repurchase program at any time. During the three months ended August 31, 2018, we repurchased 103,446 shares of our common stock at a cost of approximately \$7.0 million, or an average cost of \$67.61 per share, under this program. During the three months ended August 31, 2017, we did not repurchase any shares of our common stock under this program.

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NOTE 12 — EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of basic and diluted earnings per share, as calculated using the two-class method for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017.

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended August 31, August 31, 2018 2017	
Numerator for earnings per share:		
Net income attributable to RPM International Inc.		
stockholders	\$69,764	\$ 116,416
Less: Allocation of earnings and dividends to		
participating securities	(611)	(1,750)
Net income available to common shareholders -		
basic	69,153	114,666
Add: Undistributed earnings reallocated to unvested		
shareholders	1	5
Add: Income effect of contingently issuable shares	1,480	1,377
Net income available to common shareholders -		
diluted	\$70,634	\$ 116,048
Denominator for basic and diluted earnings per share:		
Basic weighted average common shares	131,861	131,236
Average diluted options	636	574
Additional shares issuable assuming conversion of		
convertible securities (1)	3,933	3,910
Total shares for diluted earnings per share (2)	136,430	135,720
Earnings Per Share of Common Stock Attributable to RPM International Inc. Stockholders:		
Basic Earnings Per Share of Common Stock	\$0.52	\$ 0.87
Diluted Earnings Per Share of Common Stock	\$0.52	\$ 0.86

(1) Represents the number of shares that would be issued if our contingently convertible notes were converted. We include these shares in the calculation of diluted EPS as the conversion of the notes may be settled, at our election, in cash, shares of our common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock.

(2) Restricted shares totaling 126,750 and 43,380 for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the grant price of the restricted shares

exceeded the average market price of the shares during the period and their effect, accordingly, would have been anti-dilutive. In addition, stock appreciation rights (SARs) totaling 890,000 and 600,000 for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

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NOTE 13 — PENSION PLANS

We offer defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution pension plans, as well as several unfunded health care benefit plans primarily for certain of our retired employees. The following tables provide the retirement-related benefit plans' impact on income before income taxes for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017:

Pension Benefits (In thousands)	U.S. Plans Three Months Ended August 31,		Non-U.S. Plans Three Months Ended August 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Service cost	\$9,382	\$ 9,465	\$1,219	\$ 1,175
Interest cost	5,497	4,379	1,399	1,145
Expected return on plan assets	(8,467)	(8,086)	(2,051)	(1,978)
Amortization of:				
Prior service cost (credit)	29	29	(8)	(6)
Net actuarial losses recognized	3,272	3,618	319	419
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	\$9,713	\$ 9,405	\$878	\$ 755

Postretirement Benefits (In thousands)	U.S. Plans Three Months Ended August 31,		Non-U.S. Plans Three Months Ended August 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Service cost	\$-	\$ -	\$392	\$ 311
Interest cost	48	43	291	224
Amortization of:				
Prior service (credit)	(55)	(55)		
Net actuarial losses recognized	(6)	6	115	79
Net Periodic Benefit (Credit) Cost	\$(13)	\$ (6)	\$798	\$ 614

Due to slightly higher discount rates and increased asset values, offset by higher interest cost and lump sum mortality rates, pension expense for fiscal 2019 is comparable to our fiscal 2018 pension expense level. We expect that pension expense will fluctuate on a year-to-year basis, depending upon the investment performance of plan assets and potential changes in interest rates, but such changes are not expected to be material to our consolidated financial results. We previously disclosed in our financial statements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2019 that we expected to contribute approximately \$1.3 million to our retirement plans in the U.S. and approximately \$8.1 million to plans outside the U.S. during the current fiscal year.

NOTE 14 — CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER ACCRUED LOSSES

We provide, through our wholly owned insurance subsidiaries, certain insurance coverage, primarily product liability coverage, to our other subsidiaries. Excess coverage is provided by third-party insurers. Our product liability accruals provide for these potential losses as well as other uninsured claims. Product liability accruals are established based upon actuarial calculations of potential liability using industry experience, actual historical experience and actuarial assumptions developed for similar types of product liability claims, including development factors and lag times. To the extent there is a reasonable possibility that potential losses could exceed the amounts already accrued, we believe that the amount of any such additional loss would be immaterial to our results of operations, liquidity and consolidated financial position.

We also offer warranties on many of our products, as well as long-term warranty programs at certain of our businesses, and have established product warranty liabilities. We review these liabilities for adequacy on a quarterly basis and adjust them as necessary. The primary factors that could affect these liabilities may include changes in performance rates as well as costs of replacement. Provision for estimated warranty costs is recorded at the time of sale and periodically adjusted, as required, to reflect actual experience. It is probable that we will incur future losses related to warranty claims we have received but that have not been fully investigated and related to claims not yet received. While our warranty liabilities represent our best estimates at August 31, 2018, we can provide no assurances that we will not experience material claims in the future or that we will not incur significant costs to resolve

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such claims beyond the amounts accrued or beyond what we may recover from our suppliers. Based upon the nature of the expense, product warranty expense is recorded as a reduction of sales, as a component of cost of sales, or within selling, general and administrative expense.

Also, due to the nature of our businesses, the amount of claims paid can fluctuate from one period to the next. While our warranty liabilities represent our best estimates of our expected losses at any given time, from time-to-time we may revise our estimates based on our experience relating to factors such as weather conditions, specific circumstances surrounding product installations and other factors.

The following table includes the changes in our accrued warranty balances:

	Three Months Ended	
	August	
	31,	August 31,
	2018	2017
	(In thousands)	
Beginning Balance	\$ 11,721	\$ 19,149
Deductions (1)	(6,614)	(8,642)
Provision charged to expense	5,478	5,264
Ending Balance	\$10,585	\$ 15,771

(1) Primarily claims paid during the year.

In addition, like other companies participating in similar lines of business, some of our subsidiaries are involved in several proceedings relating to environmental matters. It is our policy to accrue remediation costs when it is probable that such efforts will be required and the related costs can be reasonably estimated. In general, our environmental accruals are undiscounted liabilities, which are exclusive of claims against third parties, and are not material to our financial statements during any of the periods presented.

We were notified by the SEC on June 24, 2014, that we are the subject of a formal investigation pertaining to the timing of our disclosure and accrual of loss reserves in fiscal 2013 with respect to the previously disclosed U.S. Department Of Justice (the “DOJ”) and the U.S. General Services Administration (the “GSA”) Office of Inspector General investigation into compliance issues relating to Tremco Roofing Division’s GSA contracts. As previously disclosed, our Audit Committee completed an investigation into the facts and circumstances surrounding the timing of our disclosure and accrual of loss reserves with respect to the GSA and DOJ investigation, and determined that it was appropriate to restate our financial results for the first, second and third quarters of fiscal 2013. These restatements had no impact on our audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2013 or 2014. The Audit Committee’s investigation concluded that there was no intentional misconduct on the part of any of our officers.

In connection with the foregoing, on September 9, 2016, the SEC filed an enforcement action against us and our General Counsel. We have cooperated with the SEC’s investigation and believe the allegations in the complaint mischaracterize both our and our General Counsel’s actions in connection with the matters related to our quarterly results in fiscal 2013 and are without merit. Both we and our General Counsel filed motions to dismiss the complaint

on February 24, 2017. Those motions to dismiss the complaint were denied by the Court on September 29, 2017. We and our General Counsel filed answers to the complaint on October 16, 2017. Formal discovery commenced in January 2018 and is ongoing. We intend to continue to contest the allegations in the complaint vigorously.

The action by the SEC could result in sanctions against us and/or our General Counsel and could impose substantial additional costs and distractions, regardless of its outcome. We have determined that it is probable that we will incur a loss relating to this matter and have estimated a range of potential loss. We have accrued at the low end of the range of loss, as no amount within the range is more likely to occur, and no amount within the estimated range of loss would have a material impact on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

With respect to a case pending against one of our subsidiaries in which there is alleged both trade secret and trademark infringement, subsequent to the quarter ended August 31, 2018, we agreed to settle the case for \$6.5 million.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

NOTE 15 — EQUITY

The following tables illustrate the components of total equity and comprehensive income for the three months ended August 31, 2018 and 2017:

(In thousands)	Total RPM		
	International	Noncontrolling	Total
	Inc. Equity	Interest	Equity
Total equity at May 31, 2018	\$ 1,630,773	\$ 2,765	\$ 1,633,538
Net income	69,764	422	70,186
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(40,431)	(258)	(40,689)
Pension and other postretirement benefit liability			
adjustments, net of tax	3,056		3,056
Unrealized (loss) on securities, net of tax	2,476		2,476
Unrealized (loss) on derivatives, net of tax	921		921
Total Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	(33,978)	(258)	(34,236)
Comprehensive Income	35,786	164	35,950
Dividends paid	(42,714)		(42,714)
Other	(2,834)	3	(2,831)
Shares repurchased and shares returned for taxes	(20,581)		(20,581)
Stock based compensation expense - included in SG&A	6,668		6,668
Stock based compensation expense - included in restructuring expense	3,349		3,349
Total Equity at August 31, 2018	\$ 1,610,447	\$ 2,932	\$ 1,613,379

(In thousands)	Total RPM		
	International	Noncontrolling	Total
	Inc. Equity	Interest	Equity
Total equity at May 31, 2017	\$ 1,436,061	\$ 2,639	\$ 1,438,700
Net income	116,416	487	116,903
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	44,447	31	44,478
Pension and other postretirement benefit liability			
adjustments, net of tax	629		629
Unrealized gain on securities, net of tax	(78)		(78)
Unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax	(394)		(394)

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Total Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	44,604	31	44,635
Comprehensive Income	161,020	518	161,538
Dividends paid	(40,089)		(40,089)
Other noncontrolling interest activity		(65)	(65)
Shares repurchased and returned for taxes	(5,346)		(5,346)
Stock based compensation expense	7,465		7,465
Total Equity at August 31, 2017	\$ 1,559,111	\$ 3,092	\$ 1,562,203

NOTE 16 – REVENUE

We operate a portfolio of businesses and product lines that manufacture and sell a variety of specialty paints, protective coatings and roofing systems, sealants and adhesives. We disaggregate revenues from the sales of our products and services based upon geographical location by each of our reportable segments, which are aligned by similar economic factors, trends and customers, which best depict the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. See Note 17, “Segment Information,” for further details regarding our disaggregated revenues as well as a description of each of the unique revenue streams related to each of our three reportable segments.

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. The majority of our revenue is recognized at a point in time. However, we also record revenues generated under construction contracts, mainly in connection with the installation of specialized roofing and flooring systems and related services. For certain polymer flooring installation projects, we account for our revenue using the output method, as we consider square footage of completed flooring to be the best measure of progress toward the complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. In contrast, for certain of our roofing installation projects, we account for our revenue using the input method, as that method was the best measure of performance as it considers costs incurred in relation to total expected project costs, which essentially represents the transfer of control for roofing systems to the customer. In general, for our construction contracts, we record contract revenues and related costs as our contracts progress on an over-time model.

We have elected to apply the practical expedient to recognize revenue net of allowances for returns and any taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities. Payment terms and conditions vary by contract type, although our customers' payment terms generally include a requirement to pay within 30 to 60 days of fulfilling our performance obligations. In instances where the timing of revenue recognition differs from the timing of invoicing, we have determined that our contracts generally do not include a significant financing component. We have elected to apply the practical expedient to treat all shipping and handling costs as fulfillment costs as a significant portion of these costs are incurred prior to control transfer.

Significant Judgments

Our contracts with customers may include promises to transfer multiple products and/or services to a customer. Determining whether products and services are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately versus together may require significant judgment. For example, judgment is required to determine whether products sold in connection with the sale of installation services are considered distinct and accounted for separately, or not distinct and accounted for together with installation services and recognized over time.

We provide customer rebate programs and incentive offerings, including special pricing and co-operative advertising arrangements, promotions and other volume-based incentives. These customer programs and incentives are considered variable consideration. We include in revenue variable consideration only to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the variable consideration is resolved. In general, this determination is made based upon known customer program and incentive offerings at the time of sale, and expected sales volume forecasts as it relates to our volume-based incentives. This determination is updated each reporting period. Certain of our contracts include contingent consideration that is receivable only upon the final inspection and acceptance of a project. We include estimates of such variable consideration in our transaction price. Based on historical experience, we consider the probability-based expected value method

appropriate to estimate the amount of such variable consideration.

Our products are generally sold with a right of return and we may provide other credits or incentives, which are accounted for as variable consideration when estimating the amount of revenue to recognize. Returns and credits are estimated at contract inception and updated at the end of each reporting period as additional information becomes available. We record a right of return liability to accrue for expected customer returns. Historical actual returns are used to estimate future returns as a percentage of current sales. Obligations for returns and refunds were not material individually or in the aggregate.

We offer assurance type warranties on our products as well as separately sold warranty contracts. Revenue related to warranty contracts that are sold separately is recognized over the life of the warranty term. Warranty liabilities for our assurance type warranties are discussed further in Note 14.

Contract Balances

Timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing customers. Our contract assets are recorded for products and services that have been provided to our customer but have not yet been billed, and are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets in our consolidated balance sheets. Our short-term contract liabilities consist of advance payments, or deferred revenue, and are included in other accrued liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Accounts receivable, net of allowances, and net contract assets (liabilities) consisted of the following:

	August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018	\$ Change	% Change
(In thousands, except percents)				
Accounts receivable, less allowance	\$1,070,626	\$1,113,818	\$(43,192)	-3.9 %
Contract assets	\$23,580	\$18,212	\$5,368	29.5 %
Contract liabilities - short-term	(26,702)	(23,335)	(3,367)	14.4 %
Net Contract Liabilities	\$(3,122)	\$(5,123)	\$2,001	-39.1 %

The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the accounts receivable balance. We determine the allowance based on known troubled accounts, historical experience, and other currently available evidence. The \$2.0 million change in our net contract liabilities from May 31, 2018 to August 31, 2018 resulted primarily from the timing of revenue recognition under the new standard. We also record long-term deferred revenue, which amounted to \$62.5 million and \$64.1 million as of August 31, 2018 and May 31, 2018, respectively. The long-term portion of deferred revenue is related to assurance type warranty contracts and is included in other long-term liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

We have elected to adopt the practical expedient to not disclose the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the reporting period for performance obligations that are part of a contract with an original expected duration of one year or less.

We recognize an asset for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if we expect the benefit of those costs to be longer than one year. As our contract terms are primarily one year or less in duration, we have elected to apply a practical expedient to expense costs as incurred for costs to obtain a contract with a customer when the amortization period would have been one year or less. These costs include our internal sales force compensation program and certain incentive programs as we have determined annual compensation is commensurate with annual sales activities.

NOTE 17 — SEGMENT INFORMATION

During the quarter ended August 31, 2018, we made the determination to streamline certain businesses and management structures within our industrial reportable segment. As a result, our former tremco illbruck Group,

Tremco Group and several components from our Performance Coatings Group, including our Euclid and Flowcrete businesses, were combined to form a new Construction Products Group. There were no changes in the composition of any of our reportable segments, and therefore, previously reported business segment information remains unchanged. We operate a portfolio of businesses and product lines that manufacture and sell a variety of specialty paints, protective coatings and roofing systems, sealants and adhesives. We manage our portfolio by organizing our businesses and product lines into three reportable segments: the industrial reportable segment, the consumer reportable segment and the specialty reportable segment. Within each reportable segment, we aggregate operating segments or product lines that consist of individual companies or groups of companies and product lines, which generally address common markets, share similar economic characteristics, utilize similar technologies and can share manufacturing or distribution capabilities. Our six operating segments represent components of our business for which separate financial information is available that is utilized on a regular basis by our chief operating decision maker in determining how to allocate the assets of the company and evaluate performance. These six operating segments are each managed by an operating segment manager, who is responsible for the day-to-day operating decisions and performance evaluation of the operating segment's underlying businesses.

Our industrial reportable segment products are sold throughout North America and also account for the majority of our international sales. Our industrial product lines are sold directly to contractors, distributors and end-users, such as industrial manufacturing facilities, public institutions and other commercial customers. The industrial reportable segment comprises two separate operating segments — Construction Products Group and Performance Coatings Group. Products and services within this reportable segment include construction chemicals, roofing systems, weatherproofing and other sealants, and polymer flooring.

Our consumer reportable segment manufactures and markets professional use and do-it-yourself (“DIY”) products for a variety of mainly consumer applications, including home improvement and personal leisure activities. Our consumer segment's major manufacturing and distribution operations are located primarily in North America, along with a few locations in Europe and other parts of the world. Our consumer reportable segment products are primarily sold directly to mass merchandisers, home improvement centers, hardware stores, paint stores, craft shops, cosmetic companies and through distributors. This reportable segment comprises

RPM INTERNATIONAL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

three operating segments — Rust-Oleum Group, DAP Group and SPG-Consumer Group. Products within this reportable segment include specialty, hobby and professional paints; nail enamels; caulks; adhesives; silicone sealants and wood stains.

Our specialty reportable segment products are sold throughout North America and a few international locations, primarily in Europe. Our specialty product lines are sold directly to contractors, distributors and end-users, such as industrial manufacturing facilities, public institutions and other commercial customers. The specialty reportable segment is a single operating segment, which offers products that include industrial cleaners, restoration services equipment, colorants, exterior finishes, edible coatings and specialty glazes for pharmaceutical and food industries, and other specialty OEM coatings.

In addition to our three reportable segments, there is a category of certain business activities and expenses, referred to as corporate/other, that does not constitute an operating segment. This category includes our corporate headquarters and related administrative expenses, results of our captive insurance companies, gains or losses on the sales of certain assets and other expenses not directly associated with any reportable segment. Assets related to the corporate/other category consist primarily of investments, prepaid expenses and headquarters' property and equipment. These corporate and other assets and expenses reconcile reportable segment data to total consolidated income before income taxes and identifiable assets.

We reflect income from our joint ventures on the equity method, and receive royalties from our licensees.

The following tables present a disaggregation of revenues by geography, and reflect the results of our reportable segments consistent with our management philosophy, by representing the information we utilize, in conjunction with various strategic, operational and other financial performance criteria, in evaluating the performance of our portfolio of businesses.

	Industrial Segment	Consumer Segment	Specialty Segment
Three Months Ended August 31, 2018			