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Kraton Performance Polymers, Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
July 28, 2016

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, 2016

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

Commission File Number 001-34581

KRATON PERFORMANCE POLYMERS, INC.  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

20-0411521  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

15710 John F. Kennedy Blvd.  
Suite 300  
Houston, TX 77032

281-504-4700

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code) (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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 Act). Yes  No

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Number of shares of Kraton Performance Polymers, Inc. Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding as of July 25, 2016: 30,853,887.

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Index to Quarterly Report  
on Form 10-Q for  
Quarter Ended June 30, 2016

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION		Page
	<u>Report of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Item 1</u>	<u>Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>8</u>
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Item 2</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Item 3</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Item 4</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>67</u>
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION		
<u>Item 1</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Item 1A</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Item 6</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>68</u>
	<u>Signatures</u>	<u>69</u>

#### CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Some of the statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q under the headings “Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and elsewhere contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We may also make written or oral forward-looking statements in our periodic reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, in press releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by our officers, directors or employees to third parties. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often characterized by the use of words such as “outlook,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “projects,” “may,” “intends,” “plans” or “anticipates,” or by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions; anticipated benefits of or performance of our products; beliefs regarding opportunities for new, differentiated applications and other innovations; adequacy of cash flows to fund our working capital requirements; our investment in the joint venture with Formosa Petrochemical Corporation (“FPCC”); our expectations regarding indebtedness to be incurred by our joint venture with FPCC; expected synergies and cost savings associated with the acquisition of Arizona Chemical Holdings Corporation (now known as AZ Chem Holdings LP, “Arizona Chemical”); debt payments, interest payments, benefit plan contributions, and income tax obligations; our anticipated 2016 capital expenditures, health, safety and environmental and infrastructure and maintenance projects, projects to optimize the production capabilities of our manufacturing assets and to support our innovation platform; our ability to fully access our senior secured credit facilities; expectations regarding our counterparties’ ability to perform, including with respect to trade receivables; estimates regarding the tax expense of repatriating certain cash and short-term investments related to foreign operations; expectations regarding differentiated applications; our ability to realize certain deferred tax assets and our beliefs with respect to tax positions; expectations regarding our full year effective tax rate; estimates related to the useful lives of certain assets for tax purposes; expectations regarding our pension contributions for fiscal year 2016; estimates or expectations related to monomer costs, ending inventory levels and related estimated charges; the outcome and financial impact of legal proceedings; and projections regarding environmental costs and capital expenditures and related operational savings. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or our achievements, or industry results, to differ materially from historical results, any future results, or performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. There are a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in this report. Further description of these risks and uncertainties and other important factors are set forth in this report, in our latest Annual Report on Form 10-K, including but not limited to “Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors” and “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” therein, and in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and include, but are not limited to, risks related to:

- failure to successfully integrate Arizona Chemical in the expected time frame, which may adversely affect our future results, including the realization of anticipated cost synergies and the incurrence of additional and/or unexpected costs in order to realize them;
- failure to successfully achieve the expected synergies or significant delays in achieving such expected synergies in connection with the Arizona Chemical Acquisition;
- our substantial indebtedness, which could adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under our current and future indebtedness;
- we may incur additional indebtedness or we may pay dividends in the future, which could further exacerbate the risks associated with our substantial financial leverage;
- our current and future debt instruments may impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and affect our ability to access liquidity;
- to service our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash;
- our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our debt service obligations to increase significantly;
- conditions in the global economy and capital markets;
- the failure of our raw materials suppliers to perform their obligations under long-term supply agreements, or our inability to replace or renew these agreements when they expire;

limitations in the availability of raw materials we need to produce our products in the amounts or at the prices necessary for us to effectively and profitably operate our business;

the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources and similar legislation in the United States and elsewhere may incentivize the use of crude tall oil ("CTO") as a feedstock for production of alternative fuels, reducing the availability of CTO in the amounts or prices necessary for our business;

significant fluctuations in raw material costs may result in volatility in our quarterly operating results and impact the market price of our common stock;

our reliance on LyondellBasell Industries for the provision of significant operating and other services;

competition from other producers of styrenic block copolymers and from producers of products that can be substituted for our products;

our ability to produce and commercialize technological innovations;

our ability to protect our intellectual property, on which our business is substantially dependent;

the possibility that our products infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others;

a major failure of our information systems, which could harm our business;

seasonality in our business may affect our quarterly operating results;

the inherently hazardous nature of chemical manufacturing;

product liability claims and other lawsuits arising from environmental damage, personal injuries, other damages associated with chemical manufacturing or our products;

political, economic and local business risks in the various countries in which we operate;

health, safety and environmental laws, including laws that govern our employees' exposure to chemicals deemed harmful to humans;

regulation of our company or our customers, which could affect the demand for our products or result in increased compliance and other costs;

customs, international trade, export control, antitrust, zoning and occupancy and labor and employment laws that could require us to modify our current business practices and incur increased costs;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

we may have additional tax liabilities;

our formation of a joint venture to expand hydrogenated styrenic block copolymers capacity in Asia;

our relationship with our employees;

loss of key personnel or our inability to attract and retain new qualified personnel;

the fact that we generally do not enter into long-term contracts with our customers;

a decrease in the fair value of our pension assets could require us to materially increase future funding requirements of the pension plan;

domestic or international natural disasters or terrorist attacks may disrupt our operations;

Delaware law and some provisions of our organizational documents that make a takeover of our company more difficult;

our expectation that we will not pay dividends for the foreseeable future; and

we are a holding company with nominal net worth and will depend on dividends and distributions from our subsidiaries to pay any dividends.

There may be other factors of which we are currently unaware or that we deem immaterial that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations we express in our forward-looking statements. Although we believe the assumptions underlying our forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of these assumptions, and, therefore, also the forward-looking statements based on these assumptions could themselves prove to be inaccurate. Forward-looking statements are based on current plans, estimates, assumptions and projections, and therefore you should not place undue reliance on them. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update them publicly in light of new information or future events.

Presentation of Financial Statements

The terms “Kraton,” “our company,” “we,” “our,” “ours” and “us” as used in this report refer collectively to Kraton Performance Polymers, Inc. (“KPPI”) and its consolidated subsidiaries. Furthermore, these references relate to the combined company including both the legacy Kraton and legacy Arizona Chemical businesses.

This Form 10-Q includes financial statements and related notes that present the condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations, comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows of KPPI, and its consolidated subsidiaries. KPPI is a holding company whose only material asset is its investment in its wholly owned subsidiary, Kraton Polymers LLC. Kraton Polymers LLC and its subsidiaries own all of our consolidated operating assets.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Kraton Performance Polymers, Inc.:

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Kraton Performance Polymers, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2016, and the related condensed consolidated statements of operations, and comprehensive income (loss), for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity, and cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. These condensed consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole.

Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the condensed consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 24, 2016, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Houston, Texas

July 28, 2016



## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

KRATON PERFORMANCE POLYMERS, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
 (In thousands, except par value)

	June 30, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 110,552	\$ 70,049
Receivables, net of allowances of \$875 and \$244	211,209	105,089
Inventories of products	330,911	264,107
Inventories of materials and supplies	19,771	12,138
Other current assets	65,462	29,956
Total current assets	737,905	481,339
Property, plant, and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$410,315 and \$382,157	897,164	517,673
Goodwill	735,495	—
Intangible assets, less accumulated amortization of \$122,262 and \$100,093	469,610	41,602
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture	11,409	11,628
Debt issuance costs	4,121	1,337
Deferred income taxes	4,272	3,867
Litigation receivable	96,404	—
Other long-term assets	27,276	21,789
Total assets	\$2,983,656	\$ 1,079,235
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 145	\$ 141
Accounts payable-trade	131,289	59,337
Other payables and accruals	129,144	91,011
Due to related party	15,033	14,101
Total current liabilities	275,611	164,590
Long-term debt, net of current portion	1,745,592	415,591
Deferred income taxes	212,898	9,070
Litigation payable	96,685	—
Other long-term liabilities	142,472	96,992
Total liabilities	2,473,258	686,243
Commitments and contingencies (note 11)		
Equity:		
Kraton stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 100,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 500,000 shares authorized; 30,833 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016; 30,569 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015	308	306
Additional paid in capital	354,314	349,871
Retained earnings	242,619	147,131
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(120,557)	(138,568)
Total Kraton stockholders' equity	476,684	358,740

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Noncontrolling interest	33,714	34,252
Total equity	510,398	392,992
Total liabilities and equity	\$2,983,656	\$ 1,079,235

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

7

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KRATON PERFORMANCE POLYMERS, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
 (Unaudited)  
 (In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue	\$454,649	\$255,908	\$874,572	\$517,337
Cost of goods sold	322,752	208,472	648,857	423,340
Gross profit	131,897	47,436	225,715	93,997
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	10,114	7,801	20,690	15,748
Selling, general, and administrative	43,214	23,622	93,076	50,571
Depreciation and amortization	31,782	15,411	61,936	30,707
Total operating income (loss)	46,787	602	50,013	(3,029 )
Disposition and exit of business activities	(5,250 )	—	40,001	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	(13,423 )	—
Earnings of unconsolidated joint venture	102	102	180	178
Interest expense, net	(33,742 )	(5,704 )	(67,580 )	(11,824 )
Income (loss) before income taxes	7,897	(5,000 )	9,191	(14,675 )
Income tax benefit (expense)	(1,029 )	(993 )	85,222	(1,059 )
Consolidated net income (loss)	6,868	(5,993 )	94,413	(15,734 )
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	533	429	1,075	714
Net income (loss) attributable to Kraton	\$7,401	\$(5,564 )	\$95,488	\$(15,020 )
Earnings (loss) per common share:				
Basic	\$0.24	\$(0.18 )	\$3.10	\$(0.48 )
Diluted	\$0.24	\$(0.18 )	\$3.07	\$(0.48 )
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	30,158	30,772	30,095	30,919
Diluted	30,586	30,772	30,451	30,919

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

KRATON PERFORMANCE POLYMERS, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)  
 (Unaudited)  
 (In thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income (loss) attributable to Kraton	\$7,401	\$(5,564)	\$95,488	\$(15,020)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax of \$0	(2,250 )	9,269	23,317	(23,815 )
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedges, net of tax benefit of \$1,710 and \$2,710 for 2016 respectively	(3,046 )	—	(5,306 )	—
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(5,296 )	9,269	18,011	(23,815 )
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Kraton	2,105	3,705	113,499	(38,835 )
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	(742 )	45	(538 )	138
Consolidated comprehensive income (loss)	\$1,363	\$3,750	\$112,961	\$(38,697)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

9

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KRATON PERFORMANCE POLYMERS, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
(Unaudited)  
(In thousands)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Kraton Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 318	\$361,342	\$168,041	\$ (99,218 )	\$ 430,483	\$ 37,668	\$468,151
Net loss	—	—	(15,020 )	—	(15,020 )	(714 )	(15,734 )
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	(23,815 )	(23,815 )	852	(22,963 )
Retired treasury stock from employee tax withholdings	—	(570 )	—	—	(570 )	—	(570 )
Retired treasury stock from share repurchases	(8 )	(9,773 )	(4,336 )	—	(14,117 )	—	(14,117 )
Exercise of stock options	—	1,013	—	—	1,013	—	1,013
Non-cash compensation related to equity awards	3	4,566	—	—	4,569	—	4,569
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 313	\$356,578	\$148,685	\$ (123,033 )	\$ 382,543	\$ 37,806	\$420,349
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 306	\$349,871	\$147,131	\$ (138,568 )	\$ 358,740	\$ 34,252	\$392,992
Net income (loss)	—	—	95,488	—	95,488	(1,075 )	94,413
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	18,011	18,011	537	18,548
Retired treasury stock from employee tax withholdings	(1 )	(966 )	—	—	(967 )	—	(967 )
Exercise of stock options	—	281	—	—	281	—	281
Non-cash compensation related to equity awards	3	5,128	—	—	5,131	—	5,131
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 308	\$354,314	\$242,619	\$ (120,557 )	\$ 476,684	\$ 33,714	\$510,398

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

KRATON PERFORMANCE POLYMERS, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 (Unaudited)  
 (In thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$94,413	\$(15,734)
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	61,936	30,707
Amortization of debt premium and original issue discount	3,258	(86 )
Amortization of debt issuance costs	3,565	1,107
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	113	(8 )
Disposition and exit of business activities	(40,001 )	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	13,423	—
Earnings from unconsolidated joint venture, net of dividends received	229	185
Deferred income tax benefit	(4,827 )	(3,124 )
Release of valuation allowance	(86,631 )	—
Share-based compensation	5,131	4,569
Decrease (increase) in:		
Accounts receivable	(20,568 )	(6,530 )
Inventories of products, materials, and supplies	36,045	50,487
Other assets	(2,265 )	(7,279 )
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable-trade	(5,140 )	(3,629 )
Other payables and accruals	(18,087 )	(2,502 )
Other long-term liabilities	325	(490 )
Due to related party	(763 )	(3,438 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	40,156	44,235
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Kraton purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(39,730 )	(28,030 )
KFPC purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(12,878 )	(34,250 )
Purchase of software and other intangibles	(1,492 )	(1,140 )
Acquisition, net of cash acquired	(1,312,105)	—
Sale of assets	72,803	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,293,402)	(63,420 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from debt	1,782,965	25,000
Repayments of debt	(450,133 )	(25,000 )
KFPC proceeds from debt	24,339	42,822
Capital lease payments	(69 )	(65 )
Purchase of treasury stock	(967 )	(14,687 )
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	281	1,013
Settlement of interest rate swap	(5,155 )	—
Debt issuance costs	(57,646 )	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,293,615	29,083
Effect of exchange rate differences on cash	134	(3,502 )

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Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	40,503	6,396
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	70,049	53,818
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 110,552	\$ 60,214
Supplemental disclosures:		
Cash paid during the period for income taxes, net of refunds received	\$5,888	\$4,630
Cash paid during the period for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$38,035	\$10,329
Capitalized interest	\$2,523	\$2,407
Supplemental non-cash disclosures:		
Property, plant, and equipment accruals	\$26,643	\$2,945
Asset acquired through capital lease	\$—	\$681

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

11

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KRATON PERFORMANCE POLYMERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. General

Description of our Business. We are a leading global specialty chemicals company that manufactures styrenic block copolymers (“SBCs”) and other engineered polymers. Effective with the January 6, 2016 acquisition of Arizona Chemical (the “Arizona Chemical Acquisition”), we are now also a leading global producer of value-added specialty products primarily derived from pine wood pulping co-products. The operating results of Arizona Chemical have been included in these financial statements since January 6, 2016, the date of the Arizona Chemical Acquisition.

SBCs are highly-engineered synthetic elastomers, which we invented and commercialized over 50 years ago. We developed the first unhydrogenated styrenic block copolymers (“USBC”) in 1964 and the first hydrogenated styrenic block copolymers (“HSBC”) in the late 1960s. Our SBCs enhance the performance of numerous products by imparting greater flexibility, resilience, strength, durability, and processability, and are used in a wide range of applications, including adhesives, coatings, consumer and personal care products, sealants, lubricants, medical, packaging, automotive, and paving and roofing products. We also sell isoprene rubber (“IR”) and isoprene rubber latex (“IRL”) which are non-SBC products primarily used in applications such as medical products, personal care, adhesives, tackifiers, paints, and coatings.

We also refine and further upgrade two primary feedstocks, crude tall oil (“CTO”) and crude sulfate turpentine (“CST”), into value-added specialty chemicals. Our pine-based specialty products are sold into adhesive, road and construction, and tire markets, and we produce and sell a broad range of chemical intermediates into markets that include fuel additives, oilfield chemicals, coatings, metalworking fluids and lubricants, inks, flavors and fragrances, and mining.

References in this report to “Kraton,” “our company,” “we,” “our,” “ours” and “us” as used in this report refer collectively to Kraton Performance Polymers, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. Furthermore, these references relate to the combined company including both the legacy Kraton and legacy Arizona Chemical businesses, except for historical financial information prior to the January 6, 2016 Arizona Chemical Acquisition.

Basis of Presentation. The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements presented herein are for us and our consolidated subsidiaries, each of which is a wholly-owned subsidiary, except our 50% investment in our joint venture, Kraton Formosa Polymers Corporation (“KFPC”), located in Mailiao, Taiwan. KFPC is a variable interest entity for which we have determined that we are the primary beneficiary and, therefore, have consolidated into our financial statements. Our 50% investment in our joint venture located in Kashima, Japan, is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 and reflect all normal recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present fairly our results of operations and financial position.

Amounts reported in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations are not necessarily indicative of amounts expected for the respective annual periods or any other interim period, in particular due to the effect of seasonal changes and weather conditions that typically affect our sales into paving, roadmarkings, roofing and construction applications. In particular, sales volumes into these applications generally rise in the warmer months and generally decline during the colder months, or during abnormally wet seasons.

Significant Accounting Policies. Our significant accounting policies have been disclosed in Note 1 Description of Business, Basis of Presentation, and Significant Accounting Policies in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. In connection with the Arizona Chemical Acquisition, we updated our accounting policies as follows.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. We record goodwill when the purchase price of an acquired business exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill and intangible assets are allocated to the reporting unit level based on the estimated fair value at the date of the Arizona Chemical Acquisition.

Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment at the reporting unit level annually or more frequently as deemed necessary. Our annual measurement date for testing impairment is October 1st. The impairment test includes a comparison of the carrying value of net assets of our reporting units, including goodwill, with their estimated fair values. If the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value, an impairment charge is



recognized in the period in which the review is performed.

There have been no other changes to the accounting policies as disclosed in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements we present in this report have been prepared in accordance with our policies.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include

- the useful lives of long-lived assets;
- estimates of fair value for assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations;
- allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns;
- the valuation of derivatives, deferred tax assets, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventory, investments, and share-based compensation; and
- liabilities for employee benefit obligations, environmental matters, asset retirement obligations (“ARO”), income tax uncertainties and other contingencies.

Income Tax in Interim Periods. We conduct operations in separate legal entities in different jurisdictions. As a result, income tax amounts are reflected in these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for each of those jurisdictions. Tax laws and tax rates vary substantially in these jurisdictions and are subject to change based on the political and economic climate in those countries. We file our tax returns in accordance with our interpretations of each jurisdiction’s tax laws. We record our tax provision or benefit on an interim basis using the estimated annual effective tax rate. This rate is applied to the current period ordinary income or loss to determine the income tax provision or benefit allocated to the interim period.

Losses from jurisdictions for which no benefit can be realized and the income tax effects of unusual and infrequent items are excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate. Valuation allowances are provided against the future tax benefits that arise from the losses in jurisdictions for which no benefit can be realized. The effects of unusual and infrequent items are recognized in the impacted interim period as discrete items.

The estimated annual effective tax rate may be significantly affected by nondeductible expenses and by our projected earnings mix by tax jurisdiction. Adjustments to the estimated annual effective income tax rate are recognized in the period during which such estimates are revised.

We have established valuation allowances against a variety of deferred tax assets, including net operating loss carryforwards, foreign tax credits and other income tax credits. Valuation allowances take into consideration our expected ability to realize these deferred tax assets and reduce the value of such assets to the amount that is deemed more likely than not to be recoverable. Our ability to realize these deferred tax assets is dependent on achieving our forecast of future taxable operating income over an extended period of time. We review our forecast in relation to actual results and expected trends on a quarterly basis. If we fail to achieve our operating income targets, we may change our assessment regarding the recoverability of our net deferred tax assets and such change could result in a valuation allowance being recorded against some or all of our net deferred tax assets. A change in our valuation allowance would impact our income tax benefit (expense) and our stockholders’ equity and could have a significant impact on our results of operations or financial condition in future periods.

## 2. New Accounting Pronouncements

### Adoption of Accounting Standards

We have implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect and that management believes would materially affect our financial statements.

In February 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. This standard changes the consolidation analysis currently required under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). This ASU modifies the process used to evaluate whether limited partnerships and similar entities are variable interest entities (“VIEs”) or voting interest entities; affects the analysis performed by reporting entities regarding VIEs, particularly those with fee arrangements and related party relationships; and provides a scope exception for certain investment funds. The amendments in this update are effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015

and early adoption is permitted. We adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2016 and there was no material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, Interest-Imputation of Interest. This standard requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of such debt liability. In adopting ASU 2015-03, companies must apply the guidance on a retrospective basis. The standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2015. We adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2016. As a result of retrospective application, the adoption of this standard resulted in reductions of approximately \$1.3 million, \$12.1 million, and \$13.5 million of other current assets, debt issuance costs, and

long-term debt, respectively, as of December 31, 2015. Furthermore, we had a material change in debt issuance costs in association with the financing for the Arizona Chemical Acquisition in the first quarter of 2016. See Note 8 Long Term Debt for further information about debt issuance costs as of June 30, 2016.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments. This standard requires that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. This includes recording in the reporting period the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects as a result of the change to the provisional amounts as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2015. We adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2016 and will apply such guidance on our recording of the Arizona Chemical Acquisition. See Note 3 Acquisition of Arizona Chemical for further information about the measurement period for this acquisition.

#### New Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, updated by ASU No. 2015-14 Deferral of the Effective Date, which provides a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and will supersede most current revenue recognition guidance. In August 2015, the effective date for the standard was deferred by one year and the standard is now effective for public entities for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted based on the original effective date. Our evaluation of this standard is currently ongoing and therefore, the effects of this standard on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows are not yet known.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory. This standard changes the measurement principle for inventory from the lower of cost or market to the lower of cost or net realizable value. ASU 2015-11 defines net realizable value as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The guidance must be applied on a prospective basis and is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We have evaluated this standard and we do not expect there to be a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). This standard requires that an entity must recognize in the statement of financial position a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. For leases with a term of twelve months or less, a lessee is permitted to make an accounting policy election by class of underlying asset not to recognize lease assets and liabilities. The standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018 and early adoption is permitted. Our evaluation of this standard is currently ongoing and therefore, the effects of this standard on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows are not yet known.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (Topic 817). The ASU changes seven aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions, including: (1) accounting for income taxes; (2) classification of excess tax benefits on the statement of cash flows; (3) forfeitures; (4) minimum statutory tax withholding requirements; (5) classification of employee taxes paid on the statement of cash flows when an employer withholds shares for tax-withholding purposes; (6) practical expedient - expected term (nonpublic only); (7) intrinsic value (nonpublic only). The standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2016, and early adoption is permitted. Our evaluation of this standard is currently ongoing and therefore, the effects of this standard on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows are not yet known.

### 3. Acquisition of Arizona Chemical

On January 6, 2016, we acquired all of the capital stock of Arizona Chemical for a purchase price of \$1,361.9 million. In accordance with the sale and purchase agreement, we finalized the purchase price with the sellers and received \$5.1 million of cash during the three months ended June 30, 2016.

The \$1,361.9 million purchase price for the Arizona Chemical Acquisition, the cash tender offer and redemption of all outstanding 6.75% senior notes due 2019, and the related acquisition and financing expenses for the Arizona Chemical Acquisition were funded through the following transactions:

14

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▲ \$1,350.0 million six-year senior secured first lien term loan facility,  
 ▲ private offering of \$440.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 10.5% senior notes due 2023, and  
 ▲ An amended and restated \$250.0 million five-year asset-based revolving credit facility.

Our previously outstanding indebtedness under the 6.75% senior notes due 2019 and the former senior secured credit facilities were satisfied and canceled on January 6, 2016. See Note 8 Long-Term Debt to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a further description of the debt issued to finance the Arizona Chemical Acquisition.

We have accounted for the Arizona Chemical Acquisition using the purchase method of accounting for business combinations. Accordingly, the purchase price has been allocated to the underlying assets and liabilities in proportion to their respective fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired has been recorded as goodwill. Following the close of the Arizona Chemical Acquisition, the operating results of Arizona Chemical are reported as a separate operating segment, "Chemical segment". See Note 13 Industry Segments and Foreign Operations for further information.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, we recognized \$11.8 million and \$18.6 million of transaction and integration related costs which are included in selling, general, and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table summarizes the preliminary purchase price allocation for the Arizona Chemical Acquisition. This allocation is based on management's estimates, judgments, and assumptions which are subject to change upon final valuation and should be treated as preliminary values. We have not finalized the allocation of the purchase consideration to the estimated fair value of (1) property, plant, and equipment; (2) intangible assets; (3) deferred income taxes and uncertain tax positions, and we are continuing to review all of the working capital acquired.

	Weighted Average Amortization Period	Fair Value
		(In thousands)
Cash		\$49,835
Inventories <sup>(1)</sup>		122,305
Litigation asset		94,204
Accounts receivable and other current assets		118,394
Property, plant, and equipment		350,584
Intangible assets: <sup>(2)</sup>	13.8 years	
Contractual Agreements	12 years	190,400
Customer Relationships	17 years	105,000
Technology	16 years	100,000
Trade Name	10 years	50,000
Software	5-10 years	4,140
Goodwill		735,503
Other long-term assets		3,662
Current liabilities		(116,391 )
Income tax liabilities		(304,593 )
Leases		(422 )
Other long-term liabilities		(140,681 )
Purchase price		1,361,940
Cash		49,835
Purchase price, net of cash acquired		\$1,312,105

(1) An adjustment of approximately \$24.7 million was recorded to reflect Arizona Chemical's inventories at fair value and increased cost of sales by the same amount for the six months ended June 30, 2016.



Aggregate amortization expense was approximately \$16.3 million from January 6, 2016 through June 30, 2016. (2) Estimated amortization expense 2016—\$33.5 million; 2017—\$33.5 million; 2018—\$33.3 million; 2019—\$33.3 million; and 2020—\$33.3 million.

Goodwill has been calculated as the excess of the consideration transferred over the net assets acquired and represents the estimated future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired that could not be individually identified and separately recognized. See Note 13 Industry Segments and Foreign Operations for further information regarding our reportable segments. Goodwill recognized as a result of the acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes.

We are continuing to evaluate the option to apply pushdown accounting, which would result in recording the various assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair value at the date of the Arizona Chemical Acquisition in each domestic and foreign legal entity of Arizona Chemical for financial reporting purposes.

The fair value of acquired identifiable intangible assets was determined using the “income approach” on an individual project basis. In performing these valuations, the key underlying probability-adjusted assumptions of the discounted cash flows were projected revenues, gross margin expectations, and operating cost estimates, when appropriate. The valuations were based on the information that was available as of the acquisition date and the expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by the Company’s management. There are inherent uncertainties and management judgment required in these determinations. The fair value measurements of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were based on valuations involving significant unobservable inputs, or Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The purchase price of Arizona Chemical exceeded the net acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. Cash flows used to determine the purchase price included strategic and synergistic benefits specific to the Company, which resulted in a purchase price in excess of the fair value of identifiable net assets. The purchase price also included the fair values of other assets that were not identifiable, not separately recognizable under accounting rules (e.g., assembled workforce) or of immaterial value in addition to a going-concern element that represents the Company’s ability to earn a higher rate of return on the group of assets than would be expected on the separate assets as determined during the valuation process.

Arizona Chemical contributed revenue and net income of \$361.4 million and \$19.1 million, respectively, to the consolidated operating results of Kraton for the period from January 6, 2016 through June 30, 2016. The following unaudited pro forma information presents consolidated information as if the Arizona Chemical Acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2015:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Revenue	\$454,649	\$465,396	\$874,572	\$930,813
Net income (loss) attributable to Kraton	\$7,401	\$(14,153)	\$120,280	\$(51,456)
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$0.24	\$(0.45)	\$3.91	\$(1.64)
Diluted	\$0.24	\$(0.45)	\$3.86	\$(1.64)

The unaudited pro forma information presented above is for information purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have occurred had the Arizona Chemical Acquisition been consummated at the beginning of the period, nor is it necessarily indicative of future operating results. The unaudited pro forma amounts above have been calculated after applying Kraton’s accounting policies and adjusting the Arizona Chemical results to reflect (1) the additional depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets had been applied from January 1, 2015; (2) the elimination of historical interest expense for Arizona Chemical as this debt was paid off by the previous owners; (3) the additional interest expense resulting from the debt issued to fund the Arizona Chemical Acquisition; (4) the elimination of transaction-related costs; (5) the effect of purchase price accounting on inventory valuation; and (6) an adjustment to tax-effect the aforementioned unaudited pro forma adjustments using an estimated aggregate statutory income tax rate of the jurisdiction to which the above adjustments relate. The unaudited pro forma amounts do not



include any potential synergies, cost savings or other expected benefits of the Arizona Chemical Acquisition.

#### 4. Disposition and Exit of Business Activities

##### Exit of NEXAR™

In June 2016, we exited our NEXAR™ product line due to the loss of key customers. We recorded a loss related to this exit activity of \$8.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016. This loss includes \$5.3 million for the write off of inventory and associated disposal costs and \$3.2 million for the write off of fixed assets.

##### Disposition of Joint Venture

In May 2016, as the result of a legal settlement with our joint venture partner BASF, S.A., we dissolved our joint venture in Paulinia, Brazil. As part of the settlement, we obtained 100% interests in the joint venture and the real estate, building, and other assets of the joint venture located at our Paulinia manufacturing facility. In accordance with 323-10-35 Dissolution of a Joint Venture, we recorded a gain of \$3.2 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016 for the fair market value of these assets less the carrying value of our investment in the joint venture.

##### Sale of Global Compounding Unit

On January 29, 2016, we sold certain assets including intellectual property, inventory, equipment, and other intangible assets associated with our Belpre, Ohio, compounding unit (the “BCU”). The BCU is used to manufacture HSBC and USBC based compounds. The \$72.8 million purchase price, including the post-closing working capital adjustment, \$72.0 million of which was paid in cash at closing, was used to pay down existing indebtedness during the first quarter of 2016. We recognized a gain on the sale of \$45.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2016. In connection with the sale, we entered into an exclusive polymer supply agreement with a seven year term and a compound manufacturing agreement for a transition period of up to two years with the purchaser. Our historical compound sales have primarily been directed into personal care, protective film, consumer, medical and automotive applications, with the compound sales primarily reported under the Specialty Polymers product group.

#### 5. Share-Based Compensation

We account for share-based awards under the provisions of ASC 718, Compensation—Stock Compensation.

Accordingly, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and we expense these costs using the straight-line method over the requisite service period. Share-based compensation expense was \$2.0 million and \$2.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and \$5.1 million and \$4.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

## 6. Detail of Certain Balance Sheet Accounts

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(In thousands)	
Inventories of products:		
Finished products	\$232,853	\$211,273
Work in progress	5,453	4,501
Raw materials	92,605	48,333
Total inventories of products	\$330,911	\$264,107
Intangible assets:		
Contractual agreements	\$190,400	\$—
Technology	145,523	45,553
Customer relationships	140,145	35,145
Tradenames/trademarks	76,965	26,562
Software	38,839	34,435
Intangible assets	591,872	141,695
Less accumulated amortization:		
Contractual agreements	7,586	—
Technology	40,298	35,833
Customer relationships	32,256	28,170
Tradenames/trademarks	22,065	18,819
Software	20,057	17,271
Total accumulated amortization	122,262	100,093
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization	\$469,610	\$41,602
Other payables and accruals:		
Employee related	\$27,091	\$23,850
Interest payable	29,381	8,004
Arizona Chemical transaction accrual	—	18,267
Property, plant, and equipment accruals	24,771	16,142
Other	47,901	24,748
Total other payables and accruals	\$129,144	\$91,011
Other long-term liabilities:		
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	\$118,840	\$85,997
Other	23,632	10,995
Total other long-term liabilities	\$142,472	\$96,992

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component were as follows:

	Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation	Net Unrealized Loss on Cash Flow Hedges	Net Unrealized Loss on Net Investment Hedges	Benefit Plans Liability, Net of Tax	Total
	(In thousands)				
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ (21,870)	\$ —	\$ (1,926 )	\$ (75,422)	\$ (99,218 )
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(23,815 )	—	—	—	(23,815 )
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—
Net other comprehensive loss for the year	(23,815 )	—	—	—	(23,815 )
Balance at June 30, 2015	(45,685 )	—	(1,926 )	(75,422 )	(123,033 )
Balance at December 31, 2015	(65,995 )	—	(1,926 )	(70,647 )	(138,568 )
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	23,317	(5,306 )	—	—	18,011
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—
Net other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	23,317	(5,306 )	—	—	18,011
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$(42,678)	\$ (5,306 )	\$ (1,926 )	\$ (70,647)	\$(120,557)

#### 7. Earnings Per Share (“EPS”)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to Kraton by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to Kraton by the diluted weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period and, accordingly, reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other agreements to issue common stock, such as stock options, were exercised, settled or converted into common stock and were dilutive. The diluted weighted-average number of shares used in our diluted EPS calculation is determined using the treasury stock method.

Unvested awards of share-based payments with rights to receive dividends or dividend equivalents, such as our restricted stock awards, are considered to be participating securities, and therefore, the two-class method is used for purposes of calculating EPS. Under the two-class method, a portion of net income is allocated to these participating securities and is excluded from the calculation of EPS allocated to common stock. Our restricted stock awards are subject to forfeiture and restrictions on transfer until vested and have identical voting, income and distribution rights to the unrestricted common shares outstanding. Our weighted average restricted stock awards outstanding were 684,262 and 564,740 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and 684,066 and 550,842 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. We withheld shares of restricted stock of 595 and 919 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and 55,580 and 27,947 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, to satisfy employee payroll tax withholding requirements. We immediately retired all shares withheld and the transactions were reflected in additional paid in capital in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and as a purchase of treasury stock in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The computation of diluted EPS includes weighted average restricted share units of 178,946 and 177,475 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. The computation of diluted EPS excludes weighted average restricted share units of 143,817 and 128,292 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, as they are anti-dilutive due to a net loss attributable to Kraton for each period.

The computation of diluted EPS includes weighted average performance share units of 32,498 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. The computation of diluted EPS excludes weighted average performance share units of 32,498 and 34,106 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, as they are

anti-dilutive due to a net loss attributable to Kraton for each period. In addition, the computation of diluted earnings per share also excludes the effect of performance share units for which the performance contingencies had not been met as of the reporting date, amounting to 505,387 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 279,328 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015.

The computation of diluted EPS includes stock options added under the treasury method of 216,892 and 145,778 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and excludes the effect of the potential exercise of stock options that are anti-dilutive, amounting to 1,491,348 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015.

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The calculations of basic and diluted EPS are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016			Three Months Ended June 30, 2015		
	Net Income Attributable to Kraton	Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	Earnings Per Share	Net Loss Attributable to Kraton	Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	Loss Per Share
	(In thousands, except per share data)					
Basic:						
As reported	\$7,401	30,842		\$(5,564)	31,336	
Amounts allocated to unvested restricted shares	(164 )	(684 )		100	(564 )	
Amounts available to common stockholders	7,237	30,158	\$ 0.24	(5,464 )	30,772	\$(0.18)
Diluted:						
Amounts allocated to unvested restricted shares	164	684		(100 )	564	
Non participating share units	—	211		—	—	
Stock options added under the treasury stock method	—	217		—	—	
Amounts reallocated to unvested restricted shares	(162 )	(684 )		100	(564 )	
Amounts available to stockholders and assumed conversions	\$7,239	30,586	\$ 0.24	\$(5,464)	30,772	\$(0.18)
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016			Six Months Ended June 30, 2015		
	Net Income Attributable to Kraton	Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	Earnings Per Share	Net Loss Attributable to Kraton	Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	Loss Per Share
	(In thousands, except per share data)					
Basic:						
As reported	\$95,488	30,779		\$(15,020)	31,470	
Amounts allocated to unvested restricted shares	(2,122 )	(684 )		263	(551 )	
Amounts available to common stockholders	93,366	30,095	\$ 3.10	(14,757 )	30,919	\$(0.48)
Diluted:						
Amounts allocated to unvested restricted shares	2,122	684		(263 )	551	
Non participating share units	—	210		—	—	
Stock options added under the treasury stock method	—	146		—	—	
Amounts reallocated to unvested restricted shares	(2,098 )	(684 )		263	(551 )	
Amounts available to stockholders and assumed conversions	\$93,390	30,451	\$ 3.07	\$(14,757)	30,919	\$(0.48)

## 8. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	June 30, 2016				December 31, 2015			
	Principal	Discount	Debt Issuance Costs	Total	Principal	Premium	Debt Issuance Costs (1)	Total
	(In thousands)							
Term Loan	\$1,278,000	\$(37,304)	\$(34,553)	\$1,206,143	\$—	\$ —	\$(6,000)	\$(6,000)
10.5% Senior Notes	440,000	(16,548)	(17,983)	405,469	—	—	(2,819)	(2,819)
6.75% Senior Notes	—	—	—	—	350,000	651	(4,268)	346,383
ABL Facility	30,000	—	—	30,000	—	—	—	—
KFPC Loan Agreement	102,864	—	(303)	102,561	76,912	—	(378)	76,534
Capital lease obligation	1,564	—	—	1,564	1,634	—	—	1,634
Total debt	1,852,428	(53,852)	(52,839)	1,745,737	428,546	651	(13,465)	415,732
Less current portion of total debt	145	—	—	145	141	—	—	141
Long-term debt	\$1,852,283	\$(53,852)	\$(52,839)	\$1,745,592	\$428,405	\$ 651	\$(13,465)	\$415,591

(1) Prior to the adoption of ASU No. 2015-03, debt issuance costs of \$1.3 million and \$12.1 million were previously recorded in other current assets and debt issuance costs, respectively in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015.

**Debt Issuance Costs.** We capitalize the debt issuance costs related to issuing long-term debt and amortize these costs using the effective interest method, except for costs related to revolving debt, which are amortized using the straight-line method. Amortization of debt issuance costs are recorded as a component of interest expense and the accelerated write-off of debt issuance costs in connection with refinancing activities are recorded as a component of loss on extinguishment of debt. In conjunction with the closing of the Arizona Chemical Acquisition on January 6, 2016, we amended and restated our asset-based revolving credit facility (“ABL Facility”) and the debt issuance costs associated with these efforts were recorded within other current assets and debt issuance costs in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. We deferred \$61.3 million of debt issuance costs related to the debt financing in conjunction with the Arizona Chemical Acquisition, of which \$8.8 million was deferred in the fourth quarter of 2015, \$1.7 million was carried over from our previous debt issuance costs and \$50.8 million was deferred during the six months ended June 30, 2016. We had net debt issuance cost of \$58.1 million as of June 30, 2016, of which \$5.3 million related to our ABL Facility is recorded as an asset (of which \$1.2 million was included in other current assets) and \$52.8 million is recorded as a reduction to long-term debt. We amortized \$3.0 million related to the debt issuance costs included in long-term debt and \$0.6 million related to the ABL Facility during the six months ended June 30, 2016.

**Senior Secured Term Loan Facility.** In January 2016, Kraton Polymers LLC entered into a senior secured term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount equal to \$1,350.0 million that matures on January 6, 2022 (the “Term Loan Facility”). Subject to compliance with certain covenants and other conditions, we have the option to borrow up to \$350.0 million of incremental term loans plus an additional amount subject to a senior secured net leverage ratio. Borrowings under the Term Loan Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to an applicable margin, plus, at our option, either (a) an adjusted LIBOR rate (subject to a 1.0% floor) determined by reference to the costs of funds for U.S. dollar deposits for the interest period relevant to such borrowing adjusted for statutory reserve requirements or (b) an alternate base rate (subject to a 2.0% floor) determined by reference to the highest of (1) the prime rate of Credit Suisse AG, (2) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.5% and (3) the one month adjusted LIBOR rate plus 1.0% per annum. In addition, we are required to pay customary agency fees. As of the date of this filing, the effective rate on the Term Loan Facility was 6.0% comprised of the 1.0% LIBOR floor plus a 5.0% applicable margin.





We are required to make scheduled quarterly payments on the Term Loan Facility of 2.5% of the original principal amount per year through the end of the last quarter of 2016 and 5.0% thereafter, with the balance expected to be due and payable in full on January 6, 2022. Voluntary prepayments on the Term Loan Facility may be made without premium or penalty other than customary “breakage” costs with respect to LIBOR loans and other than a 1.0% premium in connection with certain repricing transactions consummated within a certain period of time after the closing of the Term Loan Facility. In the event we have consolidated excess cash flow for any fiscal year, we are required to prepay an amount of borrowings under the Term Loan Facility equal to at least 50.0% of such cash flow by the 90th day after the end of the fiscal year. The prepayment percentage is reduced to 25.0% if our senior secured net leverage ratio is under 2.5:1.0 or 0% if our senior secured net leverage ratio is below 2.0:1.0.

The Term Loan Facility is a senior secured obligation that is guaranteed by Kraton Performance Polymers, Inc. and each of our wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries. The Term Loan Facility contains a number of customary affirmative and negative covenants. These covenants include a senior secured net leverage ratio which shall not exceed, as of the last day of any fiscal quarter, 4.00:1.00 through March 31, 2017, which will decrease to 3.75:1.00 through March 31, 2018, 3.50:1.00 through March 31, 2019, and 3.25:1.00 thereafter. As of the date of this filing, we were in compliance with the covenants under the Term Loan Facility. The \$72.0 million received from the sale of compounding assets was used to pay down existing indebtedness under the Term Loan Facility. As a result, our next scheduled principal payment is not due until the third quarter of 2017.

10.5% Senior Notes due 2023. Kraton Polymers LLC and its wholly-owned financing subsidiary Kraton Polymers Capital Corporation issued \$440.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10.5% Senior Notes that mature on April 15, 2023 (the “10.5% Senior Notes”). The 10.5% Senior Notes are general unsecured, senior obligations and are unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of Kraton Performance Polymers, Inc. and each of our wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries. We pay interest on the notes at 10.5% per annum, semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, with the first interest payment due on October 15, 2016. Prior to October 15, 2018, we may redeem up to 40.0% of the aggregate principal amount of the 10.5% Senior Notes with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 110.5% of the principal amount of the 10.5% Senior Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption. After October 15, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 and thereafter, we may redeem all or a part of the 10.5% Senior Notes for 107.875%, 105.250%, 102.625%, and 100.0% of the principal amount, respectively.

ABL Facility. In January 2016, we entered into an amended and restated ABL Facility which provides financing of up to \$250.0 million. We had \$30.0 million drawn under this facility as of June 30, 2016. The ABL Facility is primarily secured by receivables and inventory, and borrowing availability under the ABL Facility is subject to borrowing base limitations based on the level of receivables and inventory available for security. Revolver commitments under the ABL Facility consist of U.S. and Dutch revolving credit facility commitments, and the terms of the ABL Facility require the U.S. revolver commitment comprises at least 60.0% of the commitments under the facility.

The ABL Facility provides that we have the right at any time to request up to \$100.0 million of additional commitments under this facility, provided that we satisfy additional conditions described in the credit agreement and provided further that the U.S. revolver commitment comprises at least 60.0% of the commitments after giving effect to such increase. We cannot guarantee that all of the lending counterparties contractually committed to fund a revolving credit draw request will actually fund future requests, although we currently believe that each of the counterparties would meet their funding requirements. The ABL Facility terminates on January 6, 2021; however, we may, from time to time, request that the lenders extend the maturity of their commitments; provided that at no time shall there be more than four different maturity dates under the ABL Facility.

Borrowings under the ABL Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the applicable margin plus (1) a base rate determined by reference to the prime rate of Bank of America, N.A. in the jurisdiction where the currency is being funded or (2) LIBOR for loans that bear interest based on LIBOR. The initial applicable margin for borrowings under the ABL Facility is 0.5% with respect to U.S. base rate borrowings and 1.5% with respect to LIBOR or borrowings made on a European base rate. The applicable margin ranges from 0.5% to 1.0% with respect to U.S. base rate borrowings and 1.5% to 2.0% for LIBOR or borrowings made on a European base rate per annum based on the average excess availability for the prior fiscal quarter. In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal amounts

under the ABL Facility, we are required to pay a commitment fee in respect of the un-utilized commitments at an annual rate of 0.375%.

The ABL Facility contains a financial covenant requiring us to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.0 to 1.0 if availability under the ABL facility is below a specified amount. Our failure to comply with this financial covenant would give rise to a default under the ABL Facility. If factors arise that negatively impact our profitability, we may not be able to satisfy this covenant. In addition, the ABL Facility contains customary events of default, including, without limitation, a failure to make payments under the ABL facility, cross-default with respect to other indebtedness and cross-judgment default, certain bankruptcy events and certain change of control events. If we are unable to satisfy the covenants or other provisions of the ABL Facility at any future time, we would need to seek an amendment or waiver of such covenants or other provisions. The respective lenders under the ABL Facility may elect not to consent to any amendment or waiver requests that we may make in the future, and, if they do consent, they may do so on terms that are not favorable to us. In the event that we are unable to obtain any such waiver or amendment and we are not able to refinance or repay the ABL Facility, our inability to meet the covenants or other provisions of the ABL Facility would constitute an event of default, which would permit the bank lenders to accelerate the ABL Facility. Such acceleration may in turn constitute an event of default under the Term Loan Facility, 10.5% Senior Notes or other indebtedness. As of the date of this filing, we were in compliance with the covenants under the ABL Facility.

**KFPC Loan Agreement.** On July 17, 2014, KFPC executed a syndicated loan agreement (the “KFPC Loan Agreement”) in the amount of 5.5 billion New Taiwan Dollars (“NTD”), or \$169.9 million (converted at the June 30, 2016 exchange rate), to provide additional funding to construct the HSBC facility in Taiwan and to provide funding for working capital requirements and/or general corporate purposes.

The KFPC Loan Agreement is comprised of a NTD 4.29 billion Tranche A, or \$132.5 million (converted at the June 30, 2016 exchange rate), to fund KFPC’s capital expenditures, and a NTD 1.21 billion Tranche B, or \$37.4 million (converted at the June 30, 2016 exchange rate), to fund working capital requirements and/or general corporate purposes. As of June 30, 2016, NTD 3.3 billion, or \$102.9 million (converted at the June 30, 2016 exchange rate) was drawn on the KFPC Loan Agreement. The facility period of the KFPC Loan Agreement is five years from January 17, 2015 (the first drawdown date). KFPC may continue to draw on the KFPC Loan Agreement for the first 28 months following the first drawdown date. Subject to certain conditions, KFPC can request a two-year extension of the term of the KFPC Loan Agreement.

The total outstanding principal amount is payable in six semi-annual installments with the first payment due on July 17, 2017 and each subsequent payment due every six months thereafter. The first five installments shall be in an amount equal to 10% of the outstanding principal amount and the final installment shall be in an amount equal to the remaining 50% of the outstanding principal amount. In the event the extension period is granted, the final 50% of the outstanding principal amount shall be repaid in five equal semi-annual installments with the first installment due on the original final maturity date.

The KFPC Loan Agreement is subject to a variable interest rate composed of a fixed 0.8% margin plus the three-month or six-month fixing rate of the Taipei Interbank Offered Rate (depending on the interest period selected by KFPC in the drawdown request or the interest period notice), subject to a floor of 1.7%. Interest is payable on a monthly basis. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, our effective interest rate for borrowings on the KFPC Loan Agreement was 1.80%.

The KFPC Loan Agreement contains certain financial covenants that change during the term of the KFPC Loan Agreement. The financial covenants include a maximum debt to equity ratio of 3.0 to 1.0 through 2016, which will decrease to 2.0 to 1.0 in 2017 and 1.2 to 1.0 in 2018; a minimum tangible net worth requirement of \$50.0 million through 2018, which will increase to \$100.0 million in 2019; and a minimum interest coverage ratio of 2.5 to 1.0 commencing at the end of the year of 2016, which will increase to 5.0 to 1.0 at the end of the year of 2017. In each case, these covenants are calculated and tested on an annual basis. Formosa Petrochemical Corporation and Kraton Polymers LLC are the guarantors of the KFPC Loan Agreement with each guarantor guaranteeing 50% of the indebtedness.

Debt Maturities. The remaining principal payments on our outstanding total debt as of June 30, 2016, are as follows:

	Principal Payments (In thousands)
July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017	\$145
July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018	83,727
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019	88,237
July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020	129,392
July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021	67,685
Thereafter	1,483,242
Total debt	\$1,852,428

See Note 9 Fair Value Measurements, Financial Instruments, and Credit Risk for fair value information related to our long-term debt.

#### 9. Fair Value Measurements, Financial Instruments, and Credit Risk

ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. ASC 820 requires entities to, among other things, maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

ASC 820 defines fair value 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 on the measurement date.

ASC 820 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our market assumptions.

In accordance with ASC 820, these two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1—Inputs that are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Level 2—Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability, including:
  - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets
  - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active
  - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability
  - Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means; and
- Level 3—Inputs that are unobservable and reflect our assumptions used in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available under the circumstances (e.g., internally derived assumptions surrounding the timing and amount of expected cash flows).

Recurring Fair Value Measurements. The following tables set forth by level within the fair value hierarchy our financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. These financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, which judgment may affect the valuation of their fair value and placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

Balance Sheet Location		June 30, 2016	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)			
			Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
		(In thousands)				
Derivative asset – current	Other current assets	\$ 100	\$—	\$ 100	\$	—
Retirement plan asset – noncurrent	Other long-term assets	2,292	2,292	—	—	—
Derivative liability – noncurrent	Other long-term liability	(7,980 )	—	(7,980 )	—	—
Total		\$ (5,588)	\$ 2,292	\$ (7,880 )	\$	—

Balance Sheet Location		December 31, 2015	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)			
			Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
		(In thousands)				
Retirement plan asset – current	Other current assets	\$ 272	\$ 272	\$	—	—
Retirement plan asset – noncurrent	Other long-term assets	1,636	1,636	—	—	—
Total		\$ 1,908	\$ 1,908	\$	—	—

The following table presents the carrying values and approximate fair values of our long-term debt.

	June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
(In thousands)				
Term Loan (significant other observable inputs – level 2)	\$ 1,278,000	\$ 1,262,025	\$—	\$—
10.5% Senior Notes (quoted prices in active market for identical assets – level 1)	\$ 440,000	\$ 471,900	\$—	\$—
6.75% Senior Notes (quoted prices in active market for identical assets – level 1)	\$—	\$—	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000
ABL Facility (quoted prices in active market for identical assets – level 1)	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$—	\$—
Capital lease obligation (significant other observable inputs – level 2)	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,634	\$ 1,634
KFPC Loan Agreement	\$ 102,864	\$ 102,864	\$ 76,912	\$ 76,912

## Financial Instruments

**Interest Rate Swap Agreements.** Periodically, we enter into interest rate swap agreements to hedge or otherwise protect against interest rate fluctuation on a portion of our variable rate debt. These interest rate swap agreements are designated as cash flow hedges on our exposure to the variability of future cash flows.

On February 18, 2016, we entered into a series of interest rate swap agreements in an effort to convert a substantial portion of our future interest payments pursuant to the Term Loan Facility to a fixed interest rate. On February 18, 2016, we entered into two interest rate swaps, each with a notional value of \$323.9 million, an effective date of January 3, 2017 and a maturity date of December 31, 2020. We entered into two more interest rate swaps on March 21, 2016, each with a notional value of \$138.8 million, an effective date of January 3, 2017 and a maturity date of December 31, 2020. We recorded an unrealized loss of \$4.9 million and \$8.0 million in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to the effective portion of these interest rate swap agreements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively.

**Foreign Currency Hedges.** Periodically, we enter into foreign currency agreements to hedge or otherwise protect against fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. These agreements do not qualify for hedge accounting and gains/losses resulting from both the up-front premiums and/or settlement of the hedges at expiration of the agreements are recognized in the period in which they are incurred. For the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, we settled these hedges and recorded a loss of \$0.3 million and a loss of \$0.1 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, we settled these hedges and recorded a gain of \$1.9 million and a loss of \$4.0 million, respectively, which are recorded in cost of goods sold in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. These contracts are structured such that these gains/losses from the mark-to-market impact of the hedging instruments materially offset the underlying foreign currency exchange gains/losses to reduce the overall impact of foreign currency exchange movements throughout the period.

On January 6, 2016, we acquired several foreign currency forward contracts from Arizona Chemical, which are used to manage future cash flows with respect to exchange rate fluctuations. One of our subsidiaries, Arizona Chemical BV, a Netherlands based entity with a Euro functional currency, is a party to foreign currency forward contracts to purchase Swedish Krona and United States Dollars to hedge certain intercompany foreign exchange exposures. We have designated both of these forward contracts as a cash flow hedge. These contracts were entered into on various dates beginning in October 2015 through January 6, 2016 with various maturity dates from January 2016 through December 2016. The notional amount of these contracts was EUR 6.4 million or \$5.8 million (converted at the June 30, 2016 exchange rate). We recorded an unrealized gain of \$0.2 million in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to the effective portion of these forward contracts for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

## Credit Risk

The use of derivatives creates exposure to credit risk relating to potential losses that could be recognized in the event that the counterparties to these instruments fail to perform their obligations under the contracts, which we seek to minimize by limiting our counterparties to major financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings and by monitoring the total value of positions with individual counterparties. In the event of a default by one of our counterparties, we may not receive payments provided for under the terms of our derivatives.

We analyze our counterparties' financial condition prior to extending credit and we establish credit limits and monitor the appropriateness of those limits on an ongoing basis. We also obtain cash, letters of credit, or other acceptable forms of security from customers to provide credit support, where appropriate, based on our financial analysis of the customer and the contractual terms and conditions applicable to each transaction.

## 10. Income Taxes

Income tax expense was \$1.0 million for both the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and income tax benefit was \$85.2 million and income tax expense was \$1.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Our effective tax rate was an expense of 13.0% and 19.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and a benefit of 927.2% and an expense 7.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Our effective tax rates differ from the U.S. corporate statutory tax rate of 35.0%, primarily due to the mix of our pretax income or loss generated in various jurisdictions, permanent items, uncertain tax positions, and changes in our valuation allowances. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, our pretax earnings in the Netherlands, Sweden, and Finland decreased our effective tax rate due to the statutory rates of 25%, 22%, and 20%, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, our pretax earnings in the Netherlands decreased our effective tax rate as the statutory rate is 25% and losses generated in Taiwan increased our effective tax rate as the statutory rate is 17%.

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the U.S. corporate statutory income tax rate to income (loss) before income taxes for the reasons set forth below.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(In thousands)			
Income taxes at the statutory rate	\$2,764	\$(1,750)	\$3,217	\$(5,136)
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(635 )	—	(593 )	—
Foreign tax rate differential	(2,352 )	(617 )	(3,582 )	(290 )
Permanent differences	1,744	487	2,669	1,030
Uncertain tax positions	341	161	636	313
Valuation allowance	(848 )	2,787	(87,580 )	5,392
Other	15	(75 )	11	(250 )
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$1,029	\$993	\$(85,222)	\$1,059

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Income taxes at the statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(8.0 )	—	(6.5 )	—
Foreign tax rate differential	(29.8)	12.3	(39.0 )	2.0
Permanent differences	22.1	(9.7 )	29.0	(7.0 )
Uncertain tax positions	4.3	(3.2 )	6.9	(2.1 )
Valuation allowance	(10.7)	(55.7)	(952.9)	(36.7)
Other	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6
Effective tax rate	13.0 %	(19.9)%	(927.2)%	(7.2 )%

We record a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had recorded a valuation allowance of \$43.8 million and \$100.1 million, respectively, against our net operating loss carryforwards and other deferred tax assets. As part of the Arizona Chemical Acquisition, we reassessed the need for a valuation allowance against our net operating loss deferred tax assets. In our assessment, we consider the level of historical and projected future taxable income expected to be generated. We decreased our valuation allowances by \$0.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, which represents the utilization of net operating losses. We increased our valuation allowance by \$3.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015, which includes \$2.8 million related to current period net operating losses and \$0.5 million related to changes in other comprehensive income (loss). During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we released \$56.4 million of the valuation allowances, of which \$87.6 million primarily related to our U.S. net operating loss carryforwards and other deferred tax assets, partially offset by \$31.2 million of new valuation

allowances assumed in connection with the Arizona Chemical Acquisition. We increased our valuation allowances by \$4.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, which included \$5.4 million related to current period net operating losses, partially offset by a \$1.1 million decrease related to changes in other comprehensive income (loss).



In purchase accounting, we recorded \$62.6 million of deferred taxes on the U.S. parent's inside basis differences of the acquired foreign assets of Arizona Chemical.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had total unrecognized tax benefits of \$13.6 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, related to uncertain tax positions, all of which, if recognized, would impact our effective tax rate. During the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, we had an increase in uncertain foreign tax positions of \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. We had an increase of \$9.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2016, primarily related to assumed uncertain tax positions in the United States in connection with the Arizona Chemical Acquisition. There were no changes to uncertain tax positions during the six months ended June 30, 2015. We recorded interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within the provision for income taxes. We believe that no current tax positions resulting in unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within one year; however, we are continuing to evaluate the uncertain tax positions assumed in connection with the Arizona Chemical Acquisition.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal, state and foreign jurisdictions. For our U.S. federal income tax returns, the statute of limitations has expired through the tax year ended December 31, 2003. As a result of net operating loss carryforwards from 2004, the statute of limitations remains open for all years subsequent to 2003. In addition, open tax years for state and foreign jurisdictions remain subject to examination.

## 11. Commitments and Contingencies

### (a) Lease Commitments

We have entered into various long-term non-cancelable operating leases. Future minimum lease commitments at June 30, 2016 are as follows: 2016—\$14.7 million; 2017—\$21.2 million; 2018—\$14.8 million; 2019—\$12.7 million; 2020—\$10.9 million; and 2021 and thereafter—\$20.3 million.

### (b) Legal Proceedings

In connection with the closing of the Arizona Chemical Acquisition on January 6, 2016, we assumed responsibility for an open legal proceeding related to a claim from a former customer of Arizona Chemical. On March 21, 2011, Arizona Chemical received a claim from this former customer relating to an alleged breach of warranty and breach of contract regarding delivery of resin products during the period from 2005 through 2009. In March 2014, the jury returned a verdict against Arizona Chemical for \$70.1 million. In addition, the trial court entered two separate judgments against Arizona Chemical in April 2015 for attorneys' costs and interest totaling \$26.3 million. Arizona Chemical has filed appeals with the Florida First District Court of Appeal to dispute all three judgments. On May 20, 2016, the appellate court affirmed the jury's verdict on the merits in the underlying case. On July 18, 2016, the appellate court reversed and remanded the trial court's judgment related to interest. On July 19, 2016, the appellate court affirmed the trial court's judgment related to the attorneys' costs. These claims are covered by insurance and we expect the insurance company to reimburse us for the full amount of any judgments that are upheld on appeal, which is the \$96.4 million litigation receivable recorded as of June 30, 2016. The appellate court's affirmation will be appealed to the Florida Supreme Court.

We received notice from the tax authorities in Brazil assessing R\$6.1 million, or \$1.9 million (converted at the June 30, 2016 exchange rate), in connection with tax credits that were generated from the purchase of certain goods which were subsequently applied by us against taxes owed. We have appealed the assertion by the tax authorities in Brazil that the goods purchased were not eligible to earn the credits. While the outcome of this proceeding cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not expect this matter to have a material adverse effect upon our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On January 28, 2014, we executed a definitive agreement (the "Combination Agreement") to combine with the SBC operations of Taiwan-based LCY Chemical Corp. ("LCY"). The Combination Agreement called for LCY to contribute its SBC business in exchange for newly issued shares in the combined company, such that our existing stockholders and LCY would each own 50% of the outstanding shares of the combined enterprise.

On June 30, 2014, we notified LCY that our Board of Directors intended to withdraw its recommendation to our stockholders to approve the Combination Agreement unless the parties could agree upon mutually acceptable revised

terms to the Combination Agreement. This notice cited the decline in operating results for LCY's SBC business in the first quarter of 2014 and a related decline in forecasted results thereafter, together with the decline in our stock price and negative reactions from our stockholders. Following our notification of our Board's intention to change its recommendation, the parties engaged in discussions to determine whether they could mutually agree to changes to the terms of the Combination Agreement that would enable our Board to continue to recommend that our stockholders approve the Combination Agreement. The parties engaged in numerous discussions subsequent to June 30, 2014 regarding possible revisions to the terms of the Combination Agreement.

On July 31, 2014, an explosion occurred in a pipeline owned by LCY in Kaohsiung, Taiwan, causing substantial property damage and loss of life, and numerous governmental and private investigations and claims have been initiated and asserted against LCY. On August 4, 2014, LCY notified us that it would no longer negotiate, and would not agree to, any revisions to the terms of the Combination Agreement. On August 6, 2014, our Board withdrew its recommendation that our stockholders approve the Combination Agreement. On August 8, 2014, we received notice from LCY that LCY had exercised its right to terminate the Combination Agreement.

The provisions of the Combination Agreement provide for us to pay LCY a \$25.0 million break-up fee upon a termination of the Combination Agreement following a withdrawal of our Board's recommendation, unless an LCY material adverse effect has occurred and is continuing at the time of the withdrawal of our Board's recommendation. In LCY's notice terminating the Combination Agreement, LCY requested payment of such \$25.0 million termination fee. On October 6, 2014, LCY filed a lawsuit against us in connection with our refusal to pay the \$25.0 million termination fee. We believe that the impact upon LCY of the July 31, 2014 explosion in a gas pipeline in Kaohsiung, Taiwan, constitutes an LCY material adverse effect as defined in the Combination Agreement, and we have notified LCY that accordingly we are not obligated to pay the termination fee. On July 23, 2015, LCY's lawsuit was dismissed from the Delaware federal court on jurisdictional grounds. LCY has the right to re-file its suit in Delaware state court. As of the date of this filing, they had not re-filed their suit. While the ultimate resolution of this matter cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not expect any material adverse effect upon our financial position, results of operations or cash flows from the ultimate outcome of this matter.

We and certain of our subsidiaries, from time to time, are parties to various other legal proceedings, claims and disputes that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. These claims may involve significant amounts, some of which would not be covered by insurance. A substantial settlement payment or judgment in excess of our accruals could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. While the outcome of these proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not expect any of these existing matters, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect upon our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

(c) Asset Retirement Obligations.

The changes in the aggregate carrying amount of our ARO liabilities are as follows:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2016	2015
	(In thousands)	
Beginning balance	\$10,078	\$10,394
Obligations assumed in Arizona Chemical Acquisition	1,908	—
Additional accruals	2,144	—
Accretion expense	220	212
Obligations settled	(1,745 )	(2 )
Foreign currency translation, net	87	(306 )
Ending Balance	\$12,692	\$10,298

We assumed \$1.9 million of an ARO liability from Arizona Chemical as of January 6, 2016 associated with the demolition and decommissioning of manufacturing facility assets. For a portion of our ARO liability related to the decommissioning of the coal boilers at our Belpre, Ohio, facility, we have recorded a liability and corresponding receivable of \$3.8 million and \$3.6 million as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, pursuant to the indemnity included in the February 2001 separation agreement from Shell Chemicals .

(c) Environmental Obligations.

In connection with the Arizona Chemical Acquisition, we assumed environmental obligations of \$3.2 million associated with historical site matters, and a corresponding reserve of \$3.2 million relating from an indemnification agreement with International Paper, Arizona Chemical's former owner.

There have been no other material changes to our Commitments and Contingencies disclosed in our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K.



## 12. Employee Benefits

## Retirement Plans.

The components of net periodic benefit costs related to pension benefits are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans <sup>(1)</sup>	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans <sup>(1)</sup>
	(In thousands)							
Service cost	\$815	\$ 555	\$835	\$ —	—\$1,747	\$ 1,076	\$ 1,765	\$ —
Interest cost	1,839	839	1,627	—	3,686	1,632	3,240	—
Expected return on plan assets	(2,332)	(975 )	(2,100 )	—	(4,667 )	(1,895 )	(4,230 )	—
Amortization of prior service cost	637	6	1,010	—	1,400	12	2,120	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$959	\$ 425	\$ 1,372	\$ —	—\$2,166	\$ 825	\$ 2,895	\$ —

(1) Prior to the Arizona Chemical Acquisition our non-US plans were immaterial.

We made contributions of \$2.9 million and \$1.1 million to our pension plans in the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The components of net periodic benefit cost related to other post-retirement benefits are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans
	(In thousands)			
Service cost	\$127	\$ 137	\$270	\$300
Interest cost	365	315	700	635
Amortization of prior service cost	173	180	305	380
Net periodic benefit cost	\$665	\$ 632	\$ 1,275	\$ 1,315

## 13. Industry Segments and Foreign Operations

Historically, we have reported one segment for the manufacturing and marketing of engineered polymers.

Commensurate with the acquisition on January 6, 2016, Arizona Chemical became a separate operating segment with our operations managed through two operating segments: (i) Polymer segment and (ii) Chemical segment. In accordance with the provisions of ASC 280, "Segment Reporting," our chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the President and Chief Executive Officer, who reviews operating results to make decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance for the entire company.

•Polymer Segment. Our Polymer segment is comprised of our SBCs and other engineered polymers business.

•Chemical Segment. Our Chemical segment is comprised of our pine-based specialty products business.

Our chief operating decision maker uses operating income (loss) as the primary measure of each segment's operating results in order to allocate resources and in assessing the company's performance. In accordance with ASC 280, Segment Reporting, we have presented operating income (loss) for each segment. The following table summarizes our operating results by segment. We currently do not have sales between segments.

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Three Months Ended June 30, 2016			Three Months Ended June 30, 2015		
Polymer	Chemical (1)	Total	Polymer	Chemical	Total
(In thousands)					
Revenue	\$270,119	\$184,530	\$454,649	\$255,908	\$ —\$255,908