

STEPAN CO
Form 10-K
February 27, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(MARK ONE)

() ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

OR

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

Commission File Number 1-4462

STEPAN COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Edens and Winnetka Road, Northfield, Illinois

(Address of principal executive offices)

36-1823834

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

60093

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code: 847-446-7500

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

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange

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on Which Registered

Common Stock, \$1 par value New York Stock Exchange

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

None

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

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

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

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

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

(Check one): Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

Aggregate market value at June 30, 2014, of voting and non-voting common stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant: \$ 1,016,145,805*

Number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of January 30, 2015:

Class	Outstanding at January 30, 2015
Common Stock, \$1 par value	22,255,647

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Part of Form 10-K Document Incorporated
Part III, Items 10-14 Portions of the Proxy Statement for Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held

April 28, 2015.

* Based on reported ownership by all directors and executive officers at June 30, 2014.

STEPAN COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

December 31, 2014

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Stepan Company, which was incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware on February 19, 1959, and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) produce specialty and intermediate chemicals, which are sold to other manufacturers and used in a variety of end products. The Company has three reportable segments: Surfactants, Polymers and Specialty Products.

Surfactants are chemical agents that affect the interaction between two surfaces; they can provide actions such as detergency (i.e., the ability of water to remove soil from another surface), wetting and foaming, dispersing, emulsification (aiding two dissimilar liquids to mix), demulsification, viscosity modifications and biocidal disinfectants. Surfactants are the basic cleaning agent in detergents for washing clothes, dishes, carpets, fine fabrics, floors and walls. Surfactants are also used for the same purpose in shampoos, body wash and conditioners, fabric softeners, toothpastes, cosmetics and other personal care products. Commercial and industrial applications include emulsifiers for agricultural products, emulsion polymers such as floor polishes and latex foams and coatings, wetting and foaming agents for wallboard manufacturing and surfactants for enhanced oil recovery.

Polymers, which includes two primary product lines, polyols and phthalic anhydride, are used in multiple types of specialty polymers. Polyurethane polyols are used in the manufacture of rigid foam for thermal insulation in the construction industry. They are also a raw material base for coatings, adhesives, sealants and elastomers applications. Phthalic anhydride is used in polyester resins, alkyd resins, and plasticizers for applications in construction materials and components of automotive, boating, and other consumer products and internally in the Company’s polyols.

Specialty Products are chemicals used in food, flavoring, nutritional supplement and pharmaceutical applications.

MARKETING AND COMPETITION

Principal customers for surfactants are manufacturers of detergents, shampoos, lotions, fabric softeners, toothpastes and cosmetics. In addition, surfactants are sold to the producers of agricultural emulsifiers and lubricating products. Surfactants are also sold into the enhanced oil recovery end markets. Polymers are used in the construction and appliance industries, as well as in applications for the coatings, adhesives, sealants, elastomers and flexible foam industries. Polymers are also used by automotive, boating and other consumer product companies. Specialty products are used primarily by food, nutritional supplement and pharmaceutical manufacturers.

The Company does not sell directly to the retail market, but sells to a wide range of manufacturers in many industries and has many competitors. The principal methods of competition are product performance, price, technical assistance and adaptability to the specific needs of individual customers. These factors allow the Company to compete on a basis other than price alone, reducing the severity of competition as experienced in the sales of commodity chemicals having identical performance characteristics. The Company is one of the leading merchant producers of surfactants in the Americas. In the case of surfactants, much of the Company’s competition comes from several large global and regional producers and the internal divisions of larger customers. In the manufacture of polymers, the Company competes with the chemical divisions of several large companies, as well as with other small specialty chemical manufacturers. In specialty products, the Company competes with several large firms plus numerous small companies.

MAJOR CUSTOMER AND BACKLOG

The Company did not have any one customer whose business represented more than 10 percent of the Company's consolidated revenue in 2014, 2013 or 2012. The Company has contract arrangements with certain customers, but volumes are generally contingent on purchaser requirements. Much of the Company's business is essentially on a "spot delivery basis" and does not involve a significant backlog.

ENERGY SOURCES

Substantially all of the Company's manufacturing plants operate on electricity and interruptible natural gas. During peak heating demand periods, gas service to all plants may be temporarily interrupted for varying periods ranging from a few days to several months. The plants operate on fuel oil during these periods of interruption. The Company's operations have not experienced any plant shutdowns or adverse effects upon its business in recent years that were caused by a lack of available energy sources, other than temporary service interruptions brought on by mechanical failure.

RAW MATERIALS

The most important raw materials used by the Company are petroleum or plant based. For 2015, the Company has contracts with suppliers that cover the majority of its forecasted requirements for major raw materials and is not substantially dependent upon any one supplier.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company maintains an active research and development program to assist in the discovery and commercialization of new knowledge with the intent that such efforts will be useful in developing a new product or in bringing about a significant improvement to an existing product or process. Total expenses for research and development during 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$27.2 million, \$28.8 million, and \$28.0 million, respectively. The remainder of research, development and technical service expenses reflected in the consolidated statements of income relates to technical services, which include routine product testing, analytical methods development and sales support service.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Compliance with applicable country, state and local regulations regarding the discharge of materials into the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, resulted in capital expenditures by the Company of approximately \$7.0 million during 2014. These expenditures represented approximately seven percent of the Company's total 2014 capital expenditures. Capitalized environmental expenditures are depreciated and charged on a straight-line basis to pretax earnings over their estimated useful lives, which are typically 10 years. Recurring costs associated with the operation and maintenance of facilities for waste treatment and disposal and managing environmental compliance in ongoing operations at our manufacturing locations were approximately \$21.2 million in 2014. Compliance with such regulations is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's earnings and competitive position in the foreseeable future.

EMPLOYMENT

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company employed 2,024 and 2,015 persons, respectively. The Company has collective bargaining agreements with employees at some of its manufacturing locations. While the Company has experienced occasional work stoppages as a result of the collective bargaining process and may experience some work stoppages in the future, management believes that it will be able to negotiate all labor agreements on satisfactory terms. Past work stoppages have not had a significant impact on the Company's operating results. Overall, the Company believes it has good relationships with its employees. In 2013, the Company negotiated a new four-year contract at its largest manufacturing site.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND REPORTING SEGMENTS

See Note 17, Segment Reporting, of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Item 8 of this Form 10-K).

WEBSITE

The Company's website address is www.stepan.com. The Company makes available free of charge on or through its website its code of conduct, annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission. The website also includes the Company's corporate governance guidelines and the charters for the audit, nominating and corporate governance and compensation and development committees of the Board of Directors.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The Company's executive officers are elected annually by the Board of Directors at the first meeting following the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to serve through the next annual meeting of the Board and until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified.

The executive officers of the Company, their ages and certain other information as of February 27, 2015, are as follows:

Name	Age	Title	Year First Elected Officer
F. Quinn Stepan	77	Chairman	1967
F. Quinn Stepan, Jr.	54	President and Chief Executive Officer	1997
Frank Pacholec		Vice President, Research and Development and Corporate Sustainability Officer	2003
Gregory Servatius	55	Vice President, Human Resources	2006
Scott C. Mason	56	Vice President, Supply Chain	2010
Scott D. Beamer	43	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2013
Arthur W. Mergner	51	Vice President and General Manager – Polymers	2014
Scott R. Behrens	45	Vice President and General Manager – Surfactants	2014

F. Quinn Stepan is an executive officer of the Company and Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors. He served the Company as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from October 1984 through December 2005. He served as President from 1973 until February 1999.

F. Quinn Stepan, Jr., has served the Company as President and Chief Executive Officer since January 2006. He served the Company as President and Chief Operating Officer from 1999 through 2005. From January 1997 until February 1999 he served as Vice President and General Manager – Surfactants. From May 1996 until January 1997 he served as Vice President – Global Laundry and Cleaning Products. From May 1992 until May 1996 he served as Director – Business Management.

Frank Pacholec has served the Company as Vice President, Research and Development since April 2003. In May 2010 he was also appointed as the Company's Corporate Sustainability Officer.

Gregory Servatius has served the Company as Vice President, Human Resources since February 2006. From April 2003 until January 2006, he served as Vice President, Surfactant Sales. From October 2001 until April 2003, he served as Vice President Functional Products. From 1998 to 2001, he served as the Managing Director of Stepan's European operation.

Scott C. Mason has served the Company as Vice President, Supply Chain since March 2010. From January 2006 until December 2009, he served as Senior Vice President Global Supply Chain and President, Alternative Channels of Nalco Company.

Scott D. Beamer has served the Company as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since August 2013. From January 2012 until July 2013, he served as Assistant Corporate Controller at PPG Industries, Inc. From June 2008 until December 2011 he served as Chief Financial Officer and Director of Finance – PPG Europe at PPG Industries, Inc.

Arthur W. Mergner has served the Company as Vice President and General Manager - Polymers since April 2014. From June 2013 until April 2014, he served as Vice President - North America Polymers. From July 2008 through June 2013 he served as Vice President, Procurement.

Scott R. Behrens has served the Company as Vice President and General Manager - Surfactants since September 2014. From January 2010 to September 2014 he served as Vice President – Business Management. From November 2008 to January 2010 he served as Vice President – Functional Products.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following discussion identifies the most significant factors that may materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. These and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, may cause future results of operations to differ materially from those currently expected or desired. The following information should be read in conjunction with Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this Form 10-K.

Disruptions in production at our manufacturing facilities, both planned and unplanned, may have a material impact on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Manufacturing facilities in the Company's industry are subject to planned and unplanned production shutdowns, turnarounds and outages. Unplanned production disruptions may occur for external reasons including natural disasters, weather, disease, strikes, transportation interruption, government regulation, political unrest or terrorism, or internal reasons, such as fire, unplanned maintenance or other manufacturing problems. Alternative facilities with sufficient capacity may not be available, may cost substantially more or may take a significant time to increase production or qualify with Company customers, each of which could negatively impact the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Long-term production disruptions may cause Company customers to seek alternative supply, which could further adversely affect Company profitability.

Some of the Company's products cannot currently be made, or made in the volume required, at more than one of the Company's locations. For some of these products, the Company has access to external market suppliers, but the Company cannot guarantee that these products will be available to it in amounts sufficient to meet its requirements or at a cost that is competitive with the Company's cost of manufacturing these products.

While the Company maintains insurance coverage, some of these manufacturing issues may not be insurable, and when they are insurable, there can be no assurance that the insurance coverage would be sufficient to cover any or all losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these events or that insurance carriers would not deny coverage for these losses even if they are insured. There is also a risk, beyond the reasonable control of the Company, that an insurance carrier may not have the financial resources to cover an insurable loss. As a result, the occurrence of any of these events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company faces significant global competition in each of its operating segments. If the Company cannot successfully compete in the marketplace, its profitability, business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

The Company faces significant competition from numerous global companies as well as national, regional and local companies in the markets it serves. In addition, some of the Company's customers have internal manufacturing capabilities that allow them to achieve make-versus-buy economics, which may result at times in the Company gaining or losing business with these customers in volumes that could adversely affect its profitability.

To achieve expected profitability levels, the Company must, among other things, maintain the service levels, product quality and performance and competitive pricing necessary to retain existing customers and attract new customers. The Company's inability to do so could place it at a competitive disadvantage relative to its competitors, and if the Company cannot successfully compete in the marketplace, its business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

The volatility of raw material, natural gas and electricity costs as well as any disruption in their supply may materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The costs of raw materials, natural gas and electricity represent a substantial portion of the Company's operating costs. The principal raw materials used in the Company's products are petroleum-based or plant-based. Natural gas is used in the Company's manufacturing sites primarily to generate steam for its manufacturing processes. The prices of many of these raw materials have recently been very volatile. These fluctuations in prices may be affected by supply and demand factors, such as general economic conditions, manufacturers' ability to meet demand, restrictions on the transport of raw material (some of which may be viewed as hazardous), currency exchange rates, political instability and terrorist attacks, all of which are beyond the Company's control. The Company may not be able to pass increased raw material and energy costs on to customers through increases in product prices as a result of arrangements the Company has with certain customers and competitive pressures in the market. If the Company is unable to minimize the effects of increased raw material and energy costs or pass such increased costs on to customers, its business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

The Company relies heavily on third party transportation to deliver raw materials to Company manufacturing facilities and ship products to Company customers. Disruptions in transportation or significant changes in transportation costs could affect the Company's operating results.

The Company relies heavily on railroads, barges and other over-the-road shipping methods to transport raw materials to its manufacturing facilities and to ship finished product to customers. Transport operations are exposed to various risks, such as extreme weather conditions, work stoppages and operating hazards, as well as interstate transportation regulations. If the Company is unable to ship finished product or unable to obtain raw materials due to transportation problems, or if there are significant changes in the cost of these services, the Company may not be able to arrange efficient alternatives and timely means to obtain raw materials or ship product, which could result in an adverse effect on Company revenues, costs and operating results.

Customer product reformulations or new technologies can reduce the demand for the Company's products.

The Company's products are used in a broad range of customer product applications. Customer product reformulations or development and use of new technologies may lead to reduced consumption of Company-produced products or make some Company products unnecessary. It is imperative that the Company develops new products to replace the sales of products that mature and decline in use. The Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected if the Company is unable to manage successfully the maturation of existing products and the introduction of new products.

If the Company is unable to keep and protect its intellectual property rights, the Company's ability to compete may be negatively impacted.

The Company relies on intellectual property rights for the manufacture, distribution and sale of its products in all three of its reportable segments. Although most of the Company's intellectual property rights are registered in the United States and in the foreign countries in which it operates, the Company may not be able to assert these rights successfully in the future or guarantee that they will not be invalidated, circumvented or challenged. Other parties may infringe on the Company's intellectual property rights, which may dilute the value of such rights. Infringement of the Company's intellectual property rights could also result in diversion of management's time and the Company's resources to protect these rights through litigation or otherwise. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect the Company's intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Any loss of protection of these intellectual property rights could adversely affect the future financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company.

The Company is subject to risks related to its operations outside the U.S.

The Company has substantial operations outside the U.S. In the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company's sales outside of the U.S. constituted approximately 41 percent of the Company's net sales. In addition to the risks described in this Annual Report on Form 10 K that are common to both the Company's U.S. and non-U.S. operations, the Company faces, and will continue to face, risks related to the Company's foreign operations such as:

- compliance with U.S. laws affecting operations outside of the U.S., such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;
- foreign currency fluctuations;
- unstable political, economic, financial and market conditions;
- import and export license requirements;
- trade restrictions;
- increases in tariffs and taxes;
- high levels of inflation;
- restrictions on repatriating foreign profits back to the U.S.;
- greater difficulty collecting accounts receivable and longer payment cycles;
- less favorable intellectual property laws;
- changes in foreign laws and regulations; and

·changes in labor conditions and difficulties in staffing and managing international operations.

The actual occurrence of any or all of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows in the future.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could affect Company financial results.

The Company is also exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company's results of operations are reported in U.S. dollars. However, outside the U.S., the Company's sales and costs are denominated in a variety of currencies including the European euro, British pound, Canadian dollar, Mexican peso, Colombian peso, Philippine peso, Brazilian real, Polish zloty, Singapore dollar and Chinese RMB. Fluctuations in exchange rates may materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In all jurisdictions in which the Company operates, the Company is also subject to laws and regulations that govern foreign investment, foreign trade and currency exchange transactions. These laws and regulations may limit the Company's ability to repatriate cash as dividends or otherwise to the U.S. and may limit the Company's ability to convert foreign currency cash flows into U.S. dollars. A weakening of the currencies in which the Company generates sales relative to the foreign currencies in which the Company's costs are denominated may lower the Company's operating profits and cash flows.

The Company is subject to a variety of environmental, health and safety and product registration laws that expose it to potential financial liability and increased operating costs.

The Company's operations are regulated under a number of federal, state, local and foreign environmental, health and safety laws and regulations that govern, among other things, the discharge of hazardous materials into the air, soil and water as well as the use, handling, storage and disposal of these materials. These laws and regulations include, but are not limited to, the U.S. Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as well as analogous state, local and foreign laws, and the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical Substances Act (REACH). Compliance with these environmental laws and regulations is a major consideration for the Company because the Company uses hazardous materials in some of the Company's manufacturing processes. In addition, compliance with environmental laws could restrict the Company's ability to expand its facilities or require the Company to acquire additional costly pollution control equipment, incur other significant expenses or modify its manufacturing processes. The Company has incurred and will continue to incur capital expenditures and operating costs in complying with these laws and regulations. In addition, because the Company generates hazardous wastes during some of its manufacturing processes, the Company, along with any other entity that disposes or arranges for the disposal of the Company's wastes, may be subject to financial exposure for costs associated with any investigation and remediation of sites at which the Company has disposed or arranged for the disposal of hazardous wastes if those sites become contaminated, even if the Company fully complied with applicable environmental laws at the time of disposal. In the event that new contamination is discovered, the Company may become subject to additional requirements with respect to existing contamination or the Company's clean-up obligations.

The transportation of certain raw materials is highly regulated and is subject to increased regulation or restrictions, which may restrict or prohibit transport of these raw materials, resulting in these raw materials not be available to the Company and restricting or substantially limiting the Company's manufacturing operations.

The Company is also subject to numerous federal, state, local and foreign laws that regulate the manufacture, storage, distribution and labeling of many of the Company's products, including some of the Company's disinfecting, sanitizing and antimicrobial products. Some of these laws require the Company to have operating permits for the Company's production facilities, warehouse facilities and operations. Various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations also require the Company to register the Company's products and to comply with specified requirements with respect to those products. If the Company fails to comply with any of these laws and regulations, it may be liable for damages and the costs of remedial actions in excess of the Company's recorded liabilities, and may also be subject to fines, injunctions or criminal sanctions or to revocation, non-renewal or modification of the Company's operating permits and revocation of the Company's product registrations. Any such revocation, modification or non-renewal may require the Company to cease or limit the manufacture and sale of its products at one or more of the Company's facilities, which may limit or prevent the Company's ability to meet product demand or build new facilities and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Any such revocation, non-renewal or modification may also result in an event of default under the indenture for the Company's notes or under the Company's credit facilities, which, if not cured or waived, may result in the acceleration of all the Company's indebtedness.

In addition to the costs of complying with environmental, health and safety requirements, the Company has incurred and may incur in the future costs defending against environmental litigation brought by government agencies and private parties. The Company may be a defendant in lawsuits brought by parties in the future alleging environmental damage, personal injury or property damage. A significant judgment against the Company could harm its business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Although the Company has insurance that may cover some of these potential losses, there is always uncertainty as to whether such insurance may be available to the Company based on case-specific factors and the specific provisions of the Company's insurance policies.

The potential cost to the Company relating to environmental, health and safety and product registration matters, including the cost of complying with the foregoing legislation and remediating contamination, is uncertain due to factors such as the unknown magnitude and type of possible contamination and clean-up costs, the complexity and evolving nature of laws and regulations relating to the environment, health and safety and product registration, including those outside of the U.S., and the timing, variable costs and effectiveness of clean-up and compliance methods. Environmental and product registration laws may also become more stringent over time, imposing greater compliance costs and increasing risks and penalties associated with any violation, as well as restricting or prohibiting the sale of existing or new products, which may also negatively impact the Company's operating results. Without limiting the foregoing, these laws or regulations may restrict or prohibit the use of non-renewable or carbon-based substances, or impose fees or penalties for the use of these substances. Accordingly, the Company may become subject to additional liabilities and increased operating costs in the future under these laws and regulations. The impact of any such changes, which are unknown at this time, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Other laws and regulations that apply to the Company may be changed to impose additional requirements beyond those that apply under current laws and regulations, and/or impose additional costs or have negative financial effects on the Company. Such changes, which are unknown at this time and beyond the Company's reasonable control, could have a material impact on the Company.

The Company's inability to estimate and maintain appropriate levels of recorded liabilities for existing and future contingencies may materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The liabilities recorded by the Company for pending and threatened legal proceedings are estimates based on various assumptions. An adverse ruling or external forces, such as changes in the rate of inflation, the regulatory environment and other factors that could prove such assumptions to be no longer appropriate, may affect the accuracy of these estimates. Given the uncertainties inherent in such estimates, the Company's actual liabilities could differ significantly from the estimated amounts the Company records in its financial statements with respect to existing and future contingencies. If the Company's actual liability is higher than estimated or any new legal proceeding is initiated, it could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company has a significant amount of indebtedness and may incur additional indebtedness, or need to refinance existing indebtedness, in the future, which may adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company has a significant amount of indebtedness and may incur additional indebtedness in the future. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had \$273.9 million of debt on its balance sheet. U.S. debt included \$232.1 million in unsecured promissory notes with maturities extending from 2015 until 2025 and \$20.0 million in unsecured bank debt under its \$125.0 million revolving credit facility.

The Company's foreign subsidiaries also maintain bank term loans and short-term bank lines of credit in their respective countries to meet working capital requirements as well as to fund capital expenditure programs and acquisitions. As of December 31, 2014, the Company's foreign subsidiaries' aggregate outstanding debt totaled \$21.8 million.

The Company's current indebtedness and any additional indebtedness incurred in the future may materially and adversely affect its business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. For example, it could:

- require the Company to dedicate a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to pay principal and interest on the Company's debt, which would reduce funds available to fund future working capital, capital expenditures and other general operating requirements;
- limit the Company's ability to borrow funds that may be needed to operate and expand its business;
- limit the Company's flexibility in planning for or reacting to changes in the Company's business and the industries in which the Company operates;
- increase the Company's vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions or a downturn in the Company's business; and
- place the Company at a competitive disadvantage compared to its competitors that have less debt.

The Company's loan agreements contain provisions, which, among others, require maintenance of certain financial ratios and place limitations on additional debt, investments and payment of dividends. Failure to comply with these loan agreements would require debt restructuring that could be materially adverse to the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Additionally, any future disruptions in the credit and financial markets may reduce the availability of debt financing or refinancing and increase the costs associated with such financing. If the Company is unable to secure financing on satisfactory terms, or at all, its business financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

Downturns in certain industries and general economic downturns may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Economic downturns may adversely affect users of some end products that are manufactured using the Company's products and the industries in which such end products are used. These users may reduce their volume of purchases of such end products during economic downturns, which would reduce demand for the Company's products.

Additionally, uncertain conditions in the credit markets pose a risk to the overall economy that may impact consumer and customer demand of some of the Company's products, as well as the Company's ability to manage normal commercial relationships with its customers, suppliers and creditors. Some of the Company's customers may not be able to meet the terms of sale and suppliers may not be able to fully perform their contractual obligations due to tighter credit markets or a general slowdown in economic activity.

In the event that economic conditions worsen or result in a prolonged downturn or recession, the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

Cost overruns, delays and miscalculations in capacity needs with respect to the Company's expansion or other capital projects could adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

From time to time, the Company initiates expansion and other significant capital projects. For example, the Company is currently in the process of constructing a new manufacturing plant in Nanjing Chemical Industrial Park in China to replace the Company's original China facility from which the Company was required to vacate. The new plant is forecasted to be operational in the first half of 2016. Projects of this type are subject to risks of delay or cost overruns inherent in any large construction project resulting from numerous factors, including the following: shortages of equipment, materials or skilled labor; work stoppages; unscheduled delays in the delivery of ordered materials and equipment; unanticipated cost increases; difficulties in obtaining necessary permits or in meeting permit conditions; difficulties in meeting regulatory requirements or obtaining regulatory approvals; availability of suppliers to certify equipment for existing and enhanced regulations; design and engineering problems; and failure or delay of third party service providers, civil unrest and labor disputes. Significant cost overruns or delays in completing a project could have a material adverse effect on the Company's return on investment, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, if the Company miscalculates its anticipated capacity needs, this too could negatively impact its operations, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company relies extensively on information technology (IT) systems to operate most aspects of its business. Interruption of, damage to or compromise of Company IT systems could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company relies on IT systems for most areas of operations, including production, supply chain, research and development, finance, human resource, regulatory and various other functions. The Company's ability to effectively manage its business depends on the security, reliability and adequacy of these systems. IT system failures due to network disruptions or security breaches (e.g., cyber attacks) could impact production activities, impede shipment of products, cause delays or cancellations of customer orders, hamper the processing of transactions or reporting of financial results or make sensitive, private or proprietary information public. While the Company has a comprehensive program for continuously reviewing, maintaining, testing and upgrading its IT systems and security, there can be no assurance that such efforts will prevent breakdowns or breaches in Company systems that could adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Various liability claims could materially and adversely affect the Company's financial position, operating results and cash flows.

The Company may be required to pay for losses or injuries purportedly caused by its products. The Company faces an inherent exposure to various types of claims including general liability, product liability, product recall, toxic tort and environmental ("claims"), among others, if its

products, or the end products that are manufactured with the Company's products, result in property damage, injury or death. In addition, because the Company conducts business in multiple jurisdictions, the Company also faces an inherent exposure to other general claims based on its operations in those jurisdictions and the laws of those jurisdictions, including but not limited to claims arising from its relationship with employees, distributors, agents and customers, and other parties with whom it has a business relationship, directly or indirectly. Many of these claims may be made against the Company even if there is no evidence of a loss from that claim, and these claims may be either made by individual entities, or potentially a group of plaintiffs in a class action. Defending these claims could result in significant legal expenses relating to defense costs and/or damage awards and diversion of management's time and the Company's resources. Any claim brought against the Company, net of potential insurance recoveries, could materially and adversely affect the Company's business financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company's forecasts and other forward-looking statements are based on a variety of assumptions and estimates that are subject to significant uncertainties. The Company's performance may not be consistent with these forecasts or forward-looking statements.

From time to time in press releases and other documents filed with the SEC, the Company publishes forecasts or other forward-looking statements regarding its future results, including estimated revenues, net earnings and other operating and financial metrics.

Any forecast or forward-looking statement related to the Company's future performance reflects various assumptions and estimates, which are subject to significant uncertainties, and the achievement of any forecast or forward-looking statement depends on numerous risks and other factors, including those described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, many of which are beyond the Company's control. If these assumptions and estimates prove to be incorrect, or any of the risks or other factors occur, then the Company's performance may not be consistent with these forecasts or forward-looking statements.

You are cautioned not to rely solely on such forward-looking statements, but instead are encouraged to utilize the entire mix of publicly available historical and forward-looking information, as well as other available information affecting the Company, the Company's services and the Company's industry, when evaluating the Company's forecasts and other forward-looking statements relating to the Company's operations and financial performance.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

The following are the Company's principal plants and other important physical properties. Unless otherwise noted, the listed properties are owned by the Company. Management believes that the facilities are suitable and adequate for the Company's current operations.

Name of Facility	Location	Site Size	Segment
1. Millsdale	Millsdale (Joliet), Illinois	492 acres	Surfactants/Polymers
2. Fieldsboro	Fieldsboro, New Jersey	45 acres	Surfactants
3. Anaheim	Anaheim, California	8 acres	Surfactants
4. Winder	Winder, Georgia	202 acres	Surfactants
5. Maywood	Maywood, New Jersey	19 acres	Surfactants / Specialty Products
6. Columbus	Columbus, Georgia	29.8 acres	Polymers
7. Stepan France	Voreppe, France	20 acres	Surfactants
8. Stepan Mexico	Matamoros, Mexico	13 acres	Surfactants
9. Stepan Germany	Wesseling, Germany	12 acres	Surfactants/Polymers
10. Stepan UK	Stalybridge, United Kingdom	11 acres	Surfactants
11. Stepan Colombia	Manizales, Colombia	5 acres	Surfactants
12. Stepan Canada	Longford Mills, Canada	70 acres (leased)	Surfactants
13. Stepan China	Nanjing, China	4 acres (leased)	Polymers (The Company is no longer manufacturing at this site)
14. Stepan Brazil	Vespasiano, Minas Gerais, Brazil	27 acres	Surfactants
15. Stepan Philippines	Bauan, Batangas, Philippines	9 acres (leased)	Surfactants
16. Stepan Poland	Brzeg Dolny, Poland	4 acres (perpetual use)	Polymers

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17. Stepan Asia	Jurong Island, Singapore	right) 8 acres (leased)	Surfactants
18. Company Headquarters and Central Research Laboratories	Northfield, Illinois	8 acres	N/A
19. Company Corporate Supply Chain, Human Resources, Legal and Finance Functions	Northbrook, Illinois	3.25 acres	N/A

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

There are a variety of legal proceedings pending or threatened against the Company that occur in the normal course of the Company's business, the majority of which relate to environmental matters. Some of these proceedings may result in fines, penalties, judgments or costs being assessed against the Company at some future time. The Company's operations are subject to extensive local, state and federal regulations, including the U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund amendments of 1986 (Superfund). Over the years, the Company has received requests for information relative to or has been named by the government as a potentially responsible party at a number of sites where cleanup costs have been or may be incurred under CERCLA and similar state statutes. In addition, damages are being claimed against the Company in general liability actions for alleged personal injury or property damage in the case of some disposal and plant sites. The Company believes that it has made adequate provisions for the costs it may incur with respect to these sites. For most of these sites, the involvement of the Company is expected to be minimal. The most significant sites are described below:

Maywood, New Jersey Site

The Company's property in Maywood, New Jersey and property formerly owned by the Company adjacent to its current site and other nearby properties (Maywood site) were listed on the National Priorities List in September 1993 pursuant to the provisions of CERCLA because of certain alleged chemical contamination. Pursuant to an Administrative Order on Consent entered into between USEPA and the Company for property formerly owned by the Company, and the issuance of an order by USEPA to the Company for property currently owned by the Company, the Company has completed various Remedial Investigation Feasibility Studies (RI/FS), and has recorded a liability based on its best estimate of the remediation costs.

On September 24, 2014, USEPA issued its Record of Decision ("ROD") for chemically-contaminated soil. In addition, USEPA issued a Notice of Potential Liability letter ("Notice") dated September 30, 2014. The Company has responded to the Notice indicating a willingness to meet and discuss these matters with USEPA. Such discussions with USEPA have been held and are continuing. Based on its current review and analysis of the ROD and subsequent discussions with USEPA, the Company has increased its recorded liability for claims associated with soil remediation of chemical contamination by \$7.1 million and believes such increase represents its best estimate of the cost of remediation for the Maywood site. The Company's best estimate of the cost of remediation for the Maywood site could change as it continues to discuss these matters with USEPA and the design of the remedial action progresses. Depending on the ultimate cost of this remediation, the amount for which the Company is liable could differ from the Company's current recorded liability.

In addition, under the terms of a settlement agreement reached on November 12, 2004, the United States Department of Justice and the Company agreed to fulfill the terms of a Cooperative Agreement reached in 1985 under which the United States will take title to and responsibility for radioactive waste removal at the Maywood site, including past and future remediation costs incurred by the United States. As such, the Company recorded no liability related to this settlement agreement.

D'Imperio Property Site

During the mid-1970's, Jerome Lightman and the Lightman Drum Company disposed of hazardous substances at several sites in New Jersey. The Company was named as a potentially responsible party (PRP) in the case *United States v. Lightman* (1:92-cv-4710 D.N.J.), which involved the D'Imperio Property Site located in New Jersey. In 2012, the PRPs approved certain changes to remediation cost estimates which were considered in the Company's determination of its range of estimated possible losses and liability balance. The changes in range of possible losses and liability balance were immaterial.

Remediation work is continuing at this site. Based on current information, the Company believes that its recorded liability for claims associated with the D'Imperio site is adequate. However, actual costs could differ from current estimates.

Wilmington Site

The Company is currently contractually obligated to contribute to the response costs associated with the Company's formerly-owned site at 51 Eames Street, Wilmington, Massachusetts. Remediation at this site is being managed by its current owner to whom the Company sold the property in 1980. Under the agreement, once total site remediation costs exceed certain levels, the Company is obligated to contribute up to five percent of future response costs associated with this site with no limitation on the ultimate amount of contributions. To date, the Company has paid the current owner \$2.3 million for the Company's portion of environmental response costs through the third quarter of 2014 (the current owner of the site bills the Company one calendar quarter in arrears). The Company has recorded a liability for its portion of the estimated remediation costs for the site. Depending on the ultimate cost of the remediation at this site, the amount for which the Company is liable could differ from the current estimates.

The Company and other prior owners also entered into an agreement in April 2004 waiving certain statute of limitations defenses for claims which may be filed by the Town of Wilmington, Massachusetts, in connection with this site. While the Company has denied any liability for any such claims, the Company agreed to this waiver while the parties continue to discuss the resolution of any potential claim which may be filed.

The Company believes that based on current information it has adequate reserves for the claims related to this site. However, depending on the ultimate cost of the remediation at this site, the amount for which the Company is liable could differ from the current estimates.

Other Matters

The Company has been named as a de minimis PRP at other sites, and as such the Company believes that a resolution of its liability will not have a material impact on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

PART II

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

(a) The Company's common stock is listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange. See table below for New York Stock Exchange quarterly market price information.

Quarterly Stock Data				
Stock Price Range				
Quarter	2014		2013	
	High	Low	High	Low
First	\$65.14	\$59.49	\$64.99	\$55.43
Second	\$66.47	\$51.17	\$63.27	\$52.34
Third	\$53.91	\$44.38	\$59.98	\$55.51
Fourth	\$46.85	\$36.34	\$67.20	\$56.06
Year	\$66.47	\$36.34	\$67.20	\$52.34

On February 19, 2013, the Board of Directors of Stepan Company authorized the Company to repurchase up to 1,000,000 shares of its outstanding common stock. This repurchase authorization replaced the previous authorization of February 11, 2009, and the remaining unutilized 2009 repurchase authorization of 170,542 shares was cancelled. During 2014, 154,633 shares of Company common stock were purchased in the open market and 2,179 shares of common stock were received to settle employees' minimum statutory withholding taxes related to performance stock awards and deferred compensation distribution. The purchased and received shares were recorded as treasury stock in the Company's balance sheet. At December 31, 2014, 803,679 shares remained available for repurchase under the February 19, 2013, authorization. The timing and amount of the repurchases are determined by the Company's management based on its evaluation of market conditions and share price. Shares will be repurchased with cash in open market or private transactions in accordance with applicable securities and stock exchange rules.

(b) On January 31, 2015, there were 1,611 holders of record of common stock of the Company.

(c) Below is a summary by month of share purchases by the Company during the fourth quarter of 2014:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October	29,966	\$ 44.56	—	—
November	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—

(d) See table below for quarterly dividend information.

Dividends Declared Per Common Share

Quarter	2014	2013
First	\$0.17	\$0.16
Second	\$0.17	\$0.16
Third	\$0.17	\$0.16
Fourth	\$0.18	\$0.17
Year	\$0.69	\$0.65

The Company has material debt agreements that restrict the payment of dividends. See the Liquidity and Financial Condition section of Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis, for a description of the restrictions. See also Note 6, Debt, of the consolidated financial statements (Item 8 of this Form 10-K) for the amount of retained earnings available for dividend distribution at December 31, 2014.

(e) Stock Performance Graph

The following stock performance graph compares the yearly change since December 31, 2009, in cumulative return on the common stock of the Company on a dividend reinvested basis to the Dow Jones Chemical Industry Index and the Russell 2000 Index. The Dow Jones Chemical Industry Index is a market-capitalization weighted grouping of 35 chemical companies, including major manufacturers of both basic and specialty products. The Company is not included in the Dow Jones Chemical Industry Index. The Russell 2000 Index is a market-capitalization weighted grouping of 2,000 small to medium sized companies in a broad range of industries. The Company has been included in the Russell 2000 Index since 1992. The graph assumes \$100 was invested on December 31, 2009, and shows the cumulative total return as of each December 31 thereafter.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

(In thousands, except per share data)

For the Year	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Net Sales	\$1,927,213	\$1,880,786	\$1,803,737	\$1,843,092	\$1,431,122
Operating Income	90,694	109,153	128,716	118,456	107,897
Percent of Net Sales	4.7 %	5.8 %	7.1 %	6.4 %	7.5 %
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	75,535	95,630	115,722	104,894	101,479
Percent of Net Sales	3.9 %	5.1 %	6.4 %	5.7 %	7.1 %
Provision for Income Taxes	18,454	23,293	36,035	32,292	35,888
Net Income Attributable to Stepan Company	57,101	72,828	79,396	71,976	65,427
Per Diluted Share ^(a)	2.49	3.18	3.49	3.21	2.95
Percent of Net Sales	3.0 %	3.9 %	4.4 %	3.9 %	4.6 %

Percent to Total Stepan Company

Stockholders' Equity ^(b)	10.5 %	14.1 %	18.0 %	19.2 %	20.5 %
Cash Dividends Paid	15,387	14,474	12,757	11,513	10,570
Per Common Share ^(a)	0.6900	0.6500	0.5800	0.5300	0.4900
Depreciation and Amortization	63,804	56,400	51,294	47,099	40,351
Capital Expenditures	101,819	92,865	83,159	83,166	73,748
Weighted-average Common Shares Outstanding (Diluted) ^(a)	22,917	22,924	22,730	22,440	22,180

As of Year End

Working Capital	\$326,043	\$339,557	\$275,911	\$246,516	\$222,199
Current Ratio	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	524,195	494,042	422,022	383,983	353,585
Total Assets	1,162,014	1,167,202	985,478	901,118	811,431
Long-term Debt Obligations, Less Current Maturities	246,897	235,246	149,564	164,967	159,963
Total Stepan Company Stockholders' Equity	535,546	552,286	478,985	401,211	349,491

^(a)Comparative historical data reflects the two-for-one common stock split that was effective December 14, 2012.^(b)Based on average equity.

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

The matters discussed in the following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) include forward-looking statements that are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Such forward-looking statements are intended to be identified in this document by the words, "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "objective," "outlook," "plan," "project," "possible," "potential," "should" and expressions. Actual results may vary materially.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and the Company does not undertake any obligation to update them to reflect changes that occur after that date. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include the items described in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

The Company produces and sells intermediate chemicals that are used in a wide variety of applications worldwide. The overall business comprises three reportable segments:

Surfactants – Surfactants, which accounted for 67 percent of consolidated net sales in 2014, are principal ingredients in consumer and industrial cleaning products such as detergents for washing clothes, dishes, carpets, floors and walls, as well as shampoos and body washes. Other applications include fabric softeners, germicidal quaternary compounds, lubricating ingredients, emulsifiers for spreading agricultural products and industrial applications such as latex systems, plastics and composites. Surfactants are manufactured at six North American sites (five in the U.S. and one in Canada), three European sites (United Kingdom, France and Germany), three Latin American sites (Mexico, Brazil and Colombia) and two Asian sites (Philippines and Singapore). The Company also holds a 50 percent ownership interest in a joint venture, TIORCO, LLC (TIORCO), that markets chemical solutions for increasing the production of crude oil and natural gas from existing fields (enhanced oil recovery or EOR). The joint venture is accounted for under the equity method, and its financial results are excluded from the Surfactants segment operating results. Sales and related profits of the Company's surfactants to enhanced oil recovery customers are included in Surfactants segment results.

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Polymers – Polymers, which accounted for 29 percent of consolidated net sales in 2014, include polyurethane polyols, polyester resins and phthalic anhydride. Polyurethane polyols are used in the manufacture of rigid foam for thermal insulation in the construction industry and are also a base raw material for coatings, adhesives, sealants and elastomers (collectively, CASE products) and flexible foams. Polyester resins, which include liquid and powdered resins, are used in CASE and polyurethane systems house applications. Phthalic anhydride is used in unsaturated polyester resins, alkyd resins and plasticizers for applications in construction materials and components of automotive, boating and other consumer products. In addition, the Company uses phthalic anhydride internally in the production of polyols. In the U.S., polyurethane polyols and phthalic anhydride are manufactured at the Company's Millsdale, Illinois, site and polyester resins are manufactured at the Company's Columbus, Georgia, site. In Europe, polyols are manufactured at the Company's subsidiaries in Germany and Poland. In Asia, polyols are currently toll produced for the Company's 80-percent owned joint venture in Nanjing, China. The Company is currently building a new plant in Nanjing, China, that is expected to be operational in the first half of 2016.

Specialty Products – Specialty Products, which accounted for 4 percent of consolidated net sales in 2014, include flavors, emulsifiers and solubilizers used in food, flavoring, nutritional supplement and pharmaceutical applications. Specialty Products are primarily manufactured at the Company's Maywood, New Jersey, site and, in some instances, at outside contractors.

Acquisition Agreement

On July 15, 2014, the Company announced that it reached an agreement with Procter & Gamble do Brasil S.A. to acquire (through the Company's Brazilian subsidiary) a sulfonation production facility in Bahia, Brazil, subject to customary closing conditions. The facility is located in northeastern Brazil and has 30,000 metric tons of surfactants capacity. The acquisition is expected to expand the Company's capabilities in Brazil, which is the world's fifth most populous country and has a growing middle class. As the country's usage of laundry products transitions from soap bars to powders to liquids, surfactant use expands. Surfactants used in functional applications, including the large Brazilian agricultural industry, are also increasing. Brazil is a strategic priority for the Company. The acquired facility will become a part of the Company's Surfactants segment. This acquisition is synergistic with the Company's existing Vespasiano, Brazil, plant, and provides an opportunity to serve growing northeastern Brazil. The transaction is projected to close in the first or second quarter of 2015.

Deferred Compensation Plans

The accounting for the Company's deferred compensation plans can cause period-to-period fluctuations in Company expenses and profits. Compensation expense results when the values of Company common stock and mutual fund investment assets held for the plans increase, and compensation income results when the values of Company common stock and mutual fund investment assets decline. The pretax effect of all deferred compensation-related activities (including realized and unrealized gains and losses on the mutual fund assets held to fund the deferred compensation obligations) and the income statement line items in which the effects of the activities were recorded are presented in the following table:

(In millions)	Income (Expense) For the Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	Change
Deferred Compensation (Administrative expense)	\$ 11.9	(\$9.5)	\$ 21.4 (1)
Investment Income (Other, net)	1.2	1.0	0.2
Realized/Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments (Other, net)	0.3	2.5	(2.2)
Pretax Income Effect	\$ 13.4	(\$6.0)	\$ 19.4

(In millions)	Income (Expense) For the Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2012	Change
Deferred Compensation (Administrative expense)	(\$9.5)	(\$10.2)	\$ 0.7 (1)
Investment Income (Other, net)	1.0	0.1	0.9
Realized/Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments (Other, net)	2.5	1.3	1.2
Pretax Income Effect	(\$6.0)	(\$8.8)	\$ 2.8

(1) See the applicable Corporate Expenses section of this MD&A for details regarding the period-to-period changes in deferred compensation.

Effects of Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's foreign subsidiaries transact business and report financial results in their respective local currencies. As a result, foreign subsidiary income statements are translated into U.S. dollars at average foreign exchange rates appropriate for the reporting period. Because foreign exchange rates fluctuate against the U.S. dollar over time, foreign currency translation affects year-to-year comparisons of financial statement items (i.e., because foreign exchange rates fluctuate, similar year-to-year local currency results for a foreign subsidiary may translate into different U.S. dollar results). The following tables present the effects that foreign currency translation had on the year-over-year changes in consolidated net sales and various income line items for 2014 compared to 2013 and 2013 compared to 2012:

(In millions)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Increase (Decrease) Due to Foreign Currency Translation
	December 31 2014	2013		
Net Sales	\$1,927.2	\$1,880.8	\$ 46.4	\$ (10.8)
Gross Profit	249.6	281.7	(32.1)	(1.9)
Operating Income	90.7	109.2	(18.5)	(1.2)
Pretax Income	75.5	95.6	(20.1)	(1.2)

(In millions)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Increase Due to Foreign Currency Translation
	December 31 2013	2012		
Net Sales	\$1,880.8	\$1,803.7	\$ 77.1	\$ 2.3
Gross Profit	281.7	291.6	(9.9)	—
Operating Income	109.2	128.7	(19.5)	—
Pretax Income	95.6	115.7	(20.1)	0.2

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

2014 Compared with 2013

Summary

Net income attributable to the Company for 2014 declined 22 percent year over year to \$57.1 million, or \$2.49 per diluted share, compared to \$72.8 million, or \$3.18 per diluted share, for 2013. Below is a summary discussion of the major factors leading to the year-over-year changes in net sales, profits and expenses. A detailed discussion of segment operating performance for 2014 follows the summary.

Consolidated net sales for 2014 increased \$46.4 million, or two percent, over consolidated net sales for 2013. Higher average selling prices favorably affected the year-over-year net sales change by \$131.2 million. A four percent decline in sales volume and the effects of foreign currency translation unfavorably affected the net sales change by \$74.0 million and \$10.8 million, respectively. The increase in average selling prices was attributable to higher raw material

costs, primarily for Surfactants. The sales volume decline was mainly driven by the Surfactants segment, which reported an eight percent year-over-year volume decrease. Most of

the sales volume decline was attributable to North American operations. Sales volume for the Polymers segment increased 13 percent due to solid organic growth in North America and Europe and growth from the North American polyester resins business acquired from Bayer MaterialScience LLC (BMS) in June 2013. Sales volume for Specialty Products declined four percent.

Operating income for 2014 declined \$18.5 million, or 17 percent, from operating income for 2013. Gross profit decreased \$32.1 million, or 11 percent, largely due to lower profits for Surfactants caused by reduced sales volumes and higher expenses for North American operations. Polymers gross profit improved nine percent between years due to sales volume growth that more than offset the effect of a \$3.7 million business interruption insurance recovery that benefited the prior year. Specialty Products reported a five percent year-over-year gross profit decline.

Operating expenses, including business restructuring and asset impairment charges, declined \$13.7 million, or eight percent, year over year. Lower deferred compensation and incentive-based compensation expenses were the major contributors to the decrease. The following summarizes the year-over-year changes in the individual income statement line items that comprise the Company's operating expenses:

- Selling expenses increased \$1.5 million, or three percent, year over year. The increase was primarily attributable to \$3.2 million in additional bad debt expense, most of which related to a \$2.4 million bad debt charge necessitated when a major Polymer customer filed for bankruptcy protection in September 2014. The remainder of the bad debt expense increase reflected changes in allowances for certain high risk customers. A decline in incentive-based compensation, due to lower Company earnings, partially offset the effect of higher bad debt expense.
- Administrative expenses declined \$16.8 million, or 24 percent, year over year primarily due to a \$21.4 million reduction in deferred compensation expense and to a decline in incentive-based compensation partially offset by \$7.2 million of higher corporate legal and environmental expenses. A decrease in the value of Company stock for 2014 compared to an increase in the value of Company common stock 2013 led to the year-over-year decline in deferred compensation expense (see the 'Overview' and 'Corporate Expenses' sections of this MD&A for further details). The decline in incentive-based compensation reflected lower 2014 Company earnings.
A \$7.1 million charge to increase the best estimate of the remediation liability for the Company's Maywood, New Jersey, site accounted for the higher corporate legal and environmental expenses. The issuance of the final record of decision for the site in September 2014 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as well as other subsequent communications with the USEPA led to the increase in the best estimate of the remediation liability.
- R&D expenses declined \$1.4 million, or three percent, year over year. Lower incentive-based compensation, partially offset by higher salary expense accounted for most of the decline.

· Business Restructuring and Asset Impairments – Expenses for business restructuring and asset impairments were \$4.0 million in 2014 compared to \$1.0 million in 2013. The following are brief descriptions of the restructuring and impairment activities for each year. See Note 21, Business Restructuring and Asset Impairments, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details.

2014

In the fourth quarter of 2014, a restructuring plan was approved that affects certain Company functions, principally the R&D function and to a lesser extent product safety and compliance and plant-site accounting functions. The objective of the plan is to better align staffing resources with the needs of the Company's diversification and growth initiatives. In connection with the plan, the Company recognized a \$1.7 million charge against income for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2014.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, the Company wrote off the net book values of three assets, resulting in a charge against income of \$2.3 million for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2014. All three assets were part of the Company's Surfactants segment, although the write-off charges were excluded from Surfactants segment results.

2013

For the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company recorded a \$1.0 million restructuring charge for estimated severance expense related to an approved plan to reduce future costs and increase operating efficiencies by consolidating a portion of its North American Surfactants manufacturing operations (part of the Surfactants reportable segment). In the third quarter of 2014, the Company shut down certain production areas at its Canadian manufacturing site. The future savings resulting from the restructuring are expected to run approximately \$2.5 million per year.

Net interest expense for 2014 increased \$1.1 million, or 10 percent, over net interest expense for 2013. The increase reflected the recognition of a full year's interest on the \$100.0 million private placement loan the Company executed in June 2013 to finance the BMS North American polyester resins acquisition and other capital expenditures.

The loss from the Company's 50-percent equity joint venture (TIORCO) declined \$0.3 million year over year largely due to higher commission income.

Other, net for 2014 was \$1.3 million of income compared to \$2.2 million of income for 2013. Investment income (including realized and unrealized gains and losses) for the Company's deferred compensation and supplemental defined contribution mutual fund assets declined \$2.2 million between years to \$1.5 million for 2014 from \$3.7 million for 2013. Foreign exchange losses declined \$1.3 million to \$0.2 million for 2014 from \$1.5 million for 2013.

The effective tax rate was 24.4 percent in 2014 compared to 24.4 percent in 2013. Even though the tax rate remained the same year over year, there were significant offsetting items that impacted the rate. The tax rate was driven higher by certain retroactive tax benefits recorded in 2013 that were nonrecurring in 2014. The 2013 benefits included the income exclusion of

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certain biodiesel excise tax credits for the 2010 through 2012 tax periods and the federal research and development tax credit for the 2012 tax period. The 2014 tax rate was also negatively impacted by a lower domestic production activities deduction as a result of lower U.S. taxable income and by higher state taxes as a result of certain tax benefits recorded in 2013 that were nonrecurring in 2014. These items were offset by a greater percentage of consolidated income being generated outside the U.S. in 2014 where the effective tax rates are lower. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for a reconciliation of the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate to the effective tax rate.

Segment Results

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013		
Net Sales				
Surfactants	\$ 1,296,638	\$ 1,317,164	\$ (20,526)	-2
Polymers	550,966	483,361	67,605	+14
Specialty Products	79,609	80,261	(652)	-1
Total Net Sales	\$ 1,927,213	\$ 1,880,786	\$ 46,427	+2

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013		
Operating Income				
Surfactants	\$ 60,778	\$ 100,201	\$ (39,423)	-39
Polymers	60,690	54,536	6,154	+11
Specialty Products	10,487	10,902	(415)	-4
Segment Operating Income	\$ 131,955	\$ 165,639	\$ (33,684)	-20
Business Restructuring	4,009	1,040	2,969	+285
Corporate Expenses	37,252	55,446	(18,194)	-33
Total Operating Income	\$ 90,694	\$ 109,153	\$ (18,459)	-17

Surfactants

Surfactants net sales for 2014 declined \$20.5 million, or two percent, from net sales for 2013. An eight percent decrease in sales volume and the effects of foreign currency translation accounted for \$103.0 million and \$11.1 million, respectively, of the net sales decline. All regions contributed to the drop in sales volume, although most of the decline was attributable to North American operations. An increase in average selling prices favorably affected the net sales change by \$93.6 million. A year-over-year comparison of net sales by region follows:

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013		
North America	\$ 792,244	\$ 802,568	\$ (10,324)	-1

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Europe	287,592	287,394	198	-
Latin America	160,076	160,426	(350)	-
Asia	56,726	66,776	(10,050)	-15
Total Surfactants Segment	\$ 1,296,638	\$ 1,317,164	\$(20,526)	-2

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Net sales for North American operations declined one percent due to a 10 percent drop in sales volume and the unfavorable effects of foreign currency translation, which accounted for \$82.8 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, of the net sales decrease. Lower year-over-year sales of products used in biodiesel, laundry and cleaning, personal care and agricultural chemical applications accounted for the North American sales volume decline. These sales volume decreases were partially offset by sales volume growth for products used in oil field and household, industrial and institutional (HI&I) applications and for surfactants sold through distributors. The Company chose not to manufacture and sell biodiesel products in 2014 because to do so would not have been economically advantageous. The decline in laundry and cleaning sales volume was largely attributable to customers bringing surfactant production in-house to more fully utilize their internal capacity. Sales volumes for laundry and cleaning and personal care products were negatively affected by the severe winter weather earlier in the year that caused production issues at some Company and customer manufacturing facilities. The decline in agricultural chemical sales volume reflected lower customer demand resulting from a shortened spring planting season resulting from prolonged winter weather in parts of the U.S. Average selling prices increased 11 percent, which offset the effects of the sales volume decline and unfavorable foreign currency translation by \$76.8 million. The higher average selling prices were primarily attributable to higher raw material costs.

Net sales for European operations increased less than one percent between years due to a \$5.5 million favorable effect of foreign currency translation offset by lower average selling prices and sales volume. The foreign currency translation effect was primarily the result of a year-over-year stronger British pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar. Average unit selling prices and sales volumes declined one percent each, reducing the year-over-year net sales change by \$3.6 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. The one percent decline in sales volume reflected lower demand for laundry and cleaning and fuel additive products offset by sales volume improvements for HI&I, agricultural chemicals and emulsion polymers and foamers products.

Net sales for Latin American operations declined less than one percent due to the unfavorable effects of foreign currency translation (\$9.9 million unfavorable effect) and a two percent decline in sales volume (\$3.4 million unfavorable effect) offset by the impact of higher average selling prices (\$12.9 million favorable effect). The foreign currency translation effect resulted from the year-over-year weakening of the Brazilian real and the Mexican and Colombian pesos against the U.S. dollar. The sales volume decline was attributable to lower sales out of Brazil, mainly due to decreased demand for laundry and cleaning products and to lower sales of agricultural chemical products resulting from drought conditions in Brazil. Higher raw material costs led to the increase in average selling prices.

Net sales for Asian operations declined 15 percent due to an 18 percent decline in sales volume and to a \$2.4 million unfavorable foreign currency translation effect. Sales volume in 2013 included one-time shipments of low-margin methyl ester and biodiesel products from the Company's Singapore plant to customers in Asia and Europe that did not recur in 2014. Singapore sales volume of products to U.S. operations was up 46 percent, and sales volume for operations in the Philippines increased one percent.

Surfactants operating income for 2014 declined \$39.4 million, or 39 percent, from operating income for 2013. Gross profit decreased \$40.2 million largely due to lower sales volume and higher expenses in North America. Foreign currency translation contributed \$2.1 million to the gross profit decline. Operating expenses decreased \$0.8 million, or one percent. Year-over-year comparisons of gross profit by region and total segment operating expenses and operating income follow:

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	December 2014	December 31, 2013		
Gross Profit				
North America	\$84,118	\$ 128,643	\$ (44,525)	-35
Europe	27,392	24,928	2,464	+10
Latin America	19,741	22,114	(2,373)	-11
Asia	14,269	10,021	4,248	+42
Surfactants Segment Gross Profit	\$145,520	\$ 185,706	\$ (40,186)	-22
Operating Expenses	84,742	85,505	(763)	-1
Operating Income	\$60,778	\$ 100,201	\$ (39,423)	-39

North American gross profit declined 35 percent due to the effects of a 10 percent decline in sales volume and higher expenses. Manufacturing expenses were up \$11.1 million, or eight percent, largely due to increased maintenance and depreciation costs. Prolonged inclement winter weather early in 2014 and a significant planned fourth quarter maintenance shutdown in a major production area at the Millsdale, Illinois, plant led to the increase in maintenance expenses. In addition to higher manufacturing costs, the Company incurred incremental transportation expenses for the transfer of some production from weather-affected locations to other less impacted North American plants. Transportation expenses continued to be higher throughout the balance of the year due to increased general freight rates and a planned infrastructure upgrade project at the Company's Anaheim, California, plant. Further to all of the foregoing, a fourth quarter charge for a customer claim against the Company and higher year-over-year accelerated depreciation (\$1.8 million in 2014 compared to \$0.3 million in 2013) related to the restructuring plan approved in last year's fourth quarter also contributed to the gross profit decline.

Gross profit for European operations increased 10 percent year over year, reflecting a more favorable mix of sales and lower material and manufacturing costs that more than offset the impact of the one percent decline in sales volume.

Gross profit for Latin American operations declined 11 percent due to lower sales volume, a less favorable mix of sales, higher raw material costs and an unfavorable \$1.5 million foreign currency translation effect.

The year-over-year increase in gross profit for Asian operations was driven by the sales volume increase to U.S. operations from the Company's Singapore plant.

Operating expenses for the Surfactants segment declined \$0.8 million, or one percent, between years. Lower incentive-based compensation and the favorable effects of foreign currency translation (\$0.7 million), partially offset by higher expenses in Latin America primarily due to increased spending to support the Company's growing organization in Brazil, accounted for the year-over-year decline.

Polymers

Polymers net sales for 2014 increased \$67.6 million, or 14 percent, over net sales for 2013. A 13 percent increase in sales volume, higher average selling prices and the effects of foreign currency translation accounted for \$61.2 million, \$6.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, of the year-over-year net sales improvement. Sales volume was up between years for North American and European operations. A year-over-year comparison of net sales by region follows:

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013		
North America	\$347,447	\$294,421	\$53,026	+18
Europe	175,862	161,262	14,600	+9
Asia and Other	27,657	27,678	(21)	-
Total Polymers Segment	\$550,966	\$483,361	\$67,605	+14

Net sales for North American operations increased 18 percent due to a 16 percent increase in sales volume. Specialty polyols, which includes the polyester resin business acquired from BMS in June 2013, accounted for about 56 percent of the sales volume increase (2014 included twelve months of sales related to the acquisition from BMS compared to seven months of sales in 2013). Sales volume for polyols used in rigid foam applications improved 13 percent, principally due to increased demand for greater insulation usage to conserve energy and to an improved economy. Sales volume of phthalic anhydride was essentially unchanged between years, as the impact of reduced business with a large phthalic anhydride customer was largely offset by new business.

Net sales for European operations grew nine percent due to a nine percent increase in sales volume. Demand was strong for the Company's polyol products used in rigid insulation board and metal panels in the first half of 2014. Sales volumes for the second half of 2014 were down slightly (less than one percent) from volumes for the second half of 2013 primarily due to the effects of the unsteady European economy.

Net sales for Asia and Other regions were essentially unchanged between years. Higher average selling prices due to a more favorable sales mix offset the effects of a five percent sales volume decline. The sales mix reflected a year-over-year sales volume decrease in Asia and an increase in polymers sold in Latin America.

Polymers operating income for 2014 increased \$6.2 million, or 11 percent, over operating income for 2013. Most of the profit improvement was attributable to the sales volume increase for North American operations. The 2014 operating income growth was tempered by a \$2.4 million bad debt charge resulting from the bankruptcy filing of a large North American phthalic anhydride customer. In addition, the 2013 results for European operations included the receipt of a \$3.7 million business insurance recovery related to business interruption losses resulting from a 2011 fire that damaged equipment at the Company's Germany plant. Year-over-year comparisons of gross profit by region and total segment operating expenses and operating income follow:

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	December 2014	December 31, 2013		
Gross Profit				
North America	\$64,532	\$ 53,554	\$ 10,978	+20
Europe	22,193	27,380	(5,187)	-19
Asia and Other	1,868	(17)	1,885	NM
Polymers Segment Gross Profit	\$88,593	\$ 80,917	\$ 7,676	+9
Operating Expenses	27,903	26,381	1,522	+6
Operating Income	\$60,690	\$ 54,536	\$ 6,154	+11

Gross profit for North American operations increased 20 percent principally due to the 16 percent increase in sales volume. All product lines contributed to the year-over-year gross profit growth. Specialty polyols, which includes the polyester resin business acquired from BMS in June 2013, accounted for 55 percent of the year-over-year gross profit improvement. Twelve months of financial activity for the new polyester resin activity were included in the 2014 financial results compared to seven months in the 2013 results.

Gross profit for European operations declined 19 percent year over year in large part due to the non-recurring benefit of \$3.7 million of business interruption insurance income recognized in 2013. In addition, current year margins declined from 2013 due to higher raw material costs, competitive pressures on selling prices and higher manufacturing expenses.

The increase in gross profit for Asia and Other regions was primarily due to lower plant costs, higher selling prices and a more favorable mix of sales. Plant costs in 2013 included costs associated with the winding down of manufacturing operations at the Company's Nanjing, China. In addition, a \$0.6 million charge for accelerated depreciation was recognized in the first half of 2013 that did not recur in 2014. The results for 2014 were tempered by higher costs related to outsourcing products to sell. The outsourcing arrangement will continue until a new plant in China is operational, which is currently projected to be in the first half of 2016.

Operating expenses for the Polymers segment were up \$1.5 million, or six percent, between years due to the \$2.4 million bad debt charge for a phthalic anhydride customer that filed for bankruptcy (the original bad debt allowance of \$3.4 million recorded in the third quarter of 2014 was reduced to \$2.4 million in the fourth quarter due to new information arising from the bankruptcy proceedings). The effect of the bad debt charge was partially offset by lower 2014 incentive-based compensation attributable to lower total Company operating results.

Specialty Products

Net sales for 2014 declined \$0.7 million, or one percent, from net sales for 2013 primarily due to a four percent decline in sales volume and to lower sales of products used in pharmaceutical applications, partially offset by increased selling prices. Operating income declined \$0.4 million, or four percent, principally due to lower sales volume partially offset by lower operating expenses. Most of the net sales and operating income declines were attributable to the fourth quarter when sales volume was down 12 percent and margins fell due to competitive pressure on prices and to a less favorable mix of sales.

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses declined \$18.2 million to \$37.2 million for 2014 from \$55.4 million for 2013. The decline in corporate expenses was primarily due to decreased deferred compensation (\$21.4 million) and fringe benefit (\$2.8 million) expenses partially offset by increased legal and environmental (\$7.2 million) expenses. The decrease in deferred compensation expense (\$11.9 million of income in 2014 compared to \$9.5 million of expense in 2013) reflected a \$25.55 per share decline in the value of Company stock for 2014 compared to an increase of \$10.09 per share for 2013. Lower year-over-year mutual fund investment appreciation contributed to the decline in deferred compensation expense. The following table presents the year-end Company common stock prices used in the computation of deferred compensation expense:

	December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Company Stock Price	\$40.08	\$65.63	\$55.54

The decrease in fringe benefit expenses was largely attributable to a decline in 2014 incentive-based compensation, which reflected lower Company financial operating results.

The higher year-over-year legal and environmental expense was due to a \$7.1 million increase in the best estimate of the remediation liability for the Company's Maywood site. The USEPA issued its final record of decision for the site in September 2014, which led to a \$4.3 million third quarter 2014 charge to increase the Company's remediation liability for the site. After additional subsequent communications with the USEPA, the Company increased the remediation liability by an additional \$2.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2014.

2013 Compared with 2012

Summary

Net income attributable to the Company for 2013 declined eight percent to \$72.8 million, or \$3.18 per diluted share, compared to \$79.4 million, or \$3.49 per diluted share, for 2012. Below is a summary discussion of the major factors leading to the year-over-year changes in net sales, profits and expenses. A detailed discussion of segment operating performance for 2013 follows the summary.

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Consolidated net sales increased \$77.0 million, or four percent, year over year due to a seven percent improvement in sales volume and to the favorable effects of foreign currency translation, which accounted for \$118.6 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, of the net sales increase. Sales volumes for all three segments improved – six percent for Surfactants, eight percent for Polymers and two percent for Specialty Products. A decline in average selling prices had a \$43.9 million unfavorable impact on the year-over-year net sales change. Decreased raw material costs and a less favorable mix of sales for Surfactants led to the drop in average selling prices.

Operating income for 2013 declined \$19.6 million, or 15 percent, from operating income for 2012. Gross profit decreased \$9.9 million, or three percent. The Polymers segment reported higher year-over-year gross profit, but the improvement was more than offset by gross profit declines for the Surfactants and Specialty Products segments. The higher Polymers gross profit was largely due to greater sales volume for European and North American operations. In addition, 2013 European Polymer profits benefited from insurance recovery income that was \$2.5 million greater than that for 2012. Gross profit for Surfactants was negatively impacted by lower margins that more than offset the effect of higher sales volume. Included in 2013 Surfactants gross profit were approximately \$9.0 million of expenses resulting from the consumption of higher cost raw material inventory built to support the Company's Singapore plant start-up, contractual timing differences between changes in raw material costs and selling prices and non-recurring costs to secure a strategic raw material for specialty surfactant growth. Specialty Products profits were negatively impacted by lower sales volumes and lower margins for medium-chain triglyceride products used in food ingredient applications.

Operating expenses increased \$9.7 million, or six percent, between years. The following summarizes the year-over-year changes in the individual income statement line items that comprise the Company's operating expenses:

Selling expenses increased \$0.1 million, or less than one percent, year over year. The only significant year-over-year variance was a \$1.6 million reduction in U.S. fringe benefit expenses largely due to declines in short and long-term incentive expenses. Increases in a number of small expense items offset the decrease in U.S. benefit expense.

Administrative expenses increased \$7.5 million, or twelve percent, year over year. Much of the increase reflected the Company's continued investment in growth and innovation initiatives. Increases in corporate and other Company entity legal (including intellectual property), acquisition (actual and exploratory) and salary expenses accounted for \$2.4 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, of the year-over-year change in corporate expenses. In addition, 2013 expenses included a \$0.7 million charge for estimated dismantling costs for the manufacturing site in Nanjing, China. Other contributors to the increase in consolidated administrative expenses included hardware and software maintenance (\$0.5 million), hiring (\$0.3 million) and temporary help (\$0.3 million). The remaining year-over-year variance is attributable to the accumulation of small increases across the Company's global organization.

The above increases were partially offset by a \$0.7 million year-over-year decline in deferred compensation expense. The decline reflected a year-over-year increase in the value of Company stock that was smaller in 2013 than in 2012. See the 'Overview' and 'Corporate Expenses' sections of this MD&A for further details.

Research, development and technical service (R&D) expenses were up \$1.1 million, or two percent, year over year. Most of the increase was attributable to higher personnel, outside contract service and consulting expenses required to pursue the Company's growth and innovation opportunities. Lower product registration costs under Europe's REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals) regulation favorably affected the year-over-year change in R&D expenses by \$0.6 million.

Business Restructuring -- In the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company approved a plan to consolidate a portion of its North American Surfactants manufacturing operations (part of the surfactants reportable segment) to reduce future costs and optimize asset utilization. The Company will shut down sulfonation production at its Canadian manufacturing site, which will result in the elimination of an estimated 20 North American positions. Production of affected products currently manufactured in Canada will be moved to U.S. plants. As a result of the approved plan, the Company recognized \$1.0 million of one-time severance expenses in the fourth quarter of 2013.

It should be noted that in addition to the restructuring costs, the Company reduced the useful lives of the manufacturing assets in the affected areas of the Canada plant. As a result, the Company recognized \$0.3 million of additional depreciation expense in the fourth quarter of 2013. The expense was included in the cost of sales line of the consolidated statement of income. The change in the useful lives of the assets will add about \$1.8 million of depreciation expense in the first half of 2014.

The loss from the Company's 50-percent equity joint venture (TIORCO) increased \$0.6 million year over year primarily due to lower commission income.

Net interest expense in 2013 increased \$0.8 million over net interest expense in 2012. The increase reflected higher average debt levels. On June 27, 2013, the Company borrowed \$100.0 million pursuant to a private placement note purchase agreement that matures in 2025. The Company borrowed the funds primarily to finance the 2013 second quarter acquisition of the North American polyester resins business of BMS and expects to use the remaining proceeds for related capital expenditures and working capital as well as for general corporate purposes.

Other, net was \$2.2 million of income for 2013 compared to \$1.3 million of income for 2012. Net investment income (including realized and unrealized gains and losses) for the Company's deferred compensation and supplemental defined contribution mutual fund assets was up \$2.1 million year over year. Foreign exchange losses were \$1.5 million for 2013 compared to \$0.3 million for 2012.

The effective tax rate was 24.4 percent in 2013 compared to 31.1 percent in 2012. The decrease was primarily attributable to a favorable IRS ruling published in the fourth quarter of 2013 that allowed the Company to exclude certain biodiesel excise tax credits from income retroactive to January 1, 2010. The decrease was also attributable to the federal research and development tax credit and the small agri-biodiesel producer tax credit which were extended retroactively from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2013 when The American Taxpayer

Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law on January 2, 2013. Also contributing to the effective tax rate decline was a greater percentage of consolidated income being generated outside the U.S. where the effective tax rates are lower. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for a reconciliation of the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate to the effective tax rate.

Segment Results

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase	Percent Change
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012		
Net Sales				
Surfactants	\$ 1,317,164	\$ 1,305,800	\$ 11,364	+1
Polymers	483,361	423,959	59,402	+14
Specialty Products	80,261	73,978	6,283	+8
Total Net Sales	\$ 1,880,786	\$ 1,803,737	\$ 77,049	+4

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012		
Operating Income				
Surfactants	\$ 100,201	\$ 118,591	\$ (18,390)	-16
Polymers	54,536	48,130	6,406	+13
Specialty Products	10,902	12,242	(1,340)	-11
Segment Operating Income	\$ 165,639	\$ 178,963	\$ (13,324)	-7
Business Restructuring	1,040	—	1,040	NM
Corporate Expenses	55,446	50,247	5,199	+10
Total Operating Income	\$ 109,153	\$ 128,716	\$ (19,563)	-15

Surfactants

Surfactants net sales for 2013 increased \$11.4 million, or one percent, over net sales for 2012. Sales volume increased by six percent, which favorably affected the year-over-year net sales change by \$83.2 million. All regions reported sales volume improvements. A decline in average selling prices and the unfavorable effects of foreign currency translation offset the impact of sales volume by \$69.0 million and \$2.8 million, respectively. The decrease in average selling prices was largely due to reduced raw material costs. A year-over-year comparison of net sales by region follows:

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012		
North America	\$ 802,568	\$ 810,988	\$ (8,420)	-1
Europe	287,394	286,071	1,323	—
Latin America	160,426	156,509	3,917	+3
Asia	66,776	52,232	14,544	+28
Total Surfactants Segment	\$ 1,317,164	\$ 1,305,800	\$ 11,364	+1

Net sales for North American operations declined one percent. Sales volume increased three percent, which favorably affected the year-over-year change in net sales by \$21.9 million. The increase in sales volume reflected greater sales of functional surfactants used in agricultural and biodiesel applications and increased U.S. consumer product sales. Sales volume of oil field chemicals declined between years. Average selling prices declined three percent, which had a \$28.6 million negative effect on the year-over-year net sales change. Lower raw material costs and the effects of customer contract selling price lags led to the decline in average selling prices. The effects of foreign currency translation had a \$1.7 million unfavorable effect on the net sales change.

Net sales for European operations increased less than one percent between years. Sales volume increased six percent, which had a \$15.8 million favorable effect on the year-over-year net sales change. Increased sales of Company products used in personal care, HI&I (household, institution and industrial) and agricultural chemical applications drove the sales volume improvement. Most of the improvement came from additional business from existing customers. A six percent decline in average selling prices had a negative \$18.8 million effect on the year-over-year net sales change. Lower raw material costs and price competition led to the reduction in selling prices. The effects of foreign currency translation had a \$4.3 million positive effect on the net sales change.

Net sales for Latin American operations increased three percent as a result of a 12 percent increase in sales volume partially offset by a five percent decline in average selling prices and a four percent negative effect of foreign currency translation. The increased sales volume had an \$18.0 million positive effect on the year-over-year net sales change, while the decreased selling prices and impact of foreign currency translation had negative effects of \$9.0 million and \$5.1 million, respectively. Sales volume for all three Latin American locations improved between years, with most of the increase derived from Brazil, where the Company has focused on expanding its surfactants franchise. The decrease in average selling prices reflected declines in raw material costs.

Net sales for Asia operations increased 28 percent due to a 33 percent increase in sales volume, reflecting sales from the Singapore subsidiary that was not commercially operational until the fourth quarter of 2012.

Surfactants operating income for 2013 declined \$18.4 million, or 16 percent, from operating income for 2012. Gross profit fell \$17.7 million, or nine percent. Included in 2013 surfactants gross profit were approximately \$9.0 million of expenses resulting from the consumption of higher cost raw material inventory built to support the Company's Singapore plant start-up, contractual timing differences between changes in raw material costs and selling prices and non-recurring costs to secure a strategic raw material for specialty surfactant growth. The effects of foreign currency translation contributed \$1.0 million to the gross profit decline. Operating expenses increased \$0.7 million, or one percent. Year-over-year comparisons of gross profit by region and total segment operating expenses and operating income follow:

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012		
Gross Profit				
North America	\$ 128,643	\$ 155,891	\$ (27,248)	-17
Europe	24,928	24,759	169	+1
Latin America	22,114	20,381	1,733	+9
Asia	10,021	2,339	7,682	+328
Total Surfactants Segment	\$ 185,706	\$ 203,370	\$ (17,664)	-9
Operating Expenses	85,505	84,779	726	+1
Operating Income	\$ 100,201	\$ 118,591	\$ (18,390)	-16

North American gross profit declined 17 percent year over year due to reduced margins that more than offset the effect of the three percent improvement in sales volume. Factors that contributed to the lower sales margins included customer contract selling price lags (which unfavorably impacted selling margins in 2013 while favorably impacting margins in 2012), the consumption of high priced methyl ester inventories (built up in the prior fourth quarter to support the Singapore start-up) and non-recurring costs to secure a strategic raw material for specialty surfactant growth. In addition, manufacturing expenses increased \$4.2 million (three percent) between years primarily due to higher maintenance and depreciation costs. Fourth quarter 2013 gross profit declined \$13.1 million from gross profit for the fourth quarter of 2012 despite a six percent increase in sales volume. The decline in quarter-over-quarter gross profit was due to the factors cited above and also due to the fact that costs for a number of key raw materials began rising in the fourth quarter, which had a further negative effect on margins.

Gross profit for European operations increased one percent year over year. The effect of the six percent sales volume increase was largely offset by a less favorable mix of sales. In addition, competitive pressures led to some selling price reductions.

Gross profit for Latin American operations increased nine percent primarily due to the 12 percent increase in sales volume. Average unit margins have also improved between years as a result of greater utilization of the Brazil site's new manufacturing capacity. The effects of foreign currency translation had a \$1.2 million unfavorable effect on the year-over-year change in gross profit.

Asia operations gross profit improvement was principally due to the Singapore subsidiary, which was not commercially operational until the fourth quarter of 2012.

Operating expenses for the Surfactants segment were up \$0.7 million, or one percent, year over year. Administrative expenses increased \$1.5 million, and R&D and marketing expenses declined \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. Approximately \$1.0 million of the increase in administrative expenses reflected higher costs necessary to support the Company's growth initiatives in Asia and Latin America. The decline in R&D expenses was attributable to a decrease in product registration expenses (\$0.6 million) under Europe's REACH initiative.

Polymers

Polymers net sales for 2013 increased \$59.4 million, or 14 percent, over net sales for 2012. An eight percent increase in sales volume, higher average selling prices and the favorable effects of foreign currency translation accounted for \$33.6 million, \$21.2 million and \$4.6 million, respectively, of the net sales improvement. The acquired BMS North American polyester resins

business contributed \$31.9 million to 2013 net sales. A year-over-year comparison of net sales by region is displayed below:

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase	Percent Change
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012		
North America	\$294,421	\$ 262,376	\$32,045	+12
Europe	161,262	135,198	26,064	+19
Asia and Other	27,678	26,385	1,293	+5
Total Polymers Segment	\$483,361	\$ 423,959	\$59,402	+14

Net sales for North American operations increased 12 percent between years. The increase in net sales was largely attributable to the contribution of the BMS North American polyester resins acquisition made in June. The acquired business accounted for \$31.9 million of the year-over-year change in net sales. Net sales for the Company's pre-acquisition polymer business were unchanged between years on sales volume that declined three percent. Phthalic anhydride volume was down six percent due primarily to continued weak demand from polyester resin customers. Sales volume for rigid polyol products used in insulation applications was down one percent. Also affecting the year-over-year change in net sales was a significant 2012 sale of a urethane systems product used in a new aircraft carrier that did not recur in 2013. Average selling prices for the pre-acquisition business were up three percent year over year due to higher average raw material costs and a more favorable product mix of sales.

Net sales for European operations increased 19 percent due to a 16 percent improvement in sales volume and the favorable effects of foreign currency translation, which accounted for \$22.0 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, of the growth in net sales. Increased business from a number of major polyol customers, due in part to increased sales of polyols for metal panel applications, and the addition of a new customer accounted for the sales volume increase. The strengthening of the Polish zloty against the U.S. dollar led to the foreign currency translation effect.

Net sales for Asia and Other operations improved five percent between years due to a more favorable customer sales mix and to a \$0.5 million positive foreign currency translation effect. Sales volume was down one percent year over year.

Polymer operating income for 2013 increased \$6.4 million, or 13 percent, over operating income for 2012. Gross profit improved \$9.0 million due to year-over-year improvement for European and North American operations. In addition, current year profits benefited from insurance recovery income that was \$2.5 million greater in 2013 than in 2012. The insurance recoveries in both years were for lost business resulting from a 2011 fire that damaged polyol equipment at the Germany site. Operating expenses increased \$2.6 million, or 11 percent. Year-over-year comparisons of gross profit by region and total segment operating expenses and operating income follow:

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
	December 2013	December 31, 2012		
Gross Profit				
North America	\$53,554	\$ 50,006	\$ 3,548	+7
Europe	27,380	18,688	8,692	+47
Asia and Other	(17)	3,207	(3,224)	-101
Total Polymers Segment	\$80,917	\$ 71,901	\$ 9,016	+13
Operating Expenses	26,381	23,771	2,610	+11
Operating Income	\$54,536	\$ 48,130	\$ 6,406	+13

Gross profit for North American operations increased seven percent between years mainly due to higher margins and to the contribution derived from the BMS business acquisition. The higher margins resulted from a combination of selling price increases and a more favorable mix of sales. The year-over-year improvement in gross profit for North American operations was tempered by a large 2012 sale of a urethane systems product used in a new aircraft carrier. There were no such sales in 2013.

The 47 percent increase in gross profit for European operations was primarily driven by the previously mentioned 16 percent improvement in sales volume and the \$2.5 million year-over-year increase in insurance recovery income. Increased unit margins and a \$0.9 million favorable effect of foreign currency also contributed.

The decline in gross profit for Asia and Other operations was due to reduced selling margins, higher expenses and the one percent decrease in sales volume. As a result of ceasing manufacturing at the plant site in Nanjing, China, products are now being outsourced from other Company locations or outside processors, which leads to reduced selling margins. In addition, during 2013 the Company accelerated \$0.6 million of depreciation on all assets that were not projected to be moved to the new site.

Polymer operating expenses increased \$2.6 million, or 11 percent, year over year. Higher R&D (\$0.9 million) and selling (\$0.3 million) expenses, a \$0.7 million charge for estimated dismantling costs for the manufacturing site in Nanjing, China, and the unfavorable effects of foreign currency translation (\$0.3 million) accounted for most of the operating expense increase. North American operations accounted for \$0.8 million of the increase in R&D expenses. Approximately \$0.2 million of the increase was attributable to resources needed to support the acquired BMS business. The remainder of the increase in North American R&D expenses was due to planned additional spending for polyol and CASE research projects. European operations accounted for the rise in selling expenses.

Specialty Products

Net sales for 2013 increased \$6.3 million, or eight percent, over net sales for 2012. Operating income declined \$1.3 million due to higher raw material costs, increased manufacturing and operating expenses and competitive pricing pressures, especially for the Company's medium-chain triglyceride products used in food ingredient applications.

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses increased \$5.2 million to \$55.4 million for 2013 from \$50.2 million for 2012. In large part, the increase in corporate expenses reflected the Company's continued investment in its growth and innovation initiatives. Increases in legal, acquisition (actual and exploratory) and salary expenses accounted for \$1.6 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, of the year-over-year change in corporate expenses. In addition, statutory profit sharing expense in France was up \$1.6 million, and corporate computer hardware and software expenses were up \$0.5 million. The increase in statutory profit sharing expense resulted from the transfer of ownership of the Company's European polymer intangibles from its France subsidiary to its Poland subsidiary.

A \$0.7 million decline in deferred compensation expense partially offset the foregoing increases. The value of Company common stock increased less in 2013 than in 2012, which drove the reduction in deferred compensation expense. The market price of Company stock increased \$10.09 per share in 2013 compared to \$15.46 per share in 2012. Higher year-over-year mutual fund investment earnings partially offset the impact of the change in Company common stock values. The following table presents the year-end per share Company common stock prices used in the computation of deferred compensation expense:

	December 31		
	2013	2012	2011
Company Stock Price	\$65.63	\$55.54	\$40.08

Liquidity and Financial Condition

For the year ended December 31, 2014, operating activities were a cash source of \$82.0 million versus a source of \$150.3 million for the comparable period in 2013. In 2014, investing cash outflows totaled \$109.2 million and financing activities consumed \$14.9 million. Cash decreased by \$48.1 million with exchange rates decreasing cash by \$6.0 million.

For 2014, net income was down by \$15.3 million and working capital consumed \$46.5 million more than for 2013. Cash outflows for investing activities were down by \$58.3 million year over year. Cash flow for financing activities was a use of \$14.9 million in 2014 compared to a source of \$76.3 million in 2013.

For 2014, accounts receivable were a use of \$21.2 million compared to a use of \$12.7 million for 2013. Inventories were a use of \$18.5 million in 2014 versus a use of \$3.8 million in 2013. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities were a use of \$4.4 million in 2014 compared to a source of \$26.3 million for the same period in 2013.

Working capital requirements were higher during 2014 compared to 2013 mainly due to a larger increase in inventory quantities year over year combined with a larger increase in raw material costs in 2014 versus 2013. The Company's working capital investment is heavily influenced by the cost of crude oil and natural oils, from which many of its raw materials are

derived. Fluctuations in raw material costs translate directly to inventory carrying costs and indirectly to customer selling prices and accounts receivable.

The accounts receivable increase for the year was driven mainly by higher selling prices, partially offset by improved accounts receivable turnover since December 31, 2013. The inventory cash use for the year was driven mainly by higher quantities to support customer service levels for the U.S. The Company has not changed its own payment practices related to its payables. It is management's opinion that the Company's liquidity is sufficient to provide for potential increases in working capital during 2015.

Investing cash outflows for the current year included capital expenditures of \$101.8 million compared to \$92.9 million for the comparable period last year. Prior year investing outflows also included \$68.2 million for the acquisition of the North American polyester resins business of BMS. Other investing activities consumed \$7.4 million in 2014 versus \$6.5 million in 2013.

For 2015, the Company estimates that capital expenditures will range from \$120 million to \$140 million including capacity expansions in the United States, China, Europe and Brazil.

The Company purchases its common shares in the open market from time to time to fund its own benefit plans and also to mitigate the dilutive effect of new shares issued under its benefit plans. The Company may also make open market repurchases as cash flows permit. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, the Company purchased 154,633 shares in the open market at a total cost of \$7.9 million. At December 31, 2014, there were 803,679 shares remaining under the current share repurchase authorization.

As of December 31, 2014, the Company's cash and cash equivalents totaled \$85.2 million. Cash in U.S. demand deposit accounts totaled \$8.4 million and cash of the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries held outside the U.S. totaled \$76.8 million at December 31, 2014.

Consolidated balance sheet debt increased by \$3.3 million for the current year, from \$270.6 million to \$273.9 million. Since last year-end, domestic debt increased by \$10.0 million and foreign debt decreased by \$6.7 million. Net debt (which is defined as total debt minus cash) increased by \$51.4 million for the current year, from \$137.3 million to \$188.7 million. As of December 31, 2014, the ratio of total debt to total debt plus shareholders' equity was 33.8 percent compared to 32.8 percent at December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2014, the ratio of net debt to net debt plus shareholders' equity was 26.0 percent compared to 19.9 percent at December 31, 2013.

At December 31, 2014, the Company's debt included \$232.1 million of unsecured private placement loans with maturities extending from 2015 through 2025. These loans are the Company's primary source of long-term debt financing and are supplemented by bank credit facilities to meet short and medium-term needs.

On July 10, 2014, the Company amended its committed \$125.0 million multi-currency five-year revolving credit agreement. The credit agreement allows the Company to make unsecured borrowings, as requested from time to time, for working capital and other corporate purposes. The amendment extends the maturity date of the credit agreement from September 20, 2017 to July 10, 2019. This unsecured facility is the Company's primary source of short-term borrowings with terms and conditions that are substantially equivalent to those of the Company's other U.S. loan agreements. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had outstanding borrowings of \$20.0 million and letters of credit of \$2.7 million under the credit agreement, with \$102.3 million remaining available. The Company anticipates that cash from operations, committed

credit facilities and cash on hand will be sufficient to fund anticipated capital expenditures, working capital, dividends and other planned financial commitments for the foreseeable future.

Certain foreign subsidiaries of the Company maintain term loans and short-term bank lines of credit in their respective local currencies to meet working capital requirements as well as to fund capital expenditure programs and acquisitions. At December 31, 2014, the Company's European subsidiaries had bank term loans of \$7.6 million with maturities through 2021 and short-term bank debt of \$13.5 million with remaining short-term borrowing capacity of \$15.1 million. The Company's Latin American subsidiaries had no short-term bank debt with \$13.8 million of unused short-term borrowing capacity. The Company's Philippine subsidiary had \$0.7 million of short-term bank loans, which were guaranteed by the Company, with \$7.3 million of unused borrowing capacity.

The Company has material debt agreements that require the maintenance of minimum interest coverage and minimum net worth. These agreements also limit the incurrence of additional debt as well as the payment of dividends and repurchase of treasury shares. Testing for these agreements is based on the combined financial statements of the U.S. operations of the Company, Stepan Canada Inc., Stepan Quimica Ltda., Stepan Specialty Products, LLC, Stepan Specialty Products B.V. and Stepan Asia Pte. Ltd. (the "Restricted Group"). Under the most restrictive of these debt covenants:

1. The Restricted Group must maintain a minimum interest coverage ratio, as defined within the agreements, of 2.0 to 1.0, for the preceding four calendar quarters.
2. The Restricted Group must maintain net worth of at least \$325.0 million.
3. The Restricted Group must maintain a ratio of long-term debt to total capitalization, as defined in the agreements, not to exceed 55 percent.
4. The Restricted Group may pay dividends and purchase treasury shares after December 31, 2013, in amounts of up to \$100.0 million plus 100 percent of net income and cash proceeds of stock option exercises, measured cumulatively after June 30, 2014. The maximum amount of dividends that could have been paid within this limitation is disclosed as unrestricted retained earnings in Note 6, Debt, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company believes it was in compliance with all of its loan agreements as of December 31, 2014. Based on current projections, the Company believes it will be in compliance with its loan agreements throughout 2015.

Contractual Obligations

At December 31, 2014, the Company's contractual obligations, including estimated payments by period, were as follows:

(In thousands)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations	\$273,931	\$27,034	\$34,128	\$71,383	\$141,386
Interest payments on debt obligations ^(a)	61,981	11,026	19,709	15,396	15,850
Operating lease obligations	30,547	4,523	5,685	3,688	16,651
Purchase obligations ^(b)	19,310	14,728	4,582	—	—
Other ^(c)	23,303	3,235	2,636	1,803	15,629
Total	\$409,072	\$60,546	\$66,740	\$92,270	\$189,516

(a) Interest payments on debt obligations represent interest on all Company debt at December 31, 2014. The interest payment amounts related to the variable rate component of the Company's debt assume that interest will be paid at the rates prevailing at December 31, 2014. Future interest rates may change, and, therefore, actual interest payments would differ from those disclosed in the above table.

(b) Purchase obligations consist of raw material, utility and telecommunication service purchases made in the normal course of business.

(c) The "Other" category comprises deferred revenues that represent commitments to deliver products, expected 2015 required contributions to the Company's funded defined benefit pension plans, estimated payments related to the Company's unfunded defined benefit supplemental executive and outside director pension plans, estimated payments (undiscounted) related to the Company's asset retirement obligations, and environmental remediation payments for which amounts and periods can be reasonably estimated.

The above table does not include \$98.9 million of other non-current liabilities recorded on the balance sheet at December 31, 2014, as summarized in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements. The significant non-current liabilities excluded from the table are defined benefit pension, deferred compensation, environmental and legal liabilities and unrecognized tax benefits for which payment periods cannot be reasonably determined. In addition, deferred income tax liabilities are excluded from the table due to the uncertainty of their timing.

Pension Plans

The Company sponsors a number of defined benefit pension plans, the most significant of which cover employees in its U.S. and U.K. locations. The U.S. and U.K. plans are frozen, and service benefit accruals are no longer being made. The funded status (pretax) of the Company's defined benefit pension plans declined \$33.1 million year over year, from \$10.1 million underfunded at December 31, 2013, to \$43.2 million underfunded at December 31, 2014. Approximately \$31.8 million of the decline in funded status was due to changes in U.S. plan assumptions used to measure pension obligations, the most significant of which were as follows: a 78-basis point decline in discount rate (\$15.8 million unfavorable effect); a change in mortality assumptions based on the recently released RP-2014 mortality tables (\$9.5 million unfavorable effect); changes to certain demographic assumptions (\$2.4 million favorable effect); and other assumptions (\$3.5 million favorable effect). In addition to the assumption changes for plan obligations, actual plan asset returns compared to expected returns were unfavorable by \$12.4 million. The U.K. plan accounted for the remainder of the change in funded status.

The Company contributed \$2.4 million to its funded defined benefit plans in 2014. In 2015, the Company expects to contribute a total of \$1.0 million to the U.K. defined benefit plan. As a result of pension funding relief included in the Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014, the Company has no 2015 contribution requirement to the U.S. pension plans. Payments to participants in the unfunded non-qualified plans should approximate \$0.2 million in 2015, which is the same as payments made in 2014.

Letters of Credit

The Company maintains standby letters of credit under its workers' compensation insurance agreements and for other purposes as needed. The insurance letters of credit are renewed annually and amended to the amounts required by the insurance agreements. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had a total of \$2.7 million in outstanding standby letters of credit.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Securities and Exchange Commission requires disclosure of off-balance sheet arrangements that either have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors. During the periods covered by this Form 10-K, the Company was not party to any such off-balance sheet arrangements.

Environmental and Legal Matters

The Company's operations are subject to extensive local, state and federal regulations. Although the Company's environmental policies and practices are designed to ensure compliance with these regulations, future developments and increasingly stringent environmental regulation could require the Company to make additional environmental expenditures. The Company will continue to invest in the equipment and facilities necessary to comply with existing and future regulations. During 2014, the Company's expenditures for capital projects related to the environment were \$7.0 million. These projects are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives, which are typically 10 years. Recurring costs associated with the operation and maintenance of facilities for waste treatment and disposal and managing environmental compliance in ongoing operations at the Company's manufacturing locations were approximately \$21.2 million for 2014, \$18.7 million for 2013 and \$18.3 million for 2012. While difficult to project, it is not anticipated that these recurring expenses will increase significantly in the future.

Over the years, the Company has received requests for information related to or has been named by the government as a potentially responsible party at a number of waste disposal sites where cleanup costs have been or may be incurred under CERCLA and similar state statutes. In addition, damages are being claimed against the Company in general liability actions for alleged personal injury or property damage in the case of some disposal and plant sites. The Company believes that it has made adequate provisions for the costs it may incur with respect to the sites. See the Critical Accounting Policies section that follows for a discussion of the Company's environmental liabilities accounting policy. After partial remediation payments at certain sites, the Company has estimated a range of possible environmental and legal losses from \$21.9

million to \$41.8 million at December 31, 2014, compared to \$9.7 million to \$28.9 million at December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2014, the Company's accrued liability for such losses, which represented the Company's best estimate within the estimated range of possible environmental and legal losses, was \$22.0 million compared to \$14.7 million at December 31, 2013. The increase in the environmental and legal liability was primarily attributable to a \$7.1 million increase in the estimate to remediate the Company's Maywood, New Jersey site. Because the liabilities accrued are estimates, actual amounts could differ from the amounts reported. During 2014, cash outlays related to legal and environmental matters approximated \$1.2 million compared to \$2.4 million expended in 2013.

For certain sites, the Company has responded to information requests made by federal, state or local government agencies but has received no response confirming or denying the Company's stated positions. As such, estimates of the total costs, or range of possible costs, of remediation, if any, or the Company's share of such costs, if any, cannot be determined with respect to these sites. Consequently, the Company is unable to predict the effect thereof on the Company's financial position, cash flows and results of operations. Given the information available, management believes the Company has no liability at these sites. However, in the event of one or more adverse determinations with respect to such sites in any annual or interim period, the effect on the Company's cash flows and results of operations for those periods could be material. Based upon the Company's present knowledge with respect to its involvement at these sites, the possibility of other viable entities' responsibilities for cleanup, and the extended period over which any costs would be incurred, the Company believes that these matters, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material effect on the Company's financial position.

See Item 3, Legal Proceedings, in this Form 10-K and Note 16, Contingencies, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of the significant environmental proceedings related to certain environmental sites.

Subsequent Event – Sale of Specialty Polyurethane Systems Product Lines

In January 2015, the Company sold its specialty polyurethane systems product lines (kits) to J6 Polymers, LLC (J6). Kit products were part of the Company's Polymers segment and accounted for approximately \$2,800,000 of the Company's 2014 net sales. The sale to J6 was for cash and included inventory as well as customer and supplier lists, formulations, manufacturing procedures and all other intellectual property associated with the manufacturing and selling of kits. This transaction is expected to allow the Company's Polymers segment to redeploy resources to further improve growth and innovation in its line of polyols for CASE applications. Prior to the sale, kits were produced by the Company and by third-party toll manufacturers on the Company's behalf. The products manufactured by the Company will continue to be produced for J6 during a transition period. As a result of the kits sales transaction, the Company expects to report a pretax gain of \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 in the first quarter of 2015.

Outlook

In 2015, the Company is positioned to re-establish earnings momentum. Continued income growth in Polymers, higher functional surfactant volumes, improved operations, recovery of higher freight costs and benefits from falling raw material prices should favorably impact 2015.

Commodity consumer product and biodiesel volumes in North America remain a challenge, but opportunities to improve Surfactant asset utilization are being aggressively pursued. Conversely, consumer product volumes in Brazil should increase in 2015 supported by the Company's planned plant acquisition, now anticipated to close in the first or second quarter. Globally, Surfactant volumes sold for functional applications should benefit from a recovery in the segment's agricultural business.

Polymer income should grow in 2015 from continued energy conservation efforts throughout the world and the introduction of new specialty CASE resins and polyols. Additional polyol capacity is planned for 2016 in China, Poland and the United States.

The Company's internal efficiency program, using internal and external resources, is advancing and should deliver meaningful results in 2015 and beyond.

Climate Change Legislation

Based on currently available information, the Company does not believe that existing or pending climate change legislation or regulation is reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles). Preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The following is a summary of the accounting policies the Company believes are the most important to aid in understanding its financial results:

Deferred Compensation

The Company sponsors deferred compensation plans that allow management employees to defer receipt of their annual bonuses and outside directors to defer receipt of their fees until retirement, departure from the Company or as elected by the participant. The plans allow for the deferred compensation to grow or decline based on the results of investment options chosen by the participants. The investment options include Company common stock and a limited selection of mutual funds. The Company funds the obligations associated with these plans by purchasing investment assets that match the investment choices made by the plan participants. A sufficient number of shares of treasury stock are maintained on hand to cover the equivalent number of shares that result from participants electing the Company common stock investment option. As a result, the Company must periodically purchase its common shares in the open market. Upon retirement or departure from the Company, participants receive cash amounts equivalent to the payment date value of the investment choices they have made or Company common stock shares equal to the number of share equivalents held in the accounts.

Some plan distributions may be made in cash or Company common stock at the option of the participant. Other plan distributions can only be made in Company common stock. For deferred compensation obligations that may be settled in cash, the Company must record appreciation in the market value of the investment choices made by participants as additional compensation expense. Conversely, declines in the value of Company stock or the mutual funds result in a reduction of compensation expense since such declines reduce the cash obligation of the Company as of the date of the financial statements. These market price movements may result in significant period-to-period fluctuations in the Company's income. The increases or decreases in compensation expenses attributable to market price movements are reported in the administrative expense line of the consolidated statements of income. Because the obligations that must be settled only in Company common stock are treated as equity instruments, fluctuations in the market price of the underlying Company stock do not affect earnings.

At December 31, 2014, the Company's deferred compensation liability was \$38.7 million, of which approximately 52 percent represented deferred compensation tied to the performance of the Company's common stock; the remainder was tied to the mutual fund investment choices. A \$1.00 increase in the market price of the Company's common stock will result in approximately \$0.6 million of additional compensation expense. A \$1.00 reduction in the market price of the common stock will reduce compensation expense by a like amount. The expense or income associated with the mutual fund component will generally fluctuate in line with the overall percentage increase or decrease of the U.S. stock markets.

The mutual fund assets related to the deferred compensation plans are recorded on the Company's balance sheet at cost when acquired and adjusted to their market values at the end of each reporting period. As allowed by generally accepted accounting principles, the Company elected the fair value option for recording the mutual fund investment assets. Therefore, market value changes for the mutual fund investment assets are recorded in the income statement in the same periods that the offsetting changes in the deferred compensation liabilities are recorded. Dividends, capital gains distributed by the mutual funds, unrealized gains and losses and realized gains and losses from sales of mutual fund shares, are recognized as investment income or loss in the other, net line of the consolidated statements of income.

Environmental Liabilities

It is the Company's accounting policy to record environmental liabilities when environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are probable and the cost or range of possible costs can be reasonably estimated. When no amount within a range of possible costs is a better estimate than any other amount, the minimum amount in the range is accrued. Some of the factors on which the Company bases its estimates include information provided by feasibility studies, potentially responsible party negotiations and the development of remedial action plans.

Estimates for environmental liabilities are subject to significant fluctuations as new facts emerge related to the various sites where the Company is exposed to liability for the remediation of environmental contamination. See the Environmental and Legal Matters section of this MD&A for discussion of the Company's recorded liabilities and range of loss estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized upon shipment of goods to customers, at which time title and risk of loss pass to the customer. For arrangements where the Company consigns product to a customer location, revenue is recognized when the customer uses the inventory. The Company records shipping and handling billed to a customer in a sales transaction as revenue. Costs incurred for shipping and handling are recorded in cost of sales. Volume discounts due customers are estimated and recorded in the same period as the sales to which the discounts relate and reported as reductions of revenue in the consolidated statements of income.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, included in Part II, Item 8, for information on recent accounting pronouncements which affect the Company.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RISK

Because the Company operates globally, its cash flows and operating results are subject to movements in foreign currency exchange rates. Except as noted below, substantially all the Company's foreign subsidiaries' financial instruments are denominated in their respective functional currencies. Gains and losses on unhedged foreign currency transactions are recorded in income.

The Company uses forward contracts to mitigate the exposure of certain foreign currency transactions and balances to fluctuating exchange rates. At December 31, 2014, the Company had forward contracts to sell \$42.5 million on behalf of subsidiaries in Canada, Mexico, China, the Netherlands, and the Philippines. At year end, the Company had forward contracts to buy \$1.2 million on behalf of subsidiaries in Germany and Poland. The Company also had a forward contract to sell EUR 6.0 million on behalf of its subsidiary in Poland and a forward contract to sell GBP 0.4 million on behalf of its subsidiary in France. The fair value of all forward contracts as of December 31, 2014, was a net liability of \$0.6 million. As of December 31, 2014, the potential reduction in the Company's earnings resulting from the impact of hypothetical adverse changes in exchange rates on the fair value of its outstanding foreign currency contracts of 10 percent for all currencies would have been \$5.5 million.

Periodically, the Company and its subsidiaries issue U.S. dollar and euro denominated trade receivables or loans to each other. Gains and losses on these transactions are included in income. Except for the Company's subsidiaries in Brazil and Colombia, foreign currency exposures are substantially hedged by forward contracts. At December 31, 2014, the U.S. dollar and euro denominated trade receivables or loans balances not covered by forward contracts were insignificant.

INTEREST RATES

The Company's debt was made up of fixed-rate and variable-rate borrowings totaling \$233.1 million and \$41.0 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2014. For 2015, the Company estimates that interest on its short-term variable-rate borrowings will total approximately \$0.9 million. A hypothetical 10 percent average change to short-term interest rates would result in a \$0.1 million increase or decrease to interest expense for 2015.

The fair value of the Company's long term fixed-rate debt, including current maturities, was estimated to be \$244.6 million as of December 31, 2014, which was approximately \$11.5 million above the carrying value. Market risk was estimated as the potential increase to the fair value that would result from a hypothetical 10 percent decrease in the Company's weighted average long-term borrowing rates at December 31, 2014, or \$4.5 million.

COMMODITY PRICE RISK

Certain raw materials used in the manufacture of the Company's products are subject to price volatility caused by weather, petroleum prices, general economic demand and other unpredictable factors. Increased raw material costs are recovered from customers as quickly as the marketplace allows; however, certain customers have arrangements that allow for price changes only on a quarterly basis, and competitive pressures sometimes prevent the recovery of cost increases from customers, particularly in periods where there is excess industry capacity. As a result, for some product lines or market segments it may take time to recover raw material price increases. Periodically, firm purchase commitments are entered into which fix the price of a specific commodity that will be delivered at a future time. Forward purchase contracts are used to aid in managing the Company's natural gas costs. At December 31, 2014, the Company had open forward contracts for the purchase of 1.6 million dekatherms of natural gas at a cost of \$6.6 million. Because the Company has agreed to fixed prices for the noted quantity of natural gas, a hypothetical 10 percent fluctuation in the price of natural gas would cause the Company's actual natural gas cost to be \$0.7 million higher or lower than the cost at market price.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The following statements and data are included in this item:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Statements of Income (For years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (For years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012)

Consolidated Balance Sheets (December 31, 2014 and 2013)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow (For years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012)

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (For years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Stepan Company

Northfield, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Stepan Company and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Stepan Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 27, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Chicago, Illinois

February 27, 2015

Stepan Company

Consolidated Statements of Income

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	2014	2013	2012
Net Sales (Note 1)	\$1,927,213	\$1,880,786	\$1,803,737
Cost of Sales	1,677,650	1,599,101	1,512,184
Gross Profit	249,563	281,685	291,553
Operating Expenses:			
Selling (Note 1)	54,763	53,229	53,145
Administrative (Note 1)	54,646	71,454	63,979
Research, development and technical services (Note 1)	45,451	46,809	45,713
	154,860	171,492	162,837
Business restructuring and asset impairments (Note 21)	4,009	1,040	—
Operating Income	90,694	109,153	128,716
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest, net (Note 6)	(11,441)	(10,358)	(9,599)
Loss from equity in joint ventures (Note 1)	(5,008)	(5,336)	(4,724)
Other, net (Note 8)	1,290	2,171	1,329
	(15,159)	(13,523)	(12,994)
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	75,535	95,630	115,722
Provision for Income Taxes (Note 9)	18,454	23,293	36,035
Net Income	57,081	72,337	79,687
Net (Income) Loss Attributable to			
Noncontrolling Interests (Note 1)	20	491	(291)
Net Income Attributable to Stepan Company	\$57,101	\$72,828	\$79,396
Net Income Per Common Share			
Attributable to Stepan Company (Note 18):			
Basic	\$2.51	\$3.22	\$3.71
Diluted	\$2.49	\$3.18	\$3.49
Shares Used to Compute Net Income Per Common Share Attributable to Stepan Company (Note 18):			
Basic	22,758	22,621	21,273
Diluted	22,917	22,924	22,730

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Stepan Company

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands)	2014	2013	2012
Net Income	\$57,081	\$72,337	\$79,687
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):			
Foreign currency translation adjustments (Note 19)	(31,980)	(8,034)	6,101
Defined benefit pension plans:			
Net actuarial loss arising in period (net of taxes of \$14,227, \$7,783 and \$2,568 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively)	(24,186)	13,417	(5,387)
Amortization of prior service cost included in pension expense (net of taxes of \$6, \$6 and \$5 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively)	14	13	13
Amortization of actuarial loss included in pension expense (net of taxes of \$1,032, \$2,015 and \$1,371 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively)	1,695	3,395	2,261
Amortization of transition obligation included in pension expense (net of taxes of \$0, \$1 and \$5 for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively)	—	1	13
Net defined benefit pension plan activity (Note 19)	(22,477)	16,826	(3,100)
Cash flow hedges:			
Gains (losses) arising in period (net of taxes of \$0, \$0, \$16 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively)	—	(32)	116
Reclassifications to income in period (net of taxes of \$7, \$14 and \$8 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively)	3	13	19
Net cash flow hedge activity (Note 19)	3	(19)	135
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(54,454)	8,773	3,136
Comprehensive Income	2,627	81,110	82,823
Comprehensive (Income) Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	57	440	(389)
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Stepan Company	\$2,684	\$81,550	\$82,434

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Stepan Company

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(Dollars in thousands)	2014	2013
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$85,215	\$133,347
Receivables, less allowances of \$10,011 in 2014 and \$5,945 in 2013	270,436	265,721
Inventories (Note 5)	183,233	172,368
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)	15,364	12,637
Other current assets	21,308	24,477
Total current assets	575,556	608,550
Property, Plant and Equipment:		
Land	12,446	13,008
Buildings and improvements	171,559	162,199
Machinery and equipment	1,119,400	1,085,763
Construction in progress	82,446	55,529
	1,385,851	1,316,499
Less: accumulated depreciation	(861,656)	(822,457)
Property, plant and equipment, net	524,195	494,042
Goodwill, net (Note 4)	11,502	11,726
Other intangible assets, net (Note 4)	20,803	23,669
Long-term investments (Note 2)	20,217	18,305
Other non-current assets	9,741	10,910
Total Assets	\$1,162,014	\$1,167,202
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt (Note 6)	\$27,034	\$35,377
Accounts payable	156,983	157,277
Accrued liabilities (Note 14)	65,496	76,339
Total current liabilities	249,513	268,993
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)	15,804	20,616
Long-term debt, less current maturities (Note 6)	246,897	235,246
Other non-current liabilities (Note 15)	112,856	88,606
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 16)		
Equity (Note 10):		
Common stock, \$1 par value; authorized 60,000,000 shares; issued 25,640,090 shares in 2014 and 25,563,909 shares in 2013	25,640	25,564
Additional paid-in capital	139,573	135,693
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Note 19)	(83,945)	(29,528)
Retained earnings	520,540	478,826
Less: Common treasury stock, at cost, 3,384,443 shares in 2014 and 3,231,289 shares in 2013	(66,262)	(58,269)
Total Stepan Company stockholders' equity	535,546	552,286

Noncontrolling interests	1,398	1,455
Total equity	536,944	553,741
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$1,162,014	\$1,167,202

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Stepan Company

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands)	2014	2013	2012
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Net income	\$57,081	\$72,337	\$79,687
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	63,804	56,400	51,294
Deferred compensation	(11,903)	9,496	10,252
Realized and unrealized gain on long-term investments	(241)	(2,611)	(1,460)
Stock-based compensation	(68)	2,783	3,122
Deferred income taxes	5,306	259	134
Other non-cash items	8,260	7,253	2,755
Changes in assets and liabilities, excluding effects of acquisitions:			
Receivables, net	(21,229)	(12,749)	3,906
Inventories	(18,521)	(3,794)	(50,260)
Other current assets	1,430	(5,950)	(2,210)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,376)	26,256	24,055
Pension liabilities	(2,709)	1,997	(4,341)
Environmental and legal liabilities	6,493	(353)	(66)
Deferred revenues	(732)	2,428	(662)
Excess tax benefit from stock options and awards	(640)	(3,438)	(7,237)
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	81,955	150,314	108,969
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(101,819)	(92,865)	(83,159)
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired (Note 20)		(68,212)	—
Sale of mutual funds	908	698	537
Other, net	(8,310)	(7,179)	(4,827)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(109,221)	(167,558)	(87,449)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Revolving debt and bank overdrafts, net	14,219	4,820	770
Other debt borrowings	4,923	100,000	—
Other debt repayments	(12,656)	(17,618)	(18,460)
Dividends paid	(15,387)	(14,474)	(12,757)
Company stock repurchased	(7,924)	(2,275)	(2,098)
Stock option exercises	1,754	3,977	4,473
Excess tax benefit from stock options and awards	640	3,438	7,237
Other, net	(421)	(1,615)	(8,640)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	(14,852)	76,253	(29,475)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	(6,014)	(2,537)	731
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(48,132)	56,472	(7,224)

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Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	133,347	76,875	84,099
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$85,215	\$133,347	\$76,875
Supplemental Cash Flow Information			
Cash payments of income taxes, net of refunds	\$23,142	\$22,691	\$29,698
Cash payments of interest	\$12,447	\$11,281	\$10,491

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Stepan Company

Consolidated Statements of Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

		STEPAN COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS							
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)		Convertible Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest	
	Total								
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$405,465	\$12,957	\$11,709	\$94,932	\$(43,195)	\$(41,485)	\$366,293	\$4,254	
Issuance of 582,730 shares of common stock under stock option plan	8,806	—	321	8,485	—	—	—	—	
Purchase of 251,312 shares of common stock	(11,759)	—	—	—	(11,759)	—	—	—	
Purchase of remaining interest in Stepan Philippines, Inc. from noncontrolling interest	(2,000)	—	—	551	—	197	—	(2,748)	
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock	—	(11,409)	604	10,805	—	—	—	—	
Stock-based and deferred compensation	3,065	—	48	2,993	24	—	—	—	
Net income	79,687	—	—	—	—	—	79,396	291	
Other comprehensive income	3,136	—	—	—	—	3,038	—	98	
Cash dividends paid:									
Preferred stock (\$1.375 per share)	(579)	—	—	—	—	—	(579)	—	
Common stock (\$0.58 per share)	(12,178)	—	—	—	—	—	(12,178)	—	
Non-qualified stock option and stock award income tax benefit	7,237	—	—	7,237	—	—	—	—	
Two-for-one stock split	—	—	12,460	—	—	—	(12,460)	—	
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$480,880	\$1,548	\$25,142	\$125,003	\$(54,930)	\$(38,250)	\$420,472	\$1,895	

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Stepan Company

Consolidated Statements of Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

		STEPAN COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS						
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)	Total	Convertible Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$480,880	\$1,548	\$25,142	\$125,003	\$(54,930)	\$(38,250)	\$420,472	\$1,895
Issuance of 227,410 shares of common stock under stock option plan	4,069	—	227	3,842	—	—	—	—
Purchase of 60,595 shares of common stock	(3,425)	—	—	—	(3,425)	—	—	—
Redemption of preferred stock	(21)	(21)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock	—	(1,527)	140	1,387	—	—	—	—
Stock-based and deferred compensation	2,162	—	55	2,021	86	—	—	—
Net income	72,337	—	—	—	—	—	72,828	(491)
Other comprehensive income	8,773	—	—	—	—	8,722	—	51
Cash dividends paid:								
Preferred stock (\$1.375 per share)	(43)	—	—	—	—	—	(43)	—
Common stock (\$0.65 per share)	(14,431)	—	—	—	—	—	(14,431)	—
	3,440	—	—	3,440	—	—	—	—

Non-qualified stock
option and stock award
income tax benefit

Balance, December 31, 2013	\$553,741	\$—	\$25,564	\$135,693	\$(58,269)	\$(29,528)) \$478,826	\$1,455
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The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Stepan Company

Consolidated Statements of Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)	STEPAN COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS						
	Total	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$553,741	\$25,564	\$135,693	\$(58,269)	\$(29,528)	\$478,826	\$1,455
Issuance of 67,029 shares of common stock under stock option plan	1,754	67	1,687	—	—	—	—
Purchase of 154,633 shares of common stock	(7,924)	—	—	(7,924)	—	—	—
Stock-based and deferred compensation	1,493	9	1,553	(69)	—	—	—
Net income	57,081	—	—	—	—	57,101	(20)
Other comprehensive income	(54,454)	—	—	—	(54,417)	—	(37)
Cash dividends paid: Common stock (\$0.69 per share)	(15,387)	—	—	—	—	(15,387)	—
Non-qualified stock option and stock award income tax benefit	640	—	640	—	—	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$536,944	\$25,640	\$139,573	\$(66,262)	\$(83,945)	\$520,546	\$1,398

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Stepan Company (the Company) operations consist predominantly of the production and sale of specialty and intermediate chemicals, which are sold to other manufacturers for use in a variety of end products. Principal markets for all products are manufacturers of cleaning and washing compounds (including detergents, shampoos, fabric softeners, toothpastes and household cleaners), paints, cosmetics, food, beverages, nutritional supplements, agricultural products, plastics, furniture, automotive equipment, insulation and refrigeration.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires Company 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries in which the Company exercises controlling influence. The equity method is used to account for investments in which the Company exercises significant but noncontrolling influence. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

The Company is a partner in two joint ventures: Nanjing Stepan Jinling Chemical Limited Liability Company (Stepan China) in Nanjing, China, and TIORCO, LLC in Denver, Colorado. The Company has an 80 percent ownership interest in the Stepan China joint venture and exercises controlling influence. Therefore, Stepan China's accounts are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The joint venture partner's interest in Stepan China's net income is reported in the net income attributable to noncontrolling interests line of the consolidated statements of income. The joint venture partner's interest in the net assets of Stepan China is reported in the noncontrolling interests line (a component of equity separate from Company equity) of the consolidated balance sheets.

TIORCO, LLC is equally owned and controlled by the Company and Nalco Company (a subsidiary of Ecolab Inc.). The Company's investment in TIORCO, LLC is accounted for using the equity method and is included in the other non-current assets line on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company's share of TIORCO, LLC's net earnings is included in the loss from equity in joint ventures line of the consolidated statements of income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with purchased maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

At December 31, 2014, the Company's cash and cash equivalents totaled \$85.2 million. Cash in U.S. demand deposit accounts totaled \$8.4 million and cash of the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries held outside the U.S. totaled \$76.8 million as of December 31, 2014.

Receivables and Credit Risk

Receivables are stated net of allowances for doubtful accounts and other allowances and primarily include trade receivables from customers, as well as nontrade receivables from suppliers, governmental tax agencies and others.

The Company is exposed to credit risk on accounts receivable balances. This risk is mitigated by the Company's large, diverse customer base, which is dispersed over various geographic regions and industrial sectors. No single customer comprised more than 10 percent of the Company's consolidated net sales in 2014, 2013 or 2012.

The Company maintains allowances for potential credit losses. Specific customer allowances are recorded when a review of customer creditworthiness and current economic conditions indicate that collection is doubtful. In addition, the Company maintains a general allowance as a percentage of total trade receivables. The general allowance percentage is periodically reviewed and adjusted based on historical bad debt losses of the Company.

The Company also maintains other customer allowances that occur in the normal course of business. Such allowances are based on historical averages and trade receivable levels.

The following is an analysis of the allowance for doubtful accounts and other accounts receivable allowances for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

(In thousands)	2014	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$5,945	\$5,533	\$5,214
Provision charged to income	4,625	719	314
Accounts written off, net of recoveries	(559)	(307)	5
Balance at December 31	\$10,011	\$5,945	\$5,533

The 2014 provision charged to income included a \$2,388,000 bad debt allowance for a major Polymer customer that filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in September 2014. Also included in the 2014 provision charged to income were additional allowances for certain high risk accounts and for general reserves.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, which is not in excess of market value, and include material, labor and plant overhead costs. The last-in, first-out (LIFO) method is used to determine the cost of the Company's U.S. inventories. The first-in, first-out (FIFO) method is used for all other inventories. Inventories priced at LIFO as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, accounted for 67 and 64 percent of total inventories, respectively.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Lives used for calculating depreciation are generally 30 years for buildings and 15 years for building improvements. For assets classified as machinery and equipment, lives generally used for calculating depreciation expense range from 10 to 15 years for manufacturing equipment, five to 10 years for furniture and fixtures, three to five years for vehicles and three to 10 years for computer equipment and software. Manufacturing of chemicals is capital intensive with a large majority of the assets included in machinery and equipment representing manufacturing equipment. Major renewals and betterments are capitalized in the property accounts, while maintenance and repairs (\$55,923,000, \$48,683,000, and \$45,072,000 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively), which do not renew or extend the life of the respective assets, are charged to operations as incurred. Land is not depreciated. The cost of property retired or sold and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income.

Included in the computer equipment and software component of machinery and equipment are costs related to the acquisition and development of internal-use software. Capitalized costs for internal-use software include external direct costs of materials and services consumed in obtaining and developing the software. For development projects where major internal resources are committed, payroll and payroll-related costs incurred during the application development phase of the project are also capitalized. The capitalized costs are amortized over the useful lives of the software, which are generally three to 10 years. Costs incurred in the preliminary project phase are expensed.

Interest charges on borrowings applicable to major construction projects are capitalized.

Property, plant and equipment assets are tested for impairment when events indicate that impairment may have occurred.

Fair Value Measurements

GAAP defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Furthermore, GAAP establishes a framework, in the form of a three-level hierarchy, for measuring fair value that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The following describes the hierarchy levels:

Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 - unobservable inputs which reflect the entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants use in pricing the assets and liabilities.

The Company applies the fair value measurement provisions of GAAP to any of its financial assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets (see Note 2), its outstanding debt for disclosure purposes (also Note 6) and its pension plan assets (see Note 13).

The Company also applies the fair value measurement requirements to nonrecurring fair value measurements of nonfinancial assets and liabilities recorded in conjunction with business combinations and as part of impairment reviews for goodwill and other long-lived assets.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized upon shipment of goods to customers, at which time title and risk of loss pass to the customer. For arrangements where the Company consigns product to a customer location, revenue is recognized when the customer uses the inventory. The Company records shipping and handling billed to a customer in a sales transaction as revenue. Costs incurred for shipping and handling are reported in cost of sales. Volume discounts due customers are estimated and recorded in the same period as the sales to which the discounts relate and reported as reductions of revenue in the consolidated statements of income.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales comprises raw material costs (including inbound freight expense to deliver the raw materials), manufacturing plant labor expenses and various manufacturing overhead expenses, such as utility, maintenance, operating supply, amortization and manufacturing asset depreciation expenses. Cost of sales also includes outbound shipping and handling expenses, inter-plant transfer costs and warehouse expenses.

Operating Expenses

Selling expense comprises salary and the related fringe benefit expenses for marketing and sales personnel and operating costs, such as outside agent commissions, automobile rental and travel-related expenses, which support the sales and marketing functions. Bad debt charges and any depreciation expenses related to marketing assets (e.g., computers) are also classified as selling expense.

Administrative expense comprises salary and the related fringe benefit expenses and operating costs for the Company's various administrative functions, which include information services, finance, legal, and human resources. Compensation expense related to the Company's deferred compensation plans and legal and environmental remediation expenses are also classified as administrative expense.

The Company's research and development costs are expensed as incurred. These expenses are aimed at discovery and commercialization of new knowledge with the intent that such effort will be useful in developing a new product or in bringing about a significant improvement to an existing product or process. Total research and development expenses were \$27,236,000, \$28,782,000 and \$28,032,000 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The remainder of research, development and technical service expenses reflected on the consolidated statements of income relates to technical services, which include routine product testing, quality control and sales support service.

Environmental Expenditures

Environmental expenditures that relate to current operations are expensed in cost of sales. Expenditures that mitigate or prevent environmental contamination and that benefit future operations are capitalized as assets and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are typically 10 years.

Estimated future expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations, and which do not contribute to current or future revenue generation, are recorded as liabilities, with the corresponding charge recorded in administrative expenses, when environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are probable and the cost or range of possible costs can be reasonably estimated. When no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, the minimum amount in the range is accrued. Some of the factors on which the Company bases its estimates include information provided by feasibility studies, potentially responsible party negotiations and the development of remedial action plans. Legal costs related to environmental matters are expensed as incurred (see Note 16 for environmental contingencies).

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible assets include patents, agreements not to compete, trademarks, customer lists, technological and manufacturing know-how and goodwill, all of which were acquired as part of business or product line acquisitions. Intangible assets other than goodwill are determined to have either finite or indefinite useful lives. The Company currently has no indefinite-life intangible assets. The values for intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful lives of the assets. In addition, finite-life intangible assets are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an intangible asset may not be recoverable. Goodwill is not amortized. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit to which goodwill relates below the reporting unit's carrying value. For more details see Note 4.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is determined using the asset and liability method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are computed using the currently enacted tax rates that apply to taxable income in effect for the years in which those tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for changes in tax rates or laws, and the effects of the changes are recorded in income in the period of enactment. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when the Company determines that it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized.

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. If the tax position meets the more-likely-than-not threshold, the tax benefit recognized in the consolidated financial statements is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon effective settlement. Unrecognized tax benefits, which

are differences between the tax position taken on a tax return and the amounts recognized in the financial statements, are recorded either as an increase to a tax liability or as a decrease to an income tax receivable. The Company includes estimated interest and penalty amounts related to the unrecognized tax benefits in the tax provision.

See Note 9 for detailed information about income taxes.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

For the Company's consolidated foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is the local foreign currency, assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at year end and revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the year. Any resulting translation adjustments are included in the consolidated balance sheets in the accumulated other comprehensive loss line of stockholders' equity. Gains or losses on foreign currency transactions are reflected in the other, net caption of the consolidated statements of income. The Company has one foreign subsidiary whose functional currency is the U.S. dollar. For this subsidiary, nonmonetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at year end, revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the year and translation gains and losses are included in the other, net caption of the consolidated statements of income.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company grants stock options, performance stock awards and stock appreciation rights (SARs) to certain employees under its incentive compensation plans. The Company calculates the fair values of stock options, performance stock awards and SARs on the date such instruments are granted. The fair values of the stock option and performance stock awards are then recognized as compensation expense over the vesting periods of the instruments. The Company's SARs are cash-settled and accounted for as liabilities that must be re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Compensation expense for each reporting period is calculated as the period-to-period change (or portion of the change, depending on the proportion of the vesting period that has been completed at the reporting date) in the fair value of the SARs. See Note 11 for detailed information about the Company's stock-based compensation.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts are computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Net income used in computing basic earnings per share is net income attributable to the Company reduced by dividends paid to preferred stockholders. Diluted earnings per share amounts are based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding plus the increased number of common shares that would be outstanding assuming the exercise of certain outstanding stock options (under the treasury stock method), the conversion of the convertible preferred stock (when such conversion would have the effect of reducing earnings per share), and contingent stock awards that are part of the Company's incentive stock-based compensation program (see Note 11). See Note 18 for detailed information about the Company's earnings per share calculations.

Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income includes net income and all other non-owner changes in equity that are not reported in net income. Comprehensive income is disclosed in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) is reported as a component of stockholders' equity in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. See Note 19 for detailed information regarding changes in the Company's AOCI and reclassifications out of AOCI to income.

Segment Reporting

The Company reports financial and descriptive information about its reportable operating segments. Operating segments are components of the Company that have separate financial information that is regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker to assess segment performance and allocate resources. The Company discloses segment revenue, operating income, assets, capital expenditures and depreciation and amortization expenses. Enterprise-wide financial information about the geographic locations in which the Company earns revenues and holds assets is also disclosed (see Note 17).

Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments are recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as either assets or liabilities measured at fair value. For derivative instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments, changes in the fair values of the derivative instruments are recognized currently in earnings. For derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair values of the derivative instruments are either offset in earnings against changes in the fair values of the hedged items or recognized in AOCI until the hedged transaction is recognized in earnings. At the time a hedging relationship is designated, the Company establishes the method it will use for assessing the effectiveness of the hedge and the measurement approach for determining the ineffective aspect of the hedge. Company policy prohibits the use of derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. See Note 3 for further information regarding the Company's use of derivatives.

At December 31, 2014, the Company held open forward contracts for the purchase of 1.6 million dekatherms of natural gas in 2015 and 2016 at a cost of \$6,558,000. The Company uses forward contracts to minimize its exposure to volatile natural gas prices. Because the Company anticipates taking delivery of the natural gas for use in its operations, the forward contracts qualify for the normal purchase exception election provided under U.S. GAAP for derivative instruments. The Company has elected the exceptions for such contracts. As a result, the forward contracts are not accounted for as derivative instruments. The cost of natural gas is charged to expense at the time the natural gas is delivered and used.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2013-04, Liabilities (Topic 405), Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for Which the Total Amount of the Obligation is Fixed at the Reporting Date. This update requires an entity to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation is fixed at the reporting date, as the sum of a) the amount the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors and b) any additional amount the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. The update also requires an entity to disclose the nature and amount of the obligation as well as other information about those obligations. The requirements of ASU No. 2013-04 were effective on a retrospective basis for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2013. Because the Company had no applicable obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements, adoption of ASU No. 2013-04 did not impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740), Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. The update clarifies that unrecognized tax benefits related to a net operating loss carryforward, or similar tax loss, or tax credit carryforward, should generally be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset. The requirements of ASU No. 2013-11 were effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. Because the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits in jurisdictions where a net operating loss carryforward, or similar tax loss, or tax credit carryforward existed, adoption of the new guidance had no impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. The update amends the definition of a discontinued operation, changes the criteria for reporting discontinued operations and requires expanded disclosures for discontinued operations and new disclosures about disposal transactions that do not meet the discontinued operations criteria. Under the new guidance, a discontinued operation is defined as a disposal of a component or group of components that is disposed of or is classified as held for sale and represents a strategic shift that has or will have a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. The requirements of ASU No. 2014-08 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014, with early adoption permitted. Upon adoption of the ASU, the Company will assess discontinued operations using the new criteria and will provide the necessary disclosures for discontinued operations and other disposal activities. This ASU is not expected to have an effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). The standard, which is the result of a joint project by the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board, outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. In addition, the ASU requires expanded disclosures about revenue recognition that enable the users of the financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. ASU No. 2014-09 supersedes most of the previous revenue recognition guidance. For public entities, the new guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. An entity may use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach to adopt the requirements of the new standard. The Company is in the process of determining the effects, if any, that adoption of ASU No. 2014-09 will have on Company financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

2. Fair Value Measurements

The following are the financial instruments held by the Company at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and descriptions of the methods and assumptions used to estimate the instruments' fair values:

Cash and cash equivalents

Carrying value approximated fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments.

Derivative assets and liabilities

Derivative assets and liabilities relate to the foreign currency exchange and interest rate contracts discussed in Note 3. Fair value and carrying value were the same because the contracts were recorded at fair value. The fair values of the foreign currency contracts were calculated as the difference between the applicable forward foreign exchange rates at the reporting date and the contracted foreign exchange rates multiplied by the contracted notional amounts. The fair values of the interest rate swaps were calculated as the difference between the contracted swap rate and the current market replacement swap rate multiplied by the present value of one basis point for the notional amount of the contract. See the table that follows the financial instrument descriptions for the reported fair values of derivative assets and liabilities.

Long-term investments

Long-term investments are the mutual fund assets the Company holds to fund a portion of its deferred compensation liabilities and all of its non-qualified supplemental executive defined contribution obligations (see the defined contribution plans section of Note 13). Fair value and carrying value were the same because the mutual fund assets were recorded at fair value in accordance with the FASB's fair value option rules. Fair values for the mutual funds were calculated using the published market price per unit at the reporting date multiplied by the number of units held at the reporting date. See the table that follows the financial instrument descriptions for the reported fair value of long-term investments.

Debt obligations

The fair value of debt with original maturities greater than one year comprised the combined present values of scheduled principal and interest payments for each of the various loans, individually discounted at rates equivalent to those which could be obtained by the Company for new debt issues with durations equal to the average life to maturity of each loan. The fair values of the remaining Company debt obligations approximated their carrying values due to the short-term nature of the debt. The Company's fair value measurements for debt fall in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair values and related carrying values of debt, including current maturities, were as follows:

(In thousands)	December 31	
	2014	2013
Fair value	\$285,441	\$276,069
Carrying value	273,931	270,623

The following tables present financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis at fair value as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurement falls:

(In thousands)	December		Level	Level
	2014	Level 1	2	3
Mutual fund assets	\$ 20,217	\$20,217	\$	\$
Derivative assets:				
Foreign currency contracts	73		73	
Total assets at fair value	\$ 20,290	\$20,217	\$73	\$
Derivative liabilities:				
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 628	\$	\$628	\$

(In thousands)	December			
	2013	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Mutual fund assets	\$ 18,305	\$18,305	\$—	\$ —
Derivative assets:				
Foreign currency contracts	74	—	74	—
Total assets at fair value	\$ 18,379	\$18,305	\$74	\$ —
Derivative liabilities:				
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 165	\$—	\$165	\$ —
Interest rate contracts	20	—	20	—
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 185	\$—	\$185	\$ —

3. Derivative Instruments

The Company is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations. The primary risk managed by the use of derivative instruments is foreign currency exchange risk. The Company holds forward foreign currency exchange contracts that are not designated as any type of accounting hedge as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Company uses these contracts to manage its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations on certain Company subsidiary cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other obligation balances that are denominated in currencies other than the entities' functional currencies. The forward foreign exchange contracts are recognized on the balance sheet as either an asset or a liability measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from recording the foreign exchange contracts at fair value are reported in earnings as offsets to the losses and gains reported in earnings arising from the re-measurement of the receivable and payable balances into the applicable functional currencies. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had open forward foreign currency exchange contracts, all with settlement dates of about one month, to buy or sell foreign currencies with a U.S. dollar equivalent of \$51,623,000 and \$20,289,000, respectively.

The Company is exposed to volatility in short-term interest rates and, at times, mitigates certain portions of that risk using interest rate swaps and designating such swaps as cash flow hedges. The interest rate swaps are recognized on the balance sheet as either an asset or a liability measured at fair value. Period-to-period changes in the fair value of interest rate swap hedges are recognized as gains or losses in other comprehensive income, to the extent effective. As each interest rate swap hedge contract is settled, the corresponding gain or loss is reclassified out of AOCI into earnings in that settlement period. At December 31, 2014, the Company held no significant interest rate swap contracts. At December 31, 2013, the Company held interest rate swap contracts with notional values of \$2,268,000.

The fair values of the derivative instruments held by the Company on December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, and derivative instrument gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, were immaterial. For amounts reclassified out of AOCI into earnings for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, see Note 19.

4. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying value of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

(In thousands)	Surfactants Segment		Polymer Segment		Specialty Products Segment		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Balance as of January 1								
Goodwill	\$9,107	\$9,246	\$5,603	\$937	\$ 483	\$ 483	\$15,193	\$10,666
Accumulated impairment loss	(3,467)	(3,467)	—	—	—	—	(3,467)	(3,467)
Goodwill, net	5,640	5,779	5,603	937	483	483	11,726	7,199
Goodwill acquired ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	4,642	—	—	—	4,642
Foreign currency translation	(82)	(139)	(142)	24	—	—	(224)	(115)
Balance as of December 31								
Goodwill	9,025	9,107	5,461	5,603	483	483	14,969	15,193
Accumulated impairment loss	(3,467)	(3,467)	—	—	—	—	(3,467)	(3,467)
Goodwill, net	\$5,558	\$5,640	\$5,461	\$5,603	\$ 483	\$ 483	\$11,502	\$11,726

(1) See Note 20 for information regarding the goodwill acquired in business combinations.

The Company tests its goodwill balances for impairment in the second quarter of each calendar year. The 2014 and 2013 tests indicated no impairment.

The following table presents the components of other intangible assets, all of which have finite lives, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. The year-over-year changes in gross carrying values resulted from the effects of foreign currency translation.

(In thousands)	Gross Carrying Value		Accumulated Amortization	
	December 31 2014	December 31 2013	December 31 2014	December 31 2013
Other Intangible Assets:				
Patents	\$6,947	\$6,947	\$2,096	\$1,498
Trademarks	4,087	4,087	748	345
Customer lists	8,082	8,094	1,871	1,098
Know-how ^(a)	8,273	8,313	1,871	831
Total	\$27,389	\$27,441	\$6,586	\$3,772

(a) Know-how includes intellectual property rights covering proprietary information, written formulae, trade secrets or secret processes, inventions and developmental products (whether patentable or not), discoveries, improvements, compositions, manufacturing processes, manuals, specifications and technical data.

Aggregate amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, was \$2,841,000, \$2,832,000 and \$2,516,000, respectively. Estimated amortization expense for identifiable intangibles assets for each of the five succeeding fiscal years is as follows:

(In thousands)	
For year ended 12/31/15	\$2,825
For year ended 12/31/16	2,681

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For year ended 12/31/17	2,565
For year ended 12/31/18	2,565
For year ended 12/31/19	2,565

5. Inventories

The composition of inventories was as follows:

	December 31	
(In thousands)	2014	2013
Finished products	\$ 126,157	\$ 123,211
Raw materials	57,076	49,156
Total inventories	\$ 183,233	\$ 172,368

Inventories are primarily priced using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) inventory valuation method. If the first-in, first-out (FIFO) inventory valuation method had been used for all inventories, inventory balances would have been approximately \$34,340,000 and \$30,786,000 higher than reported at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

6. Debt

Debt comprised the following at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

(In thousands)	Maturity Dates	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Unsecured private placement notes			
3.86%	2019-2025	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
4.86%	2017-2023	65,000	65,000
5.88%	2016-2022	40,000	40,000
5.69%	2015-2018	22,857	28,571
6.86%	2015	4,284	8,570
Unsecured U.S. bank debt			
	2019	20,000	
Debt of foreign subsidiaries			
Unsecured bank debt, foreign currency			
	2015	12,043	19,488
Unsecured bank term loan, foreign currency			
	2021	4,840	
Secured bank term loan, foreign currency			
	2015	2,723	5,843
Secured bank debt, foreign currency			
	2015	1,638	2,153
Unsecured bank debt, U.S. dollars			
	2015	546	998
Total debt		\$ 273,931	\$ 270,623
Less current maturities		27,034	35,377
Long-term debt		\$ 246,897	\$ 235,246

The majority of the Company's long-term debt financing is composed of unsecured private placement notes issued to insurance companies, totaling \$232,141,000 as of December 31, 2014. These notes are denominated in U.S. dollars and have fixed interest rates ranging from 3.86 percent to 6.86 percent. At inception, these notes had final maturities of 12 to 13 years with remaining amortization scheduled from 2015 to 2025.

On July 10, 2014, the Company amended its committed \$125,000,000 multi-currency five-year revolving credit agreement. This unsecured facility is the Company's primary source of short-term borrowings, which the Company may draw on as needed to finance certain acquisitions, working capital and for general corporate purposes. The amendment extends the maturity date of the original agreement from September 20, 2017 to July 10, 2019. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had outstanding borrowings of \$20,000,000 and letters of credit of \$2,727,000 under the credit agreement, with \$102,273,000 remaining available.

Loans under the amended agreement may be incurred, at the discretion of the Company, with terms to maturity of 1 to 180 days. The Company may choose interest rate options, including (1) LIBOR applicable to each currency plus spreads ranging from 0.975 percent to 1.525 percent, depending on the Company's leverage ratio or (2) the prime rate plus zero percent to 0.525 percent, depending on the leverage ratio. The amended agreement requires the Company to pay a facility fee ranging from 0.150 percent to 0.350 percent, which also depends on the leverage ratio. The amended agreement requires the maintenance of certain financial ratios and compliance with certain other covenants that are similar to the Company's existing debt agreements, including net worth, interest coverage and leverage financial covenants and limitations on restricted payments, indebtedness and liens.

At December 31, 2014, European debt included \$7,563,000 of bank term loans. One of these term loans, for \$4,840,000 matures in 2021 and has a variable interest rate of 90-day EURIBOR plus a spread of 1.30 percent. The other term loan, for \$1,815,000, matures in 2016 and has a variable interest rate of 90-day EURIBOR plus a spread of 1.08 percent. The other term loan for, \$908,000, matures in 2015 and bears a fixed interest rate of 2.15 percent. At December 31, 2014, debt in Europe also included short-term borrowings of \$11,842,000 with variable interest rates of 90-day EURIBOR plus spreads ranging from 0.30 percent and 0.50 percent and short-term borrowings of \$1,638,000 with a variable rate comprised of the UK base rate plus a spread of 2.00 percent. The Company's Philippine subsidiary had short-term borrowings of \$747,000, guaranteed by the Company, with a variable interest rate of 30-day LIBOR plus a spread of 1.375 percent. The balance of the Company's secured foreign debt is secured only by the assets of the respective entities.

The Company's loan agreements in the U.S., France and the Philippines contain provisions, which, among others, require maintenance of certain financial ratios and place limitations on additional debt, investments and payment of dividends. Based on the loan agreement provisions that place limitations on dividend payments, unrestricted retained earnings (i.e., retained earnings available for dividend distribution) were \$88,684,000 and \$148,467,000 at December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

Debt at December 31, 2014, matures as follows: \$27,034,000 in 2015; \$12,723,000 in 2016; \$21,405,000 in 2017; \$21,406,000 in 2018; \$49,977,000 in 2019 and \$141,386,000 after 2019. Debt maturing in 2015 includes \$12,808,000 of scheduled repayments under long-term debt agreements and \$14,226,000 of debt of foreign subsidiaries under short-term working capital loans. These short-term loan agreements are routinely renewed, but could be supplemented or replaced, if necessary, by the Company's \$125,000,000 revolving credit agreement.

Net interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, comprised the following:

(In thousands)	2014	2013	2012
Interest expense	\$12,542	\$11,104	\$9,998
Interest income	(262)	(57)	(112)
	12,280	11,047	9,886
Capitalized interest	(839)	(689)	(287)
Interest expense, net	\$11,441	\$10,358	\$9,599

7. Leased Properties

The Company leases certain property and equipment (primarily transportation equipment, buildings and land) under operating leases, which are denominated in local currencies. Total rental expense was \$6,660,000, \$6,280,000 and \$6,713,000 in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Consolidated Company minimum future rental payments under operating leases with terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2014, are:

(In thousands)	Year	Amount
	2015	\$4,523
	2016	3,522
	2017	2,163
	2018	1,866
	2019	1,822
	Subsequent to 2019	16,651
	Total minimum future rental payments	\$30,547

8. Other, Net

Other, net in the consolidated statements of income included the following:

(In thousands)	2014	2013	2012
Foreign exchange loss	\$(220)	\$(1,495)	\$(304)
Investment related income	1,269	1,055	173
Realized and unrealized gain on investments	241	2,611	1,460
Other, net	\$1,290	\$2,171	\$1,329

9. Income Taxes

The provisions for taxes on income and the related income before taxes for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, were as follows:

(In thousands)	2014	2013	2012
Taxes on Income			
Federal			
Current	\$3,362	\$9,744	\$23,744
Deferred	4,338	(285)	(525)
State			
Current	782	1,223	1,999
Deferred	643	(680)	(537)
Foreign			
Current	9,004	12,067	10,158
Deferred	325	1,224	1,196
Total	\$18,454	\$23,293	\$36,035
Income before Taxes			
Domestic	\$34,091	\$50,626	\$80,371
Foreign	41,444	45,004	35,351
Total	\$75,535	\$95,630	\$115,722

The variations between the effective and statutory U.S. federal income tax rates are summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	2014		2013		2012	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Federal income tax provision at statutory tax rate	\$26,437					