

Hillshire Brands Co  
Form 10-Q  
May 02, 2013

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C.2054

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 30, 2013

OR

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

Commission file number 1-3344

The Hillshire Brands Company  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

36-2089049  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

400 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Illinois  
(Address of principal executive offices)  
(312) 614-6000  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

60607  
(Zip Code)

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

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

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

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

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

On March 30, 2013, the Registrant had 123,073,293 outstanding shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share.

The Hillshire Brands Company  
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## THE HILLSHIRE BRANDS COMPANY

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012

(Unaudited)

In millions	March 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$416	\$235
Trade accounts receivable, less allowances	206	248
Inventories		
Finished goods	199	196
Work in process	14	17
Materials and supplies	103	75
	316	288
Current deferred income taxes	105	114
Income tax receivable	9	52
Other current assets	47	65
Total current assets	1,099	1,002
Property, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,176 and \$1,245, respectively	824	847
Trademarks and other identifiable intangibles, net	124	132
Goodwill	348	348
Deferred income taxes	14	36
Other noncurrent assets	77	80
Noncurrent assets held for sale	—	5
	\$2,486	\$2,450
Liabilities and Equity		
Accounts payable	\$275	\$359
Accrued liabilities	416	469
Current maturities of long-term debt	19	5
Total current liabilities	710	833
Long-term debt	930	939
Pension obligation	151	166
Other liabilities	273	277
Contingencies and commitments (Note 10)		
Equity		
Hillshire Brands common stockholders' equity	422	235
	\$2,486	\$2,450

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## THE HILLSHIRE BRANDS COMPANY

## Consolidated Statements of Income

For the Quarter and Nine Months ended March 30, 2013 and March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

	Quarter ended		Nine Months ended	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012 (As Restated)	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012 (As Restated)
In millions, except per share data				
Continuing Operations				
Net sales	\$924	\$935	\$2,958	\$2,975
Cost of sales	652	675	2,060	2,144
Selling, general and administrative expenses	205	202	642	646
Net charges for exit activities, asset and business dispositions	1	4	7	70
Impairment charges	1	—	1	14
Operating income	65	54	248	101
Interest expense	13	22	35	67
Interest income	(2	) (2	) (5	) (4
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	54	34	218	38
Income tax expense (benefit)	12	7	69	(4
Income from continuing operations	42	27	149	42
Discontinued operations				
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$(5), \$(29), \$(7) and \$28	4	28	13	(195
Gain (loss) on sale of discontinued operations, net of tax expense of \$13, \$29, \$14 and \$367	47	(58	) 49	402
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	51	(30	) 62	207
Net income (loss)	93	(3	) 211	249
Less: Income from noncontrolling interests, net of tax				
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	3
Net income (loss) attributable to Hillshire Brands	\$93	\$(3	) \$211	\$246
Amounts attributable to Hillshire Brands:				
Net income from continuing operations	42	27	149	42
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	51	(30	) 62	204
Net income (loss) attributable to Hillshire Brands	\$93	\$(3	) \$211	\$246
Earnings per share of common stock				
Basic				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.34	\$0.23	\$1.22	\$0.36
Net income (loss)	\$0.76	\$(0.02)	\$1.72	\$2.08
Average shares outstanding	123	119	123	118
Diluted				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.34	\$0.23	\$1.21	\$0.36
Net income (loss)	\$0.75	\$(0.02)	\$1.72	\$2.07
Average shares outstanding	124	119	123	119

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Cash dividends declared per share of common stock	\$0.125	\$0.575	\$0.375	\$1.150
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See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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## THE HILLSHIRE BRANDS COMPANY

## Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Quarter and Nine Months ended March 30, 2013 and March 31, 2012

(Unaudited)

In millions	Quarter ended		Nine Months ended	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012 (As Restated)	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012 (As Restated)
Net income (loss)	\$93	\$(3 )	\$211	\$249
Translation adjustments, net of tax	(21 )	192	(20 )	75
Net unrealized gain (loss) on qualifying cash flow hedges, net of tax	(3 )	(2 )	(7 )	(12 )
Pension/Postretirement activity, net of tax	—	(8 )	—	(10 )
Comprehensive income	69	179	184	302
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	3
Comprehensive income attributable to Hillshire Brands	\$69	\$179	\$184	\$299
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.				

THE HILLSHIRE BRANDS COMPANY  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity  
For the period July 2, 2011 to March 30, 2013

(Unaudited)

In millions	Hillshire Brands Common Stockholders' Equity						
	Total	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Unearned Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest
Balances at July 2, 2011 (As restated)	\$1,893	\$6	\$39	\$2,161	\$(77)	\$ (265)	\$ 29
Net income	848	—	—	845	—	—	3
Translation adjustments, net of tax	(23)	—	—	—	—	(23)	—
Net unrealized gain (loss) on qualifying cash flow hedges, net of tax	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pension/Postretirement activity, net of tax	(21)	—	—	—	—	(21)	—
Dividends on common stock	(138)	—	—	(138)	—	—	—
Dividends paid on noncontrolling interest/Other	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	(2)
Disposition of noncontrolling interest	(29)	—	—	—	—	—	(29)
Repurchase of noncontrolling interest	(10)	—	(9)	—	—	—	(1)
Spin-off of international coffee and tea business	(2,408)	—	(5)	(2,566)	—	163	—
Stock issuances -							
Restricted stock	14	—	21	(7)	—	—	—
Stock option and benefit plans	94	—	94	—	—	—	—
Reverse stock split	—	(5)	5	—	—	—	—
ESOP activity and other	15	—	(1)	—	16	—	—
Balances at June 30, 2012	235	1	144	295	(61)	(144)	—
Net income	211	—	—	211	—	—	—
Translation adjustments, net of tax	(20)	—	—	—	—	(20)	—
Net unrealized gain (loss) on qualifying cash flow hedges, net of tax	(7)	—	—	—	—	(7)	—
Dividends on common stock	(46)	—	—	(46)	—	—	—
Spin-off of international coffee and tea business	(3)	—	—	(9)	—	6	—
Stock issuances -							
Restricted stock	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Stock option and benefit plans	46	—	46	—	—	—	—
ESOP activity and other	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
Balances at March 30, 2013	\$422	\$1	\$193	\$452	\$(59)	\$ (165)	\$ —

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.





THE HILLSHIRE BRANDS COMPANY  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
For the Nine Months ended March 30, 2013 and March 31, 2012  
(Unaudited)

In millions	Nine Months ended March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012 (As Restated)
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES -</b>		
Net income	\$211	\$249
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation	110	197
Amortization	13	35
Impairment charges	1	418
Net (gain) loss on business dispositions	(69 )	(769 )
Pension contributions, net of expense	(9 )	(196 )
Refundable tax on Senseo payments	—	(43 )
Increase in deferred income taxes	31	147
Other	(5 )	(41 )
Changes in current assets and liabilities, net of businesses acquired and sold		
Trade accounts receivable	32	43
Inventories	(42 )	(76 )
Other current assets	17	34
Accounts payable	(72 )	(70 )
Accrued liabilities	(76 )	(132 )
Accrued taxes	40	64
Net cash received from (used in) operating activities	182	(140 )
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES -</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment	(103 )	(193 )
Purchases of software and other intangibles	(4 )	(178 )
Acquisition of businesses	—	(29 )
Dispositions of businesses and investments	96	2,035
Cash received from derivative transactions	3	49
Sales of assets	1	2
Net cash received from (used in) investing activities	(7 )	1,686
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES -</b>		
Issuances of common stock	42	62
Borrowings of other debt	—	173
Repayments of other debt and derivatives	(5 )	(715 )
Net change in financing with less than 90-day maturities	—	(109 )
Purchase of noncontrolling interest	—	(10 )
Payments of dividends	(31 )	(203 )
Net cash received from (used in) financing activities	6	(802 )
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash	—	(155 )
Increase in cash and equivalents	181	589
Add: Cash balances of discontinued operations at beginning of year	—	1,992
Less: Cash balances of discontinued operations at end of period	—	(2,555 )
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	235	74

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Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$416	\$100
Supplemental Cash Flow Data:		
Cash paid for restructuring actions	\$69	\$354
Cash contributions to pension plans	5	187
Cash paid for income taxes	5	180
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.		

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THE HILLSHIRE BRANDS COMPANY

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Presentation

The Hillshire Brands Company is a manufacturer and marketer of high-quality, brand name food products and a leader in meat-centric food solutions for the retail and foodservice markets. References to “we,” “our,” “us,” “Hillshire Brands” and “the company” refer to The Hillshire Brands Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as a whole, unless the context otherwise requires. The company’s reportable segments are Retail and Foodservice/Other.

The consolidated financial statements for the quarter and nine months ended March 30, 2013 and March 31, 2012 have not been audited by an independent registered public accounting firm, but in the opinion of management, these financial statements include all normal and recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of our financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The results of operations for the nine months ended March 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected for the full fiscal year.

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Although management believes the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from these estimates. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the company’s Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2012 and other financial information filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The company’s fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to June 30. Fiscal 2013 ends on June 29, 2013. The third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2013 ended on March 30, 2013, and the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2012 ended on March 31, 2012. Each of the quarters was a thirteen-week period, and each of the nine month periods was a thirty-nine week period. Fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 are both 52-week years. Unless otherwise stated, references to years relate to fiscal years.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2012 has been derived from the company’s audited financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2012. The balance sheet information for the Australian bakery business met the criteria to be classified as held for sale in the second quarter of 2013 and as a result, these balances were reported in the asset and liabilities held for sale lines of the condensed consolidated balance sheet beginning in the second quarter of 2013 up until the sale was completed on February 4, 2013. The fresh bakery, refrigerated dough and foodservice beverage businesses in North America as well as the international coffee and tea, household and body care, European bakery and Australian bakery businesses are presented as discontinued operations in the company’s condensed consolidated income statements. See Note 5 – “Discontinued Operations” for additional information regarding these discontinued operations. Unless stated otherwise, any reference to income statement items in these financial statements refers to results from continuing operations.

Financial Statement Corrections - current year — During the third quarter of 2013, the company corrected certain balance sheet accounts as well as SG&A and income tax expense in the income statement related to continuing operations for errors that included the understatement of an asset for deposits held as collateral by insurance companies and the understatement of non-current deferred tax assets related to an employee benefit plan. It also corrected certain errors related to the tax provisions associated with the operating results for discontinued operations and the gain/loss on sale of discontinued operations. For the third quarter and first nine months of 2013, the correction of these errors increased Income for continuing operations by \$9.5 million pretax (\$8.3 million after tax) and Net income by \$11.0 million. The company evaluated these errors in relation to the period in which they were corrected and the periods in which they originated and concluded that these errors did not materially misstate the third quarter 2013 financial statements or any previously issued financial statements. The company also does not believe that these errors will materially misstate the full year 2013 results.

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Financial Statement Corrections - prior year — As disclosed in Note 1, Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, Hillshire Brands restated its previously issued financial statements for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, and the unaudited financial data for the first three quarters of fiscal 2011 and 2012 to recognize the correction of the following accounting errors.

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On August 1, 2012, D.E Master Blenders 1753 N.V. (DEMB) announced that it had discovered accounting irregularities involving previously issued financial results for its Brazilian operations, which would require the restatement of their previously issued financial statements for the periods from fiscal 2009 to 2012. The financial results of the Brazilian operations are reported as part of discontinued operations in the Hillshire Brands financial statements as a result of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea operations. Hillshire Brands reflected the correction of the accounting irregularities by first restating the “as reported” historical financial results of the Brazilian operations and then recognizing the restated results as part of discontinued operations along with the other businesses that comprised the international coffee and tea business. As such, the adjustments to net sales noted in the following tables represent corrections associated with the accounting irregularities in Brazil and do not relate to any businesses included in continuing operations. The accounting irregularities identified in the Brazil operations included the overstatement of accounts receivable due to the failure to write-off uncollectible customer discounts, improper recognition of sales revenues prior to shipments to customers, the understatement of accruals for various litigation issues, and the failure to write-off obsolete inventory and other inventory valuation issues. These accounting irregularities resulted from an ineffective control environment maintained by management in Brazil, including intentional overrides of internal controls, and extensive cross-functional collusion by company personnel and third parties in Brazil. These actions were designed to meet earnings targets in Brazil.

As a result of these error corrections, income from discontinued operations was reduced by \$10 million in the first nine months of 2012. The cumulative impact of the error corrections prior to fiscal 2012 reduced stockholders’ equity at July 2, 2011 by \$70 million.

In addition to the error corrections noted above, Hillshire Brands has also corrected several errors related to continuing and discontinued operations and has restated its previously issued financial statements for 2010 and 2011 and the unaudited financial data for the first three quarters of 2011 and 2012 for these items. These errors had been previously identified and corrected in fiscal years subsequent to their origination. The company originally recorded the error corrections in the periods in which they were discovered. Management continues to believe that these errors did not materially misstate the financial results of the periods in which the errors originated or the periods in which the errors were corrected but management has decided to record these adjustments in the periods in which they originated in conjunction with the financial statement corrections noted above. As a result of these error corrections, Income from continuing operations was increased by \$8 million and Income from discontinued operations was reduced by \$1 million for the first nine months of 2012. The cumulative impact of the error corrections prior to fiscal 2012 reduced stockholders’ equity at July 2, 2011 by \$11 million.

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Income Statement Impact

The impact of these error corrections on the income statement for the third quarter and first nine months of 2012 is summarized in the following table:

(in millions) (Unaudited)	Quarter ended March 31, 2012				Nine months ended March 31, 2012			
	As Reported	<sup>1</sup> Adjustment	Disc.Ops.	As Restated	As Reported	<sup>1</sup> Adjustment	Disc.Ops.	As Restated
Continuing Operations								
Net sales	\$1,899	\$ (5 )	\$(959 )	\$ 935	\$5,923	\$ (3 )	\$(2,945 )	\$ 2,975
Cost of sales	1,312	(3 )	(634 )	675	4,024	—	(1,880 )	2,144
Selling, general and administrative expenses	458	3	(259 )	202	1,410	—	(764 )	646
Net charges for exit activities, asset and business dispositions	63	7	(66 )	4	179	2	(111 )	70
Impairment charges	—	—	—	—	32	—	(18 )	14
Operating income	66	(12 )	—	54	278	(5 )	(172 )	101
Interest expense	29	—	(7 )	22	88	—	(21 )	67
Interest income	(11 )	—	9	(2 )	(31 )	—	27	(4 )
Income from continuing operations before tax	48	(12 )	(2 )	34	221	(5 )	(178 )	38
Income tax expense (benefit)	10	(9 )	6	7	184	(3 )	(185 )	(4 )
Income (loss) from Continuing Operations	38	(3 )	(8 )	27	37	(2 )	7	42
Income (loss) from disc. operations, net of tax	20	—	8	28	(188 )	—	(7 )	(195 )
Gain (loss) on sale of disc. operations, net of tax	(60 )	2	—	(58 )	403	(1 )	—	402
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	(40 )	2	8	(30 )	215	(1 )	(7 )	207
Net income (loss)	(2 )	(1 )	—	(3 )	252	(3 )	—	249
Net income from non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Net income (loss) attributable to Hillshire Brands	\$(2 )	\$(1 )	\$—	\$(3 )	\$249	\$(3 )	\$—	\$ 246

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Earnings per share—Basic								
Income (loss)								
from continuing operations	\$0.31	\$ (0.03 )	\$ (0.06 )	\$ 0.23	\$0.31	\$ (0.01 )	\$0.07	\$ 0.36
Net income (loss)	(0.02 )	(0.01 )	0.00	(0.02 )	2.10	(0.02)	0.00	2.08
Earnings per share—Diluted								
Income (loss)								
from continuing operations	0.31	(0.03)	(0.06)	0.23	0.31	(0.01)	0.07	0.36
Net income (loss)	(0.02)	(0.01)	0.00	(0.02 )	2.09	(0.02)	0.00	2.07

<sup>1</sup> Amounts as reported in the company's financial statements in its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2012



## Comprehensive Income Impact

The following tables summarize the comprehensive income (loss) previously reported in the company's filings and the restated amounts.

(in millions) (Unaudited)	Quarter ended March 31, 2012	
	As Reported <sup>1</sup>	As Restated
	Comprehensive income (loss)	
Net Income (loss)	\$ (2)	) \$ (3)
Translation adjustments, net of tax	193	192
Net unrealized gain (loss) on qualifying cash flow hedges, net of tax	(2)	) (2)
Pension/Postretirement activity, net of tax	(8)	) (8)
Comprehensive income	\$ 181	\$ 179

(in millions) (Unaudited)	Nine months ended March 31, 2012	
	As Reported <sup>1</sup>	As Restated
	Comprehensive Income	
Net Income	\$ 252	\$ 249
Translation adjustments, net of tax	65	75
Net unrealized gain (loss) on qualifying cash flow hedges, net of tax	(12)	) (12)
Pension/Postretirement activity, net of tax	(10)	) (10)
Comprehensive income	\$ 295	\$ 302

<sup>1</sup> Amounts as reported in the company's financial statements in its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2012

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow Impact

The restatement did not change the total cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities for any of the quarters or full years impacted by the restatements. However, certain amounts within Cash from Operating Activities were impacted by the non-cash adjustments to correct the errors. The following table shows the impact of the restatements on the previously reported cash flow items within Cash from Operating Activities for the first nine months of 2012.

(in millions) (Unaudited)	Nine months ended March 31, 2012	
	As Reported <sup>1</sup>	As Restated
	Net Income	\$ 252
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:		
Net (gain) loss on business dispositions	(771)	) (769)
Changes in current assets and liabilities, net of businesses acquired and sold		
Trade accounts receivable	42	43
Inventories	(77)	) (76)
Other current assets	31	34
Accrued liabilities	(133)	) (132)
Accrued taxes	70	64
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	\$ (140)	) \$ (140)

<sup>1</sup> Amounts as reported in the company's financial statements in its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2012



## 2. Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The computation of earnings (loss) per share (EPS) only includes results attributable to Hillshire Brands and does not include earnings related to non-controlling interests. Net income per share – basic is computed by dividing net income attributable to Hillshire Brands by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Net income per share – diluted reflects the potential dilution that could occur if options or fixed awards issued under stock-based compensation awards were converted into common stock. For the quarter and nine months ended March 30, 2013, options to purchase 3.3 million shares of the company’s common stock had exercise prices that were greater than the average market price of those shares during the respective reporting periods. For the quarter and nine months ended March 31, 2012, options to purchase 0.4 million and 0.7 million shares, respectively, of the company’s common stock had exercise prices that were greater than the average market price of those shares during the respective reporting periods.

The average shares outstanding increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2013 as compared to the third quarter and first nine months of 2012 as a result of the impact of stock issuances related to the exercise of stock options and the accelerated vesting of restricted stock units (RSUs).

As of March 30, 2013, the company was authorized to repurchase approximately \$1.2 billion of common stock under one of its existing share repurchase programs, plus 2.7 million shares of common stock that remain authorized for repurchase under the company’s other share repurchase program.

The following is a reconciliation of net income (loss) to net income (loss) per share – basic and diluted – for the third quarter and first nine months of 2013 and 2012 (per share amounts are rounded and may not add to total):

### Computation of Net Income per Common Share

(In millions, except per share data)

	Quarter ended		Nine Months ended	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012
Amounts attributable to Hillshire Brands				
Income from continuing operations	\$42	\$27	\$149	\$42
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	51	(30)	) 62	204
Net income (loss)	\$93	\$(3)	) \$211	\$246
Average shares outstanding – Basic	123	119	123	118
Dilutive effect of stock option and award plans	1	—	—	1
Diluted shares outstanding	124	119	123	119
Earnings per common share—Basic				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.34	\$0.23	\$1.22	\$0.36
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.42	(0.26)	) 0.51	1.72
Net income (loss)	\$0.76	\$(0.02)	) \$1.72	\$2.08
Earnings per common share – Diluted				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.34	\$0.23	\$1.21	\$0.36
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.41	(0.25)	) 0.51	1.71
Net income (loss)	\$0.75	\$(0.02)	) \$1.72	\$2.07

## 3. Segment Information

The following is a general description of the company’s two business segments:

**Retail** – sells a variety of packaged meat and frozen bakery products to retail customers in North America.

**Foodservice/Other** – sells a variety of meat and bakery products to foodservice customers in North America. It also includes results for the commodity pork and turkey businesses as well as the former Senseo coffee business in the United States that was exited in March 2012 and the former live hog business that was exited in September 2011.



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The following is a summary of net sales and operating income by business segment:

(In millions)	Net Sales			
	Third Quarter 2013	Third Quarter 2012	Nine Months 2013	Nine Months 2012
Retail	\$692	\$691	\$2,188	\$2,150
Foodservice/Other	232	244	770	831
Total business segments	924	935	2,958	2,981
Intersegment sales	—	—	—	(6 )
Net sales	\$924	\$935	\$2,958	\$2,975

(In millions)	Income Before Income Taxes			
	Third Quarter 2013	Third Quarter 2012	Nine Months 2013	Nine Months 2012
Retail	\$74	\$73	\$272	\$202
Foodservice/Other	8	16	61	70
Total operating segment income	82	89	333	272
General corporate expenses	(16 )	(35 )	(83 )	(168 )
Mark-to-market derivative gains/(losses)	—	1	1	—
Amortization of intangibles	(1 )	(1 )	(3 )	(3 )
Operating income	65	54	248	101
Net interest expense	(11 )	(20 )	(30 )	(63 )
Income before income taxes	\$54	\$34	\$218	\$38

#### 4. Impairment and Other Charges

The company recognized impairment charges of \$1 million (\$1 million after tax) in the third quarter of 2013, all of which related to machinery and equipment within the Retail segment that was determined to no longer have any future use by the company.

The company recognized impairment charges of \$14 million (\$9 million after tax) in the first nine months of 2012, all of which related to the writedown of capitalized computer software that was determined to no longer have any future use by the company. These charges were recognized as part of general corporate expenses. The significant impairments are reported on the "Impairment Charges" line of the Consolidated Statement of Income. The related tax benefit is determined using the statutory tax rates for the tax jurisdiction in which the impairment occurred.

#### 5. Discontinued Operations

The results of the fresh bakery, refrigerated dough and foodservice beverage operations in North America and the international coffee and tea, household and body care, European bakery and Australian bakery businesses are classified as discontinued operations and are presented as discontinued operations in the condensed consolidated statements of income for all periods presented. The assets and liabilities for these businesses met the accounting criteria to be classified as held for sale and have been aggregated and reported on a separate line of the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet prior to disposition. The assets and liabilities associated with the Australia Bakery business were being classified as held for sale beginning with the balance sheet at December 29, 2012 up until the sale was completed.

On December 19, 2012, the company signed an agreement to sell its Australian bakery business to McCain Foods Limited. The results of this business were previously reported as the Australian Bakery business segment. Also included in the transaction were the license rights to certain intellectual property used by the Australia bakery business in the Asia-Pacific region. The transaction closed on February 4, 2013 and the total consideration received was AUD \$82 million (approximately \$85 million U.S. dollars). The company recognized a pretax gain on the sale of \$56 million (\$42 million after tax), which included \$15 million related to the cumulative translation adjustment associated with this business.

The disposition of each of the businesses noted above, with the exception of the Australian bakery business, was completed prior to the end of fiscal 2012, and, as such, there are no operating results related to these discontinued operations in 2013. The income reported by the North American foodservice beverage operation in 2013 relates to the finalization of certain restructuring and other accruals. See Note 5, Discontinued Operations in the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 for additional information regarding these discontinued operations.

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The following is a summary of the operating results of the company's discontinued operations for the third quarter and first nine months of 2013 and 2012:

(in millions)	Third quarter 2013			First Nine Months of 2013		
	Net Sales	Pretax Income (Loss)	Net Income (Loss)	Net Sales	Pretax Income (Loss)	Net Income (Loss)
Australian Bakery	\$10	\$(1)	\$(1)	\$81	\$4	\$7
North American Foodservice Beverage	—	—	—	—	2	1
International Coffee and Tea	—	—	6	—	—	6
Other	—	—	(1)	—	—	(1)
Total	\$10	\$(1)	\$4	\$81	\$6	\$13

As Restated (in millions)	Third quarter 2012			First Nine Months of 2012		
	Net Sales	Pretax Income (Loss)	Net Income (Loss)	Net Sales	Pretax Income (Loss)	Net Income (Loss)
North American Fresh Bakery	\$—	\$—	\$19	\$724	\$29	\$163
North American Refrigerated Dough	—	—	—	74	13	9
North American Foodservice Beverage	23	(1)	(1)	325	(6)	(4)
International Coffee and Tea	932	4	(54)	2,854	173	(12)
European Bakery	2	1	1	265	(384)	(359)
Australian Bakery	30	(2)	62	103	3	5
International Household and Body Care	6	(3)	1	115	5	3
Total	\$993	\$(1)	\$28	\$4,460	\$(167)	\$(195)

In the third quarter and first nine months of 2013, the company recognized \$5 million of net tax benefit adjustments related to prior year tax provision estimates associated with certain businesses that had been disposed of in the prior year. In the first nine months of 2012, the results of discontinued operations include a \$379 million pretax impairment charge related to the European bakery operations and a \$186 million tax benefit related to tax basis differences associated with the North American fresh bakery and European bakery assets. It also includes \$185 million of tax expense associated with the international coffee and tea business, which includes \$78 million of discrete tax items. The discrete tax items relate primarily to the following: \$72 million of tax expense to establish a valuation allowance on net operating losses in France; \$78 million of tax expense to establish a deferred tax liability related to earnings that are no longer permanently reinvested in Spain; a tax benefit of \$86 million primarily related to a decrease in the amount of unrecognized tax positions in Spain; and \$20 million of tax expense associated with deferred taxes on unremitted foreign earnings. The tax rate was also impacted by the expected repatriation of a portion of fiscal 2012 earnings. In the third quarter ended March 31, 2012, net income for the Australian bakery business includes a tax benefit of approximately \$63 million related to the application of intraperiod tax allocation rules that require the Australian bakery business to absorb the impact of any change in the amount of taxes allocated to continuing operations before the discontinuance of the Australian bakery business and the taxes allocated to continuing operations after the discontinuance of the Australian bakery business.

The following is a summary of the gain on sale of the company's discontinued operations for the third quarter and first nine months of 2013 and 2012:

(In millions)	Third quarter 2013			First Nine Months of 2013		
	Pretax Gain on Sale	Tax (Expense) Benefit	After Tax Gain	Pretax Gain on Sale	Tax (Expense) Benefit	After Tax Gain
North American Fresh Bakery	\$4	\$(2)	\$2	\$5	\$(2)	\$3
North American Foodsrv. Beverage	—	3	3	2	2	4

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Australian Bakery	56	(14	) 42	56	(14	) 42
Total	\$60	\$(13	) \$47	\$63	\$(14	) \$49

The gain on sale of discontinued operations reported in fiscal 2013 represents the impact of a final purchase price adjustment related to the North American fresh bakery disposition, gains related to the disposition of two manufacturing facilities related to the North American foodservice beverage operations, the gain on sale of the Australian bakery business as well as tax adjustments of prior year provision estimates related to business dispositions.



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(In millions) as restated	Third quarter 2012			First Nine Months of 2012		
	Pretax Gain (Loss) on Sale	Tax (Expense) Benefit	After Tax Gain (Loss)	Pretax Gain (Loss) on Sale	Tax (Expense) Benefit	After Tax Gain (Loss)
North American Fresh Bakery	\$ (10)	) \$ 4	\$ (6)	) \$ 95	\$ (33)	) \$ 62
North American Foodsrv. Beverage	—	—	—	222	(77)	) 145
North American Refrigerated Dough	—	—	—	198	(158)	) 40
European Bakery	(10)	) (40)	(50)	) 5	(45)	) (40)
Non-European insecticides	(1)	) —	(1)	) 251	(55)	) 196
Air Care Products	(10)	) (1)	(11)	) (10)	) (1)	) (11)
Other Household and Body Care	2	) 8	10	8	2	) 10
Total	\$ (29)	) \$ (29)	) \$ (58)	) \$ 769	\$ (367)	) \$ 402

In 2012, the \$158 million tax expense recognized on the sale of the North American refrigerated dough business was impacted by \$254 million of goodwill that had no tax basis and the \$45 million of tax expense recognized on the sale of the European bakery businesses was impacted by \$140 million of cumulative translation adjustments that had no tax basis.

The assets held for sale of \$5 million as of June 30, 2012 represented property, plant and equipment. There were no assets or liabilities held for sale as of March 30, 2013.

The cash flows related to the discontinued operations are summarized in the table below:

(In millions) – Increase / (Decrease)	Nine Months ended March 30, 2013	Nine Months ended March 31, 2012
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities	\$ 10	\$ (289)
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities	85	1,744
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities	(95)	) (736)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash	—	(156)
Increase in net cash of discontinued operations	—	563
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	—	1,992
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ —	\$ 2,555

The cash used in financing activities primarily represents the net transfers of cash with the corporate office. The net assets of the discontinued operations assumed that the cash of those businesses has been retained as a corporate asset, with the exception of the international coffee and tea business, which retained its cash and equivalents after the spin-off of this business.

#### Exit, Disposal and Other Restructuring Activities

The company has incurred exit, disposition and restructuring charges for initiatives designed to improve its operational performance and reduce cost. In addition, in June 2012, the company completed the spin-off of its international coffee and tea operations into a new public company, which resulted in the company incurring certain costs in conjunction with the spin-off. These costs included restructuring actions such as employee termination costs; costs related to renegotiating contractual agreements; third party professional fees for consulting and other services that are directly related to the spin-off; and the costs of employees solely dedicated to activities directly related to the spin-off.

The nature of the costs incurred under these plans includes the following:

1) Exit Activities, Asset and Business Disposition Actions – These amounts primarily relate to:

• Employee termination costs

• Lease exit and other contract termination costs

• Gains or losses on the disposition of assets or asset groupings that do not qualify as discontinued operations

2) Costs recognized in Cost of sales and Selling, general and administrative expenses primarily relate to:

Expenses associated with the installation of information systems  
Consulting costs

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Costs associated with the renegotiation of contracts for services with outside third-party vendors as part of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea operations

Certain of these costs are recognized in Cost of sales or Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income as they do not qualify for treatment as an exit activity or asset and business disposition under the accounting rules for exit and disposal activities. However, management believes the disclosure of these charges provides the reader greater transparency to the total cost of the initiatives.

The following is a summary of the (income) expense associated with ongoing actions, which also highlights where the costs are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Income along with the impact on diluted EPS:

(In millions)	Quarter ended		Nine Months ended	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$8	\$9	\$23	\$42
Exit activities, asset and business dispositions	1	4	7	70
Decrease in income from continuing operations before income taxes	9	13	30	112
Income tax expense (benefit)	(4	) 1	(11	) (30
Decrease in income from continuing operations	\$5	\$14	\$19	\$82
Impact on diluted EPS	\$0.05	\$0.11	\$0.15	\$0.68

The impact of these actions on the company's business segments and general corporate expense is summarized as follows:

(In millions)	Quarter ended		Nine Months ended	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012
Retail	\$—	\$—	\$(3	) \$8
Foodservice/Other	(1	) —	(3	) 2
Decrease in operating segment income	(1	) —	(6	) 10
Increase in general corporate expenses	10	13	36	102
Total	\$9	\$13	\$30	\$112

The following table summarizes the activity for the first nine months of 2013 related to exit, disposal and restructuring related actions and the status of the related accruals as of March 30, 2013. The accrued amounts remaining represent the estimated cash expenditures necessary to satisfy remaining obligations. The majority of the cash payments to satisfy the accrued costs are expected to be paid in the next 12 months.

(In millions)	Employee termination and other benefits	IT and other costs	Non-cancellable leases/ Contractual obligations	Asset and business disposition actions	Total	
Accrued costs as of June 30, 2012	\$42	\$16	\$ 21	\$—	\$79	
Exit, disposal and other costs (income) recognized during 2013	2	25	13	(6	) 34	
Cash payments	(28	) (23	) (18	) —	(69	)
Noncash charges	(1	) (8	) 12	—	3	
Charges (income) in discontinued operations	3	—	—	—	3	
Change in estimate	(2	) (2	) —	—	(4	)
Asset and business disposition action	—	—	—	6	6	
Accrued costs as of March 30, 2013	\$16	\$8	\$ 28	\$—	\$52	



The 2013 exit, disposal and restructuring related actions are summarized below:

Recognized costs associated with renegotiating global IT contracts and the installation of IT systems

Recognized third party consulting costs related to cost saving and efficiency studies

Recognized severance charges associated with planned employee terminations

Recognized third party costs associated with the spin-off of the international coffee and tea operations

Recognized lease exit costs

Disposed of certain manufacturing facilities related to the Retail and Foodservice/Other segments and recognized a pretax gain of \$6 million

In the third quarter of 2013, the company began implementation of various cost saving and efficiency initiatives and recognized \$5 million of charges in the quarter primarily related to consulting costs. Additional charges are expected to be incurred in the fourth quarter of 2013.

In 2012, the company recognized a charge to implement a plan to terminate approximately 520 employees, related to the retail, foodservice and corporate office operations and provide them with severance benefits in accordance with benefit plans previously communicated to the affected employee group or with local employment laws. Of the 520 targeted employees, approximately 480 have been terminated to date. The remaining employees are expected to be terminated within the next 12 months.

## 7. Financial Instruments

### Background Information

The company uses derivative financial instruments, including futures, options and swap contracts to manage its exposures to commodity prices and interest rate risks. The use of these derivative financial instruments modifies the exposure of these risks with the intent to reduce the risk or cost to the company. The company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes and is not a party to leveraged derivatives. More information concerning accounting for financial instruments can be found in Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the company's 2012 Annual Report.

### Types of Derivative Instruments—

#### Interest Rate and Cross Currency Swaps

The company has utilized interest rate swap derivatives to manage interest rate risk, in order to maintain a targeted amount of both fixed-rate and floating-rate long-term debt and notes payable. Interest rate swap agreements that are effective at hedging the fair value of fixed-rate debt agreements are designated and accounted for as fair value hedges. The company has a fixed interest rate on virtually all of its long-term debt, and as of March 30, 2013 the company is not a party to any interest rate swap agreements.

Prior to the spin-off of its international coffee and tea business in June 2012, the company issued certain foreign-denominated debt instruments and utilized cross currency swaps to reduce the variability of functional currency cash flows related to foreign currency debt. Cross currency swap agreements that are effective at hedging the variability of foreign-denominated cash flows are designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges. In the fourth quarter of 2012, the company entered into an offsetting cross currency swap to neutralize €229 million due under the company's one remaining cross currency swap that matures in June 2013. The net cash due upon settlement of both derivative instruments is approximately \$40 million.

#### Commodity Futures and Options Contracts

The company uses commodity futures and options to hedge a portion of its commodity price risk. The principal commodities hedged by the company include pork, beef, natural gas, diesel fuel, corn, wheat and other ingredients. The company does not use significant levels of commodity financial instruments to hedge commodity prices and primarily relies upon fixed rate supplier contracts to determine commodity pricing. In circumstances where commodity-derivative instruments are used, there is a high correlation between the commodity costs and the derivative instruments. For those instruments where the commodity instrument and underlying hedged item correlate between 80%-125%<sup>2</sup>, the company accounts for those contracts as cash flow hedges. However, the majority of commodity derivative instruments are accounted for as mark-to-market hedges. The company only enters into futures and options contracts that are traded on established, well-recognized exchanges that offer high liquidity, transparent pricing, daily cash settlement and collateralization through margin requirements.



### Non-Derivative Instruments

Prior to the spin-off of its international coffee and tea business, the company used non-derivative instruments such as non-U.S. dollar financing transactions or non-U.S. dollar assets or liabilities, including intercompany loans, to hedge the exposure of changes in underlying foreign currency denominated subsidiary net assets, and they were declared as Net Investment Hedges.

The notional values of the various derivative instruments used by the company are summarized in the following table:

Notional Values (In millions)	March 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	Hedge Coverage (Number of months)
Commodity Contracts:			
Commodity Future Contracts: <sup>(1)</sup>			
Grains/Oilseed	\$54	\$56	0.1 – 6.0
Energy	25	27	0.1 – 8.0
Other commodities	9	25	0.1 – 2.0

1 Commodity futures contracts are determined by the initial cost of the contract

### Cash Flow Presentation

The cash receipts and payments from a derivative instrument are classified according to the nature of the instrument, when realized, generally in investing activities unless otherwise disclosed. However, cash flows from a derivative instrument that are accounted for as a fair value hedge or cash flow hedge are classified in the same category as the cash flows from the items being hedged provided the derivative does not include a financing element at inception. If a derivative instrument includes a financing element at inception, all cash inflows and outflows of the derivative instrument are considered cash flows from financing activities. If, for any reason, hedge accounting is discontinued, any remaining cash flows after that date shall be classified consistent with mark-to-market instruments.

### Contingent Features/Concentration of Credit Risk

All of the company's derivative instruments are governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association (i.e., ISDA) master agreements, requiring the company to maintain an investment grade credit rating from both Moody's and Standard & Poor's credit rating agencies. If the company's credit rating were to fall below investment grade, it would be in violation of these provisions, and the counterparties to the derivative instruments could request immediate payment or demand immediate collateralization on the derivative instruments in net liability positions. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that are in a liability position was \$40 million on March 30, 2013 and \$40 million on June 30, 2012, for which the company has posted no collateral. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on March 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, the company would be required to post collateral of, at most, \$40 million with its counterparties.

A large number of major international financial institutions are counterparties to the company's financial instruments. The company enters into financial instrument agreements only with counterparties meeting very stringent credit standards (a credit rating of A-/A3 or better), limiting the amount of agreements or contracts it enters into with any one party and, where legally available, executing master netting agreements. The company regularly monitors these positions. While the company may be exposed to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by individual counterparties of the entire group of counterparties, the company has not recognized any losses with these counterparties in the past and does not anticipate material losses in the future.





Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value must be categorized into one of three different levels depending on the assumptions (i.e., inputs) used in the valuation. Level 1 provides the most reliable measure of fair value while level 3 generally requires significant management judgment. Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input significant to the fair value measurement.

The carrying amounts of cash and equivalents, trade accounts receivables, accounts payable, derivative instruments and notes payable approximate fair values due to their short-term nature and are considered Level 1 based on the valuation inputs. The carrying value of derivative instruments approximate fair value but may be considered Level 1 or Level 2 based on the valuation inputs used (see balance sheet classification and fair value determination in the table presented later in this disclosure.) The fair value of the company's long-term debt (considered Level 2), including the current portion, is estimated using discounted cash flows based on the company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

(In Millions)	March 30, 2013		June 30, 2012	
	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$1,000	\$949	\$1,004	\$944

Information on the location and amounts of derivative fair values in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 is as follows:

(In millions)	Assets Other Current Assets		Liabilities Accrued Liabilities-Other	
	March 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	March 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign exchange contracts (a)	\$—	\$—	\$40	\$40
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign exchange contracts (a)	—	1	—	—
Total derivatives	\$—	\$1	\$40	\$40

(a) Categorized as level 2: Fair value of level 2 assets and liabilities as of March 30, 2013 are nil and \$40 million and at June 30, 2012 are \$1 million and \$40 million, respectively.

Information related to our cash flow hedges, net investment hedges, fair value hedges and other derivatives not designated as hedging instruments for the quarters and nine months ended March 30, 2013 and March 31, 2012 follows:

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(In millions)	Interest Rate Contracts		Foreign Exchange Contracts		Commodity Contracts		Total	
	Quarter ended March 30, 2013	Quarter ended March 31, 2012	Quarter ended March 30, 2013	Quarter ended March 31, 2012	Quarter ended March 30, 2013	Quarter ended March 31, 2012	Quarter ended March 30, 2013	Quarter ended March 31, 2012
<b>Cash Flow Derivatives:</b>								
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) (a)	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(17 )	\$(1 )	\$2	\$(1 )	\$(15 )
Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings (a) (b)	—	—	—	(11 )	6	(2 )	6	(13 )
Amount of ineffectiveness recognized in earnings (c) (d)	—	—	—	—	(1 )	—	(1 )	—
Change in amount of gain (loss) expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months	—	—	—	(2 )	6	5	6	3
<b>Net Investment Derivatives:</b>								
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in OCI (a)	—	—	—	(116 )	—	—	—	(116 )
Amount of gain (loss) recognized from OCI into earnings (f)	—	—	(28 )	(239 )	—	—	(28 )	(239 )
<b>Fair Value Derivatives:</b>								
Amount of derivative gain (loss) recognized in earnings (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of hedged item gain (loss) recognized in earnings (e)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:</b>								
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in Cost of Sales	—	—	—	—	—	(1 )	—	(1 )
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in SG&A (a) Effective portion	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5

(b) Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings is reported in interest, for interest rate swaps, in selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses for foreign exchange contracts and in cost of sales for commodity contracts.  
(c)

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Gain (loss) recognized in earnings is related to the ineffective portion and amounts excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

- (d) Gain (loss) recognized in earnings is reported in interest expense for foreign exchange contracts and SG&A expenses for commodity contracts.
- (e) The amount of gain (loss) recognized in earnings on the derivative contracts and the related hedged item is reported in interest for the interest rate contracts and SG&A for the foreign exchange contracts.
- (f) The gain (loss) recognized from OCI into earnings is reported in gain on sale of discontinued operations.

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(In millions)	Interest Rate Contracts		Foreign Exchange Contracts		Commodity Contracts		Total	
	Nine Months ended March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	Nine Months ended March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	Nine Months ended March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	Nine Months ended March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012
<b>Cash Flow Derivatives:</b>								
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) (a)	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$180	\$7	\$4	\$7	\$184
Amount of gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings (a) (b)	—	—	—	193	17	2	17	195
Amount of ineffectiveness recognized in earnings (c) (d)	—	—	—	(2)	(1)	2	(1)	—
Amount of gain (loss) expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months	—	—	—	(5)	—	2	—	(3)
<b>Net Investment Derivatives:</b>								
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in OCI (a)	—	—	—	311	—	—	—	311
Amount of gain (loss) recognized from OCI into earnings (f)	—	—	(28)	(446)	—	—	(28)	(446)
<b>Fair Value Derivatives:</b>								
Amount of derivative gain (loss) recognized in earnings (e)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Amount of hedged item gain (loss) recognized in earnings (e)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
<b>Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:</b>								
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in Cost of Sales	—	—	—	—	3	(2)	3	(2)
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in SG&A	—	—	(1)	(15)	—	3	(1)	(12)

(a) Effective portion

(b) Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings is reported in interest, for interest rate swaps, in selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses for foreign exchange contracts and in cost of sales for commodity contracts.

(c) Gain (loss) recognized in earnings is related to the ineffective portion and amounts excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

(d) Gain (loss) recognized in earnings is reported in interest expense for foreign exchange contracts and SG&A expenses for commodity contracts.

(e) The amount of gain (loss) recognized in earnings on the derivative contracts and the related hedged item is reported in interest for the interest rate contracts and SG&A for the foreign exchange contracts.

(f) The gain (loss) recognized from OCI into earnings is reported in gain on sale of discontinued operations.

## 8. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

The components of the net periodic benefit cost (benefit) for the pension and postretirement benefit plans for the third quarter and first nine months of 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions)	Pension Plans			
	Third Quarter 2013	Third Quarter 2012	First Nine Months 2013	First Nine Months 2012
Service cost	\$3	\$3	\$8	\$7
Interest cost	17	17	52	54
Expected return on plan assets	(23	) (22	) (69	) (63
Amortization of:				
Net actuarial loss	1	1	4	3
Prior service cost	1	1	1	1
Settlement loss	—	—	1	—
Net periodic benefit cost (benefit)	\$(1	) \$—	\$(3	) \$2

(In millions)	Postretirement Benefit Plans			
	Third Quarter 2013	Third Quarter 2012	First Nine Months 2013	First Nine Months 2012
Service cost	\$1	\$1	\$2	\$2
Interest cost	1	1	3	3
Net amortization and deferral	(3	) (3	) (7	) (7
Net periodic benefit cost (benefit)	\$(1	) \$(1	) \$(2	) \$(2

The defined benefit pension plans recognized income in the first nine months of 2013 versus expense in 2012 due to the increase in the expected return on plan assets, which results from the higher level of plan assets as of the beginning of this fiscal year due to improved asset returns during 2012.

During the nine months ended March 30, 2013, the company recognized a \$1 million loss associated with the settlement of a defined benefit plan in Canada that was related to an entity that had previously been sold. The loss resulted from the recognition of the unamortized actuarial loss associated with this plan. The company also recognized a \$3 million loss related to the payout of a portion of the surplus assets of this plan, which was in an overfunded position.

The company contributed approximately \$5 million to its defined benefit pension plans related to continuing operations during the first nine months of 2013 and 2012. At the present time, the company expects to contribute approximately \$1 million of additional cash to its defined benefit pension plans in the remainder of 2013. The exact amount of cash contributions made to pension plans in any year is dependent upon a number of factors including minimum funding requirements in the jurisdictions in which the company operates. As a result, the actual funding in 2013 may differ from the current estimate.

## 9. Income Taxes

The following table sets out the tax expense and the effective tax rate for the company from continuing operations:

(In millions)	Third Quarter		Nine Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Continuing operations				
Income before income taxes	\$54	\$34	\$218	\$38
Income tax expense (benefit)	12	7	69	(4
Effective tax rate	22.3	% 20.0	% 31.7	% (11.7



### Third quarter and first nine months of 2013

In the third quarter of 2013, the company recognized tax expense of \$12 million on pretax income from continuing operations of \$54 million, or an effective tax rate of 22.3%. The tax expense and related effective tax rate on continuing operations were impacted by recognizing \$4 million of discrete tax items related to the following:

\$3 million of tax benefit related to adjustments of prior year tax provision estimates

- \$1 million of tax benefit related to tax law change

In the first nine months of 2013, the company recognized tax expense of \$69 million on pretax income from continuing operations of \$218 million, or an effective tax rate of 31.7%. The tax expense and related effective tax rate on continuing operations was determined by applying a 33.9% estimated annual effective tax rate to pretax earnings and recognizing \$4 million of discrete tax items. The discrete tax items relate to the following:

\$3 million of tax benefit related to adjustments of prior year tax provision estimates.

\$1 million of tax benefit related to tax law change.

### Third quarter and first nine months of 2012

In the third quarter of 2012, the company recognized a tax expense of \$7 million on pretax income from continuing operations of \$34 million, or an effective tax rate of 20.0%. The tax expense and related effective tax rate on continuing operations were impacted by recognizing \$3 million of discrete tax items related to the following:

\$4 million of tax benefit primarily from the settlement of tax audits and expiration of statute of limitations in various state and local jurisdictions

\$1 million of tax expense related to adjustments of prior year tax provision estimates

In the first nine months of 2012, the company recognized a tax benefit of \$4 million on pretax income from continuing operations of \$38 million, or a negative effective tax rate of 11.7%. The tax benefit and related effective tax rate on continuing operations was determined by applying a 3.5% estimated annual effective tax rate to pretax earnings and recognizing \$4 million of discrete tax items. The 3.5% estimated annual effective tax rate was derived by considering the full year impact of estimated pretax charges for restructuring and other actions, a portion of which are non-deductible for tax purposes. The discrete items relate to the following:

\$5 million of tax benefit primarily from the settlement of tax audits and expiration of statute of limitations in various state and local jurisdictions

\$1 million of tax expense related to adjustments of prior year tax provision estimates

### International Coffee and Tea Spin-off Adjustment

In the third quarter of 2013, the company recognized an adjustment to prior year tax provision estimates, a portion of which impacted the balances transferred as part of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business. These adjustments related to the tax associated with the gain on previously taxed income and RSUs. An adjustment for \$9 million to the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business was recognized in the retained earnings component of Stockholders' Equity.

### Unrecognized Tax Benefits

Each quarter, the company makes a determination of the tax liability needed for unrecognized tax benefits that should be recorded in the financial statements. For tax benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

The year-to-date net liability for unrecognized tax benefits declined from \$74 million at June 30, 2012 to \$73 million at March 30, 2013 as a result of the expiration of statutes of limitations in various state jurisdictions. At this time, the company estimates that it is reasonably possible that the liability for unrecognized tax benefits will decrease by \$5 million - \$30 million in the next twelve months from a variety of uncertain tax positions as a result of the completion of tax audits currently in process and the expiration of statutes of limitations.

The company's tax returns are routinely audited by federal, state, and foreign tax authorities and these audits are at various stages of completion at any given time. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has completed examinations of the company's U.S. income tax returns through 2008. With few exceptions, the company is no longer subject to state and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2005.





#### 10. Contingencies and Commitments

Aris – This is a consolidation of cases filed by individual complainants with the Republic of the Philippines, Department of Labor and Employment and the National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC) from 1998 through July 1999. The complaint alleges unfair labor practices due to the termination of manufacturing operations in the Philippines by Aris Philippines, Inc. (Aris), a former subsidiary of the company. The complaint names the company as a party defendant. In 2006, the arbitrator ruled against the company and awarded the plaintiffs approximately \$80 million in damages and fees. This ruling was appealed by the company and subsequently set aside by the NLRC in December 2006. Both the complainants and the company have filed motions for reconsideration. The company continues to believe that the plaintiffs' claims are without merit; however, it is reasonably possible that this case will be ruled against the company and have a material adverse impact on the company's results of operations and cash flows. The company has initiated settlement discussions for this case and has established an accrual for the estimated settlement amount.

Multi-Employer Pension Plans – The company participates in a multi-employer pension plan that provides retirement benefits to certain employees covered by collective bargaining agreements (MEPP). Participating employers in a MEPP are jointly responsible for any plan underfunding. MEPP contributions are established by the applicable collective bargaining agreements, however, the MEPPs may impose increased contribution rates and surcharges based on the funded status of the plan and the provisions of the Pension Protection Act, which requires substantially underfunded MEPPs to implement rehabilitation plans to improve funded status. Factors that could impact funded status of a MEPP include investment performance, changes in the participant demographics, financial stability of contributing employers and changes in actuarial assumptions.

In addition to regular contributions, the company could be obligated to pay additional contributions (known as a complete or partial withdrawal liability) if a MEPP has unfunded vested benefits. These withdrawal liabilities, which would be triggered if the company ceases to make contributions to a MEPP with respect to one or more collective bargaining units, would equal the company's proportionate share of the unfunded vested benefits based on the year in which the liability is triggered. Management believes that the MEPP in which it currently participates has significant unfunded vested benefit. Withdrawal liability triggers could include the company's decision to close a plant or the dissolution of a collective bargaining unit. Due to uncertainty regarding future withdrawal liability triggers, management is unable to determine the amount and timing of the company's future withdrawal liability, if any, or whether the company's participation in this MEPP could have any material adverse impact on its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Disagreements over potential withdrawal liability may lead to legal disputes.

The company's regularly scheduled contributions to MEPPs related to continuing operations totaled approximately \$2 million in 2012 and \$3 million in 2011. For continuing operations, the company incurred withdrawal liabilities of \$3 million in 2012 and an immaterial amount in 2011.

## ITEM 2

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### Introduction

The following is management's discussion and analysis of the results of operations for the third quarter and first nine months of 2013 compared with the third quarter and first nine months of 2012 and a discussion of the changes in financial condition and liquidity during the first nine months of 2013. Below is an outline of the analyses included herein:

#### Business Overview

#### Summary of Results

#### Consolidated Results – Third Quarter of 2013 compared with Third Quarter of 2012

#### Consolidated Results – First Nine Months of 2013 compared with First Nine Months of 2012

#### Operating Results by Business Segment

#### Financial Condition

#### Liquidity

#### Non-GAAP Financial Measures Definitions

#### Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Estimates

#### Issued but not yet Effective Accounting Standards

#### Forward-Looking Information

#### Business Overview

#### Our Business

Hillshire Brands is a manufacturer and marketer of high-quality, brand name food products. Virtually all of its sales are in the United States, where it is one of the leaders in meat-centric food solutions for the retail and foodservice markets. In the retail channel, the company sells a variety of packaged meat products that include hot dogs, corn dogs, breakfast sausages and sandwiches, dinner sausages and lunchmeats as well as a variety of frozen baked products and specialty items including cakes and cheesecakes. These products are sold primarily to supermarkets, warehouse clubs and national chains. The company also sells a variety of meat and bakery products to foodservice customers.

The company's portfolio of brands includes Jimmy Dean, Ball Park, Hillshire Farm, State Fair, Sara Lee and Chef Pierre, as well as artisanal brands Aidells and Gallo.

#### Strategy

The company is focused on delivering long-term value creation through strengthening the core of its business through brand building and margin-accretive innovation; leveraging its heritage brand equities to extend into new adjacent categories; fueling growth by driving operating efficiencies; and evaluating opportunities to acquire on-trend brands that align with its strategy for value creation.

Unless stated otherwise, any reference to income statement items in these financial statements refers to results from continuing operations. The results of the fresh bakery, refrigerated dough and foodservice beverage businesses in North America, and the international coffee and tea, household and body care businesses and the European and Australian bakery businesses are reported as discontinued operations. See Note 5 – "Discontinued Operations" for additional information.

#### Financial Statement Restatements

On August 1, 2012, D.E Master Blenders 1753 N.V. (DEMB) announced that it had discovered accounting irregularities involving previously issued financial results for its Brazilian operations, which would require the restatement of their previously issued financial statements for the periods from fiscal 2009 to 2012. The financial results of the Brazilian operations are reported as part of discontinued operations in the Hillshire Brands financial statements as a result of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business. As such, Hillshire Brands has restated the historical financial results of its discontinued operations to reflect the correction of the accounting irregularities in the Brazilian operations.

In addition, the company corrected several errors related to its continuing and discontinued operations and restated its financial statements for 2010 and 2011 and the unaudited financial data for the first three quarters of 2012 for these

items. These errors had been previously identified and corrected in fiscal years subsequent to their origination. The company originally recorded the error corrections in the periods in which they were discovered. Management continues to believe that

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these errors did not materially misstate the financial results of the periods in which the errors originated or the periods in which the errors were corrected but management has decided to record these adjustments in the periods in which they originated. See Note 1 – Basis of Presentation for additional information regarding these restatements.

### Summary of Results

The business highlights include the following:

Reported operating income for the third quarter of 2013 was \$65 million, which was \$11 million, or 18.8%, higher than the prior year due in part to a \$22 million net decrease in charges for restructuring actions, other significant items and the impact of business dispositions and exits. Adjusted operating income decreased \$11 million, or 12.9%, due to a decline in operating segment income driven primarily by higher SG&A costs which were only partially offset by lower commodity costs, net of pricing actions. Investments in MAP increased 23% in the quarter with higher spending behind certain core brands and new products.

Net sales for the third quarter of 2013 were \$924 million, which was \$11 million, or 1.3%, lower than the prior year, while adjusted net sales, which exclude the impact of businesses that have been disposed of or exited, declined \$8 million, or 1.0%. The decline in sales was driven by an unfavorable shift in sales mix and the impact of pricing actions in the Foodservice/Other business segment partially offset by higher volumes, particularly with respect to Jimmy Dean breakfast products and commodity turkey.

Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations for the third quarter increased from \$0.23 in 2012 to \$0.34 in 2013 due to a decline in accelerated depreciation and other significant items and lower interest expense partially offset by a higher effective tax rate. Adjusted EPS, which excludes the impact of significant items, decreased from \$0.41 in 2012 to \$0.35 in 2013 due to the decline in operating income, excluding significant items, and a higher effective tax rate. Average shares outstanding increased from 119 million to 124 million on a year-over-year basis due to the impact of the exercise of stock options and the accelerated vesting of restricted stock units.

Total cash flow from operating activities improved from a use of cash of \$140 million in the first nine months of 2012 to a source of cash of \$182 million for the first nine months of 2013. The most significant driver of the change was related to discontinued operations, which reported a use of cash of \$289 million in 2012 versus a source of cash of \$10 million in 2013. The year-over-year change was due to the completion of business dispositions during 2012. A \$23 million increase in cash from operating activities related to continuing operations in the first nine months of 2013 was due to improved operating results and a decrease in cash interest and restructuring payments partially offset by an increase in cash used to fund working capital needs.

### Consolidated Results – Third Quarter of 2013 Compared with Third Quarter of 2012

The following table summarizes net sales and operating income for the third quarter of 2013 and 2012 and certain items that affected the comparability of these amounts:

	Quarter ended		Percent		
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012 (As restated)	Change	Change	
Total Company Performance (In millions)					
Net sales	\$924	\$935	\$(11	) (1.3	)%
Less: Increase / (decrease) in net sales from:					
Dispositions	—	3	(3	)	
Adjusted net sales	\$924	\$932	\$(8	) (1.0	)%
Operating income	\$65	\$54	\$11	18.8	%
Less: Increase / (decrease) in operating income from:					
Restructuring actions	\$(10	) \$(13	) \$3		
Accelerated depreciation	(3	) (17	) 14		

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Impairment charges	(1	) —	(1	)
Other significant items	6	—	6	
Dispositions	1	1	—	
Adjusted operating income	\$72	\$83	\$(11	) (12.9)%

Net Sales

Net sales decreased by \$11 million, or 1.3%. Adjusted net sales decreased by \$8 million, or 1.0%, due to the negative impact of an unfavorable shift in sales mix, due to in large part to higher volumes for commodity turkey products, investments in innovations and the negative impact of pricing actions, which were partially offset by the favorable impact of higher volumes. Volumes for the quarter increased 0.4% due to higher volumes for Jimmy Dean breakfast products and commodity turkey.

The components of the percentage change in net sales as compared to the prior year are as follows:

Third Quarter 2013	Volumes	+	Mix	+	Price	+	Other	+	Divestitures	=	Net Sales Change	
Net Sales Changes												
Total Continuing Business	0.4	%	(0.8)	)%	(0.2)	)%	(0.4)	)%	(0.3)	)%	(1.3)	)%

Operating Income

Operating income increased by \$11 million, or 18.8%. The year-over-year net impact of the changes in restructuring charges, accelerated depreciation and the other factors identified in the table of operating results increased operating income by \$22 million. Adjusted operating income declined \$11 million, or 12.9%. Drivers of the decline included higher SG&A expenses related in part to the termination of transition services agreements related to recent business dispositions, an unfavorable shift in sales mix and the unfavorable impact of a \$1 million decrease in unrealized commodity mark-to-market derivative gains versus the prior year. The negative impact of these items was partially offset by lower commodity costs, net of pricing actions, and higher volumes. MAP investment increased \$7 million, or 23%, in the period behind increases for certain core brands and new products. General corporate expenses, excluding significant items, were unchanged as the favorable impact of lower IT, occupancy and certain employee benefit plan costs offset higher consulting costs related to efficiency initiatives.

Gross Margin

Gross margin dollars in the third quarter of 2013 increased \$12 million over the prior year due to lower commodity costs, higher volumes and savings from continuous improvement programs which were only partially offset by an unfavorable shift in sales mix, increased investments behind new product innovations and pricing actions. The gross margin percent increased from 27.8% in the third quarter of 2012 to 29.4% in the third quarter of 2013 primarily due to the impact of lower commodity costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

(In millions)	Quarter ended		Change	Percent Change	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012			
SG&A expenses in the business segment results:					
Media advertising and promotion	\$39	\$32	\$7	22.6	%
Other	148	140	8	5.7	%
Total business segments	187	172	15	8.8	%
General corporate expenses	16	30	(14)	(46.2)	)%
Mark-to-market derivative (gains) / losses	1	(1)	2	NM	
Amortization of identifiable intangibles	1	1	—	—	%
Total SG&A Expenses	\$205	\$202	\$3	1.6	%

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses increased by \$3 million, or 1.6%. Measured as a percent of sales, SG&A expenses were 22.2% in 2013, an increase of 60 bps. over the 21.6% in 2012. SG&A expenses in the business segments increased by \$15 million, or 8.8%, due to an increase in MAP investment and an increase in other administrative costs due in part to the termination of transition services agreements related to recent business dispositions. General corporate expenses were \$14 million lower than the prior year due primarily to a reduction in charges for restructuring actions, the favorable impact of lower IT and certain employee benefit costs as well as lower

occupancy costs associated with the company's new headquarters building. The year-over-year change in the mark-to-market gains/losses related to unrealized commodity derivatives increased SG&A expenses by \$2 million.



### Exit Activities and Other Significant Items

The reported results for the third quarter of 2013 and 2012 reflect amounts recognized for actions associated with the company's ongoing business improvement and cost reduction programs and other exit and disposal actions. The amounts reported for exit activities, asset and business dispositions were \$1 million in the third quarter of 2013 versus \$4 million in the third quarter of 2012. As discussed in Note 6 to the financial statements, "Exit, Disposal and Other Restructuring Activities," the charges in 2013 relate to severance costs while the charges in 2012 are primarily for contract termination costs.

### Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense of \$11 million in the third quarter of 2013 was \$9 million lower than the third quarter of the prior year. The decline was due to the impact of the repayment of approximately \$2 billion of debt during 2012 primarily using proceeds received from completed business dispositions as well as the transfer of \$650 million of debt to DEMB as part of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business.

### Income Tax Expense

Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements provides a detailed explanation of the determination of the interim tax provision. The following table sets out the tax expense and the effective tax rate for the company from continuing operations:

(In millions)	Third Quarter	
	2013	2012
Continuing operations		
Income before income taxes	\$54	\$34
Income tax expense (benefit)	12	7
Effective tax rate	22.3	% 20.0

In the third quarter of 2013, the company recognized tax expense of \$12 million on pretax income from continuing operations of \$54 million, or an effective tax rate of 22.3%. The tax expense and related effective tax rate on continuing operations were impacted by recognizing \$4 million of discrete tax items related to the following: \$3 million of tax benefit related to adjustments of prior year tax provision estimates

- \$1 million of tax benefit related to tax law change

In the third quarter of 2012, the company recognized tax expense of \$7 million on pretax income from continuing operations of \$34 million, or an effective tax rate of 20.0%. The tax expense and related effective tax rate on continuing operations were impacted by recognizing \$3 million of discrete tax items related to the following: \$4 million of tax benefit primarily from the settlement of tax audits and expiration of statute of limitations in various state and local jurisdictions

\$1 million of tax expense related to adjustments of prior year tax provision estimates

### Income from Continuing Operations and Diluted Earnings per Share (EPS)

Income from continuing operations in the third quarter of 2013 was \$42 million, an increase of \$15 million, or 52.2%, over the comparable period of the prior year due to the improvement in operating income on an as reported basis, which was the result of a decrease in restructuring related charges, and lower net interest expense partially offset by higher income taxes.

Diluted EPS from continuing operations increased from \$0.23 in the third quarter of 2012 to \$0.34 in the third quarter of 2013 due to the increase in operating income noted above. Adjusted EPS, which excludes the impact of significant items, decreased from \$0.41 in 2012 to \$0.35 in 2013 due to a decline in operating segment income. Diluted EPS in 2013 were negatively impacted by the higher average shares outstanding. The average shares outstanding increased from 119 million in 2012 to 124 million in 2013 due to the exercise of stock options and the accelerated vesting of RSUs as a result of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business.

### Discontinued Operations

Income (loss) from discontinued operations – Income from discontinued operations for the third quarter was \$24 million lower than the comparable period of the prior year. The year over year decline is due to the completion of the

disposition of all of the discontinued operations, with the exception of the Australian bakery business, prior to the end of 2012. The income reported in 2013 primarily relates to adjustments to the prior year tax provision estimates associated with prior business dispositions, whereas the results in 2012 include the operating results of businesses that had been sold prior to the end of 2012. See Note 5 – “Discontinued Operations” for additional information.

Gain (loss) on sale of discontinued operations – In the third quarter of 2013, the company recognized a pretax gain of \$60 million (\$47 million after tax) related to the sale of the Australian bakery business, as well as adjustments associated with the North American fresh bakery operation and adjustments to the prior year tax estimates associated with previous dispositions. In the third quarter of 2012, the company recognized a pretax loss of \$29 million (\$58 million after tax) related to the completion of the disposition of its European bakery business and a portion of its air care and other household and body care businesses, as well as an adjustment to the gain on the sale of its North American fresh bakery business. Further details regarding these transactions are included in Note 5, “Discontinued Operations.”

#### Net Income (Loss) and Diluted Earnings per Share (EPS)

In the third quarter of 2013, the company reported net income of \$93 million versus a loss of \$3 million in the comparable period of the prior year. The change in net income was primarily driven by an \$81 million increase in the results related to discontinued operations. As noted above, the prior year included a \$58 million loss on the sale of businesses while the current year includes a \$47 million gain on sale of businesses. In addition, income from continuing operations increased by \$15 million due to the increase in operating income and lower interest expense. Net income attributable to Hillshire Brands was \$93 million in the third quarter of 2013 compared to a loss of \$3 million in the third quarter of 2012.

Diluted EPS was \$0.75 in the third quarter of 2013 as compared to a loss of \$0.02 per share in the third quarter of 2012. Diluted EPS were negatively impacted by higher average shares outstanding during the third quarter of 2013, which resulted from the exercise of stock options and the accelerated vesting of RSUs as a result of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business.

#### Consolidated Results – First Nine Months of 2013 Compared with First Nine Months of 2012

The following table summarizes net sales and operating income for the first nine months of 2013 and 2012 and certain items that affected the comparability of these amounts:

Total Company Performance (In millions)	Nine Months ended		Change	Percent Change	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012			
Net sales	\$2,958	\$2,975	\$(17)	(0.6)	)%
Less: Increase / (decrease) in net sales from:					
Dispositions	—	55	(55)	)	
Adjusted net sales	\$2,958	\$2,920	\$38	1.3	%
Operating income	\$248	\$101	\$147	NM	
Less: Increase / (decrease) in operating income from:					
Restructuring actions	\$(36)	\$(112)	\$76		
Income from asset dispositions	6	—	6		
Accelerated depreciation	(24)	(29)	5		
Impairment charges	(1)	(14)	13		
Other significant items	3	7	(4)	)	
Dispositions	—	8	(8)	)	
Adjusted operating income	\$300	\$241	\$59	24.6	%

#### Net Sales

Net sales decreased by \$17 million or 0.6% due to the impact of businesses that have been exited or divested. Adjusted net sales increased by \$38 million, or 1.3%, due to the favorable impact of a 2.3% increase in volumes partially offset by an unfavorable shift in sales mix and pricing actions.



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The components of the percentage change in net sales as compared to the prior year are as follows:

First Nine Months of 2013	Volumes	+	Mix	+	Price	+	Other	+	Divestitures	=	Net Sales Change	
Net Sales Changes												
Total Continuing Business	2.3	%	(0.5)	)%	(0.4)	)%	(0.1)	)%	(1.9)	)%	(0.6)	)%

Operating Income

Operating income increased by \$147 million. The year-over-year net impact of the changes in restructuring charges, accelerated depreciation and the other factors identified in the table of operating results increased operating income by \$88 million. Adjusted operating income increased \$59 million, or 24.6%. The increase in adjusted operating income was due in part to an increase in operating segment income, driven by lower commodity costs and higher volumes, and a decrease in general corporate expenses. General corporate expenses, excluding restructuring actions and other significant items, declined primarily due to the impact of headcount reductions, lower IT costs and other cost savings initiatives.

Gross Margin

Gross margin dollars in the first nine months of 2013 increased \$67 million over the prior year due to lower commodity costs and higher volumes, which were only partially offset by pricing actions and an unfavorable shift in sales mix. The gross margin percent increased from 27.9% in the first nine months of 2012 to 30.4% in the first nine months of 2013 primarily due to the impact of lower commodity costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

(In millions)	Nine Months ended		Change	Percent Change	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012			
SG&A expenses in the business segment results:					
Media advertising and promotion	\$127	\$109	\$18	16.1	%
Other	441	443	(2)	(0.4)	)%
Total business segments	568	552	16	2.8	%
General corporate expenses	70	93	(23)	(24.7)	)%
Mark-to-market derivative (gains) / losses	1	(2)	3	NM	
Amortization of identifiable intangibles	3	3	—	(11.6)	)%
Total SG&A Expenses	\$642	\$646	\$(4)	(0.7)	)%

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$4 million, or 0.7%. Measured as a percent of sales, SG&A expenses remained unchanged at 21.7% in both periods. SG&A expenses in the business segments increased \$16 million, or 2.8%, due to higher MAP investment which was only partially offset by a decrease in other selling and distribution costs. General corporate expenses were \$23 million lower in 2013 due in part to a decline in net charges for restructuring actions and charges related to a litigation accrual which were only partially offset by the unfavorable year-over-year impact of a \$15 million gain recognized in the prior year associated with the settlement of a tax dispute with Hanesbrands Inc. Excluding significant items, general corporate expenses declined \$17 million primarily due to the favorable impact of headcount reductions, lower IT costs and other cost savings initiatives. The mark-to-market derivative gains/losses related to unrealized commodity derivatives increased SG&A expenses by \$3 million.

Exit Activities and Other Significant Items

The reported results for the first nine months of 2013 and 2012 reflect amounts recognized for actions associated with the company's ongoing business improvement and cost reduction program and other exit and disposal actions. The amounts reported for exit activities, asset and business dispositions were charges of \$7 million in the first nine months of 2013 versus \$70 million in the first nine months of 2012. As discussed in Note 6 to the financial statements, "Exit, Disposal and Other Restructuring Activities," the charges in 2013 relate to lease termination costs net of gains related to the disposition of manufacturing facilities that had been held for sale, while the charges in 2012 are primarily for

contract termination costs and employee severance costs associated with headcount reductions.

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### Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense of \$30 million in the first nine months of 2013 was \$33 million lower than the first nine months of the prior year due to the repayment of approximately \$2 billion of debt during 2012 primarily using proceeds received from the completed business dispositions as well as the transfer of \$650 million of debt to DEMB as part of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business.

### Income Tax Expense

Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements provides a detailed explanation of the determination of the interim tax provision. The following table sets out the tax expense and the effective tax rate for the company from continuing operations:

(In millions)	Nine Months	
	2013	2012
Continuing operations		
Income before income taxes	\$218	\$38
Income tax expense (benefit)	69	(4)
Effective tax rate	31.7	% (11.7)%

In the first nine months of 2013, the company recognized tax expense of \$69 million on pretax income from continuing operations of \$218 million, or an effective tax rate of 31.7%. The tax expense and related effective tax rate on continuing operations were determined by applying a 33.9% estimated annual effective tax rate to pretax earnings and recognizing \$4 million of discrete tax items. The discrete tax items relate to the following:

\$3 million of tax benefit related to adjustments of prior year tax provision estimates.

\$1 million of tax benefit related to tax law change.

In the first nine months of 2012, the company recognized a tax benefit of \$4 million on pretax income from continuing operations of \$38 million, or an effective tax rate of negative 11.7%. The tax benefit and related effective tax rate on continuing operations was determined by applying a 3.5% estimated annual effective tax rate to pretax earnings and recognizing \$4 million of discrete tax items. The discrete items relate to the following:

\$5 million of tax benefit primarily from the settlement of tax audits and expiration of statute of limitations in various state and local jurisdictions.

\$1 million of tax expense related to adjustments of prior year tax provision estimates.

### Income from Continuing Operations and Diluted Earnings per Share (EPS)

Income from continuing operations in the first nine months of 2013 was \$149 million as compared to \$42 million in the prior year. The \$107 million increase in earnings was due to the improvement in operating segment results, and a decrease in restructuring and impairment charges and lower net interest expense partially offset by higher income taxes.

Diluted EPS from continuing operations increased from \$0.36 in the first nine months of 2012 to \$1.21 in the first nine months of 2013 due to the increase in operating income noted above. Adjusted EPS, which excludes the impact of significant items, increased from \$1.14 in 2012 to \$1.46 in 2013. Diluted EPS in 2013 were negatively impacted by higher average shares outstanding. The average shares outstanding increased from 119 million in 2012 to 123 million in 2013 due to the exercise of stock options and the accelerated vesting of RSUs as a result of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business.

### Discontinued Operations

Income (loss) from discontinued operations – Discontinued operations reported income of \$13 million in 2013 versus a loss of \$195 million in 2012. The year-over-year change was due to the completion of the disposition of most of the businesses that were part of discontinued operations prior to the end of 2012. The results in 2013 relate to the Australian bakery operations, which were disposed of in February 2013, as well as adjustments of prior year tax provision estimates related to prior year business dispositions. In the first nine months of 2012, the loss was primarily related to the results of the European bakery operations which includes a \$341 million after tax impairment charge. The results of the discontinued operations in 2012 also include a \$186 million tax benefit related to tax basis differences associated with the North American Fresh Bakery and European Bakery assets as well as \$185 million of tax expense associated with the international coffee and tea business, which includes \$78 million of discrete tax items.

Gain on sale of discontinued operations – In the first nine months of 2013, the company recognized a \$49 million gain related to the sale of the Australian bakery business, as well as a final purchase price adjustment associated with the North American fresh bakery operation, a gain on the sale of manufacturing facilities related to the sale of the North American foodservice beverage operations and adjustments to the prior year tax provision estimates associated with previous business dispositions. In

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the first nine months of 2012, the company completed the disposition of its fresh bakery, foodservice beverage and refrigerated dough businesses in North America, as well as, its European bakery business, its non-European insecticides businesses and a portion of the shoe care and air care businesses. It recognized a total pretax gain of \$769 million (\$402 million after tax). The tax provision on the refrigerated dough disposition was negatively impacted by a book/tax basis difference related to \$254 million of goodwill that is not deductible. The tax provision recognized on the sale of the European bakery businesses was impacted by \$140 million of cumulative translation adjustments that had no tax basis. Further details regarding these transactions are included in Note 5, "Discontinued Operations."

#### Net Income and Diluted Earnings per Share (EPS)

For the first nine months of 2013, the company reported net income of \$211 million versus net income of \$249 million for the comparable period of the prior year. The \$38 million, or 15.3%, decrease in net income was driven by the decline in results related to discontinued operations as a result of completion of all of the dispositions of the businesses classified as discontinued operations before the end of 2012. As noted above, the 2012 results for discontinued operations also included \$358 million of impairment charges primarily related to the European bakery operations. Partially offsetting the decline related to discontinued operations was a \$107 million increase in income related to continuing operations. The results for continuing operations improved due to an increase in operating segment income as well as a reduction in charges for exit activities and impairment charges and lower interest expense. The net income attributable to Hillshire Brands was \$211 million in the first nine months of 2013 compared to \$246 million in the first nine months of 2012.

Diluted EPS was \$1.72 in the first nine months of 2013 as compared to \$2.07 per share in the first nine months of 2012. Diluted EPS were impacted by higher average shares outstanding during the first nine months of 2013, which resulted from the exercise of stock options and the accelerated vesting of RSUs as a result of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business.

#### Operating Results by Business Segment

Net sales and income before income taxes by business segment for 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In millions)	Net Sales			
	Quarter ended		Nine Months ended	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012
Retail	\$692	\$691	\$2,188	\$2,150
Foodservice/Other	232	244	770	831
Total business segments	924	935	2,958	2,981
Intersegment sales	—	—	—	(6)
Total net sales	\$924	\$935	\$2,958	\$2,975
	Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes			
	Quarter ended		Nine Months ended	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012
Retail	\$74	\$73	\$272	\$202
Foodservice/Other	8	16	61	70
Total operating segment income	82	89	333	272
General corporate expense	(16)	(35)	(83)	(168)
Mark-to-market derivative gains/(losses)	—	1	1	—
Amortization of intangibles	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
Total operating income	65	54	248	101
Net interest expense	(11)	(20)	(30)	(63)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$54	\$34	\$218	\$38



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The following tables illustrate the components of the change in net sales versus the prior year for each business segment and the total company:

Third Quarter 2013	Volumes	+	Mix	+	Price	+	Other <sup>1</sup>	+	Divestitures =	Net Sales Change		
Net Sales Changes												
Retail	—	%	0.1	%	0.2	%	(0.3)	%	—	%	—	%
Foodservice/Other	1.3	%	(3.2)	%	(1.3)	%	(0.7)	%	(1.1)	%	(5.0)	%
Total Continuing Business	0.4	%	(0.8)	%	(0.2)	%	(0.4)	%	(0.3)	%	(1.3)	%

  

First Nine Months of 2013	Volumes	+	Mix	+	Price	+	Other <sup>1</sup>	+	Divestitures =	Net Sales Change		
Net Sales Changes												
Retail	1.2	%	0.7	%	(0.2)	%	0.1	%	—	%	1.8	%
Foodservice/Other	4.5	%	(3.7)	%	(1.2)	%	(0.4)	%	(6.5)	%	(7.3)	%
Total Continuing Business	2.3	%	(0.5)	%	(0.4)	%	(0.1)	%	(1.9)	%	(0.6)	%

<sup>1</sup> Other changes in net sales may include slotting fees and distressed sales adjustments.

The following tables summarize the net sales and operating segment income for each of the business segments for 2013 and 2012 and certain items that affected the comparability of these amounts:

Retail

(In millions)	Quarter ended				Nine Months ended				
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	Change	Percent Change	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	Change	Percent Change	
Net Sales	\$692	\$691	\$1	—	% \$2,188	\$2,150	\$38	1.8	%
Adjusted Net Sales	\$692	\$691	\$1	—	% \$2,188	\$2,150	\$38	1.8	%
Operating segment income	\$74	\$73	\$1	1.9	% \$272	\$202	\$70	35.0	%
Less: Increase/(decrease) in operating segment income from									
Restructuring actions	\$—	—	\$—		\$—	\$(8)	\$8		
Income from asset dispositions	—	—	—		3	—	3		
Accelerated depreciation	(1)	(6)	5		(2)	(18)	16		
Impairment charges	(1)	—	(1)		(1)	—	(1)		
Adjusted operating segment income	\$76	\$79	\$(3)	(3.3)	% \$272	\$228	\$44	19.7	%
Gross margin %	32.1	% 29.7	%	2.4	% 32.7	% 29.2	%	3.5	%

Third Quarter –

Net sales and adjusted net sales were virtually unchanged versus the prior year as the impact of pricing actions and a favorable shift in sales mix were offset by increased investments behind new product innovations. Unit volumes were unchanged as higher volumes for Jimmy Dean breakfast sandwiches and sausages and the newly launched Ball Park burgers offset volume declines for Ball Park hot dogs, Hillshire Farm lunchmeat, deli meats and frozen sweet goods. Pricing actions, net of trade promotions increased sales by 0.2% versus the prior year.

Operating segment income increased by \$1 million, or 1.9%, while adjusted operating segment income decreased by \$3 million, or 3.3%. The decrease in adjusted operating segment income was due to the impact of higher SG&A

expenses partially offset by lower commodity costs, a favorable shift in sales mix and pricing actions. The increase in SG&A costs was due in part to the termination of transition services agreements associated with business dispositions. MAP investments increased in the quarter driven by higher spending behind certain core brands and new products.

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First Nine Months –

Net sales and adjusted net sales increased by \$38 million, or 1.8%, as a result of increased volumes and an improved sales mix partially offset by pricing actions. Unit volumes increased 1.2% due to higher volumes for Jimmy Dean breakfast sandwiches and sausages, the newly launched Ball Park burgers and Aidells specialty sausages partially offset by volume declines in Sara Lee deli meats, Ball Park hot dogs, Hillshire Farm smoked sausage and frozen sweet goods. Pricing actions, net of trade promotions, decreased net sales by 0.2%.

Operating segment income increased by \$70 million, or 35.0%, while adjusted operating segment income increased by \$44 million, or 19.7%. The increase in adjusted operating segment income was due to the impact of lower commodity costs net of pricing actions, higher volumes and a favorable shift in sales mix partially offset by an increase in SG&A expenses. MAP investment also increased in the period.

Foodservice/Other

(In millions)	Quarter ended				Nine Months ended			
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	Change	Percent Change	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012	Change	Percent Change
Net sales	\$232	\$244	\$(12 )	(5.0 )%	\$770	\$831	\$(61 )	(7.3 )%
Less: Increase / (Decrease) in net sales from dispositions	—	3	(3 )		—	55	(55 )	
Adjusted net sales	\$232	\$241	\$(9 )	(3.9 )%	\$770	\$776	\$(6 )	(0.8 )%
Operating segment income	\$8	\$16	\$(8 )	(47.3 )%	\$61	\$70	\$(9 )	(12.6 )%
Less: Increase/(decrease) in operating segment income from								
Restructuring actions	\$—	\$—	\$—		\$—	\$(2 )	\$2	
Income from asset dispositions	1	—	1		3	—	3	
Accelerated depreciation	(2 )	(1 )	(1 )		(4 )	(1 )	(3 )	
Disposition	—	1	(1 )		—	8	(8 )	
Adjusted operating segment income	\$9	\$16	\$(7 )	(41.5 )%	\$62	\$65	\$(3 )	(3.1 )%
Gross margin %	20.8 %	22.5 %		(1.7 )%	23.4 %	24.7 %		(1.3 )%

Third Quarter–

Net sales decreased by \$12 million, or 5.0%, while adjusted net sales, which exclude the results of businesses that have been exited, decreased by \$9 million, or 3.9%. The decrease in adjusted net sales was due to an unfavorable shift in sales mix, driven by increased sales of commodity turkey products as well as a shift in sales toward distribution channels with lower margins and pricing actions that decreased sales by 1.3%. These negative impacts on sales were only partially offset by higher volumes. Overall, net unit volumes increased 1.3% due in large part to higher volumes for commodity turkey products partially offset by lower foodservice bakery volumes, due to demand softness caused by the continued decline in out-of-home dessert consumption.

Operating segment income decreased by \$8 million while adjusted operating segment income decreased by \$7 million, or 41.5%, due to the impact of an unfavorable shift in sales mix, pricing actions net of lower commodity costs, and higher bakery manufacturing costs related to our compliance with new food safety guidelines partially offset by the positive impact of higher volumes.

First Nine Months–

Net sales decreased by \$61 million, or 7.3%, while adjusted net sales, which exclude the results of businesses that have been exited, decreased by \$6 million, or 0.8%. The decline in adjusted net sales was due to the negative impact of an unfavorable shift in sales mix due to an increase in sales of commodity turkey products and pricing actions that

decreased sales by 1.2% partially offset by the impact of higher volumes. Overall, net unit volumes increased 4.5% due in large part to higher commodity turkey volumes and higher foodservice meat volumes. These volume increases were partially offset by lower bakery volumes, due to demand softness caused by the continued decline in out-of-home dessert consumption and the negative impact of recently completed manufacturing plant upgrades on production capacity and product availability.

Operating segment income decreased by \$9 million, or 12.6%, while adjusted operating segment income decreased by \$3 million, or 3.1%, due to the impact of an unfavorable shift in sales mix and higher bakery manufacturing costs related to our compliance with new food safety guidelines partially offset by the favorable impact of higher volumes, lower commodity costs net of pricing actions and lower SG&A costs.

#### Financial Condition

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the first nine months of 2013 and 2012 includes amounts related to discontinued operations. See Note 5 – “Discontinued Operations” for additional information.

#### Cash received from (used in) Operating Activities

The cash generated from operating activities by discontinued operations in 2013 did not have a significant impact on the total cash generated as the majority of the business dispositions were completed prior to the end of 2012.

However, discontinued operations had a significant impact on the cash flows from operating activities in the first nine months of 2012. The cash from operating activities generated by continuing and discontinued operations is summarized in the following table:

(In millions)	Nine Months ended	
	March 30, 2013	March 31, 2012
Cash from (used in) Operating Activities:		
Continuing Operations	\$ 172	\$ 149
Discontinued Operations	10	(289 )
Total	\$ 182	\$(140 )

The cash from operating activities increased by \$322 million versus the prior year due primarily to the change in cash generated from operating activities related to discontinued operations. In 2013, discontinued operations generated \$10 million of cash from operating activities related to the Australian bakery operations. In 2012, \$289 million of cash was used by discontinued operations, which included the international coffee and tea operations, the North American fresh bakery operations and several other businesses that were disposed of before the end of 2012. The use of cash by discontinued operations in the first nine months of the prior year was driven in large part by significant pension contributions related to the international coffee and tea businesses. The cash from operating activities related to continuing operations increased by \$23 million due to improved operating results as well as a decrease in cash paid for interest and restructuring actions partially offset by an increase in the use of cash associated with working capital, primarily inventory and accounts payable.

#### Cash received from (used in) Investing Activities

The cash used by investing activities was \$7 million in the first nine months of 2013 as compared to a source of cash of \$1.7 billion in 2012. The year-over-year change was due to a \$1.9 billion decrease in the proceeds received from business and asset dispositions. In the first nine months of 2013, the company received \$96 million of proceeds related to the disposition of its Australian bakery business and several manufacturing facilities that had been held for sale, whereas in the first nine months of the prior year, the company completed the disposition of several businesses including its North American fresh bakery, foodservice beverage and refrigerated dough businesses and its international European bakery and non-European insecticides business and received \$2.0 billion in proceeds. The cash received from derivative transactions declined by \$46 million, due primarily to a decrease in cash received on the settlement of foreign exchange derivative contracts. The decrease in the sources of cash were partially offset by a \$90 million reduction in expenditures for the purchase of property and equipment due to the decline in capital expenditures related to discontinued operations as the current year amount primarily represents the expenditures related to continuing operations while the prior year includes a significant amount of capital expenditures related to discontinued businesses that were sold prior to the end of 2012. The \$174 million decline in cash paid for the purchase of software and other intangibles was related to the \$153 million paid to acquire the remaining ownership interest in the Senseo coffee trademark, which was subsequently transferred to DEMB as part of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business. The \$29 million in expenditures for business acquisitions in 2012 related to beverage companies that were subsequently transferred to DEMB as part of the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business.

Cash received from (used in) Financing Activities

Net cash received from financing activities in 2013 was \$6 million versus a use of cash of \$802 million in the prior year. The year-over-year change was due to a reduction in repayments of debt and dividend payments. The cash received from financing



activities in the current year relates to the proceeds from the issuance of common stock as a result of the exercise of stock options, which were \$20 million lower than the prior year. There were no new borrowings of debt in 2013 and only \$5 million of repayments due in part to the fact that the company had just completed the spin-off of its international coffee and tea operations in June 2012 which involved significant debt repayments and the transfer of debt to the new company. In the first nine months of 2012, the company had net repayments of short-term and long-term debt of \$651 million, which included the payment of \$156 million related to derivatives associated with this debt. In 2012, there was \$10 million of cash paid to acquire a non-controlling interest portion of a business prior to the disposition of the entire business. The dividends paid in the first nine months of 2013 were \$31 million and represent the first two quarterly dividends of Hillshire Brands, whereas the \$203 million of dividends paid represent two quarterly dividends paid in the first nine months of 2012, prior to the spin off of the international coffee and tea operations.

#### Liquidity

##### Cash and Equivalents

The company had cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheet at March 30, 2013 of \$416 million, which was \$181 million higher than the balance at June 30, 2012. The primary sources of the additional cash were the cash generated from operating activities as well as the proceeds received from the disposition of the Australian bakery business and stock option exercises.

##### Credit Facility and Credit Ratings

The company has a \$750 million credit facility that expires in June 2017. The credit facility has an annual fee of 0.15% as of March 30, 2013 and pricing under this facility is based on the company's current credit rating. At March 30, 2013, the company did not have any borrowings outstanding under this facility, but it did have approximately \$57 million of letters of credit outstanding under this credit facility. The facility does not mature or terminate upon a credit rating downgrade.

The company's debt agreements and credit facility contain customary representations, warranties and events of default, as well as, affirmative, negative and financial covenants with which the company is in compliance as of March 30, 2013. One financial covenant includes a requirement to maintain an interest coverage ratio of not less than 2.0 to 1.0. The interest coverage ratio is based on the ratio of EBIT to consolidated net interest expense with consolidated EBIT equal to net income plus interest expense, income tax expense, and extraordinary or non-recurring non-cash charges and gains. For the 12 months ended March 30, 2013, the company's interest coverage ratio was 9.8 to 1.0.

The financial covenants also include a requirement to maintain a leverage ratio of not more than 3.50 to 1.00. The leverage ratio is based on the ratio of consolidated total indebtedness to an adjusted consolidated EBITDA. For the 12 months ended March 30, 2013, the leverage ratio was 2.0 to 1.0.

The company's credit ratings by Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service and FitchRatings, as of March 30, 2013 are shown in the table below. These ratings remain unchanged from the previous year end.

	Senior Unsecured Obligations	Short-term Borrowings	Outlook
Standard & Poor's	BBB	A-2	Stable
Moody's	Baa2	P-2	Stable
FitchRatings	BBB	F-2	Stable

Changes in the company's credit ratings may result in changes in the company's borrowing costs. The company's current short-term credit rating allows it to participate in a commercial paper market that has a number of potential investors and a historically high degree of liquidity. A downgrade of the company's short-term credit rating would place the company in a commercial paper market that would contain significantly less market liquidity than it currently operates in with a rating of "A-2," "P-2," or "F-2." This would reduce the amount of commercial paper the company could issue and raise its commercial paper borrowing cost and would require immediate payment or the posting of collateral on the derivative instruments in net liability positions in accordance with ISDA rules. See Note 15, "Financial Instruments" for more information. To the extent that the company's operating requirements were to

exceed its ability to issue commercial paper following a downgrade of its short-term credit rating, the company has the ability to use available credit facilities to satisfy operating requirements, if necessary.

## Debt

The company's total long-term debt of \$949 million at March 30, 2013 remained virtually unchanged from the previous year end balance of \$944 million. The company's total long-term debt is due to be repaid as follows: nil in the remainder of 2013, \$19 million in 2014, \$91 million in 2015, \$400 million in 2016, nil in 2017 and 2018 and \$439 million thereafter. Debt obligations are expected to be satisfied with cash on hand or the issuance of new debt.

From time to time, the company opportunistically may repurchase or retire its outstanding debt through cash purchases and/or exchanges for equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, the company's liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved could be material.

Including the impact of swaps that are effective hedges and convert the economic characteristics of the debt, the company's long-term debt is virtually all fixed-rate debt as of March 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012. The company monitors the interest rate environments in the geographic regions in which it operates and modifies the components of its debt portfolio as necessary to manage interest rate and foreign currency risks.

## Leases

The company has numerous operating leases for manufacturing facilities, warehouses, office space, vehicles, machinery and equipment. Operating lease obligations for continuing operations are scheduled to be paid as follows: \$6 million in the remainder 2013, \$19 million in 2014, \$12 million in 2015, \$10 million in 2016, \$9 million in 2017, \$9 million in 2018 and \$78 million, thereafter. The company is contingently liable for certain long-term leases on property operated by others. These leased properties relate to certain businesses that have been sold. The company continues to be liable for the remaining terms of the leases on these properties in the event that the owners of the businesses are unable to satisfy the lease liability. The minimum annual rentals under these leases are as follows: \$2 million in the remainder of 2013, \$9 million in 2014, \$8 million in 2015, \$1 million in 2016, and nil thereafter.

The company has various funding obligations and certain contingent guaranty obligations that are outlined below.

## Pension Plans

The funded status of the company's defined benefit pension plans is defined as the amount by which the projected benefit obligation exceeds the plan assets. For continuing operations, the plans were underfunded by \$165 million as of the end of 2012. Further information on the company's pension plans is contained in Note 8 to these Consolidated Financial Statements. The company anticipates recognizing income of approximately \$5 million in continuing operations for its defined benefit pension plans in 2013, excluding any settlement losses related to the Canadian plans. The company contributed \$5 million in the first nine months of 2013 to these defined benefit pension plans. The company anticipates that it will make approximately \$6 million - \$7 million of cash contributions for the entire fiscal year. The exact amount of cash contributions made to pension plans in any year is dependent upon a number of factors. As a result, actual funding in 2013 may be materially different from the current estimate. The Significant Accounting Policies section and Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements – "Defined Benefit Pension Plans," that are included in the company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K, provide a more complete description of the measurement date, assumptions, funded status, expected benefit payments and funding policies related to these defined benefit plans.

The company had participated in a number of multi-employer pension plans that provided retirement benefits to certain employees covered by collective bargaining agreements (MEPP). It currently only participates in one MEPP. Participating employers in a MEPP are jointly responsible for any plan underfunding. MEPP contributions are established by the applicable collective bargaining agreements. However, the MEPPs may impose increased contribution rates and surcharges based on the funded status of the plan and the provisions of the Pension Protection Act, which requires substantially underfunded MEPPs to implement rehabilitation plans to improve funded status. Factors that could impact funded status of a MEPP include investment performance, changes in the participant demographics, financial stability of contributing employers and changes in actuarial assumptions.

In addition to regular contributions, the company could be obligated to pay additional contributions (known as a complete or partial withdrawal liability) if a MEPP has unfunded vested benefits. These withdrawal liabilities, which would be triggered if the company ceases to make contributions to a MEPP with respect to one or more collective bargaining units, would equal the company's proportionate share of the unfunded vested benefits based on the year in

which liability is triggered. Management believes that the MEPP in which it participates has significant unfunded vested benefits. Withdrawal liability triggers could include the company's decision to close a plant or the dissolution of a collective bargaining unit. Due to uncertainty regarding

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future withdrawal liability triggers, management is unable to determine the amount and timing of the company's future withdrawal liability, if any, or whether the company's participation in this MEPP could have any material adverse impact on its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Disagreements over potential withdrawal liability may lead to legal disputes.

The company's regularly scheduled contributions to MEPPs related to continuing operations totaled approximately \$2 million in 2012 and \$3 million in 2011. For continuing operations, the company incurred withdrawal liabilities of \$3 million in 2012 and an immaterial amount in 2011.

#### Restructuring Action Liabilities

The company has recognized amounts for various restructuring charges. At March 30, 2013, the company had recognized cumulative liabilities of approximately \$50 million that relate primarily to future severance and other lease and contractual payments. These amounts will be paid when the obligation becomes due, and the company expects a significant portion of these amounts will be paid over the next twelve months.

#### Cost Savings Initiatives

In June 2012, the company announced that it expected to deliver \$100 million of savings between 2013 and 2015. At that time, initiatives to deliver \$65 million of savings had been identified. The company has now identified the remaining \$35 million of cost savings, as well as approximately \$45 million of additional savings through 2016. The cost savings are expected to result from improved revenue management, supply chain and support processes. The company expects to recognize cash charges of approximately \$80 million to \$100 million between 2013 and 2016. Non-cash charges may also be recognized as the initiatives are implemented. The company expects to recognize approximately \$20 million of cash charges in 2013 related to these new cost savings initiatives. When fully implemented, these initiatives are expected to deliver ongoing annual savings of \$80 million.

#### Guarantees

The company is a party to a variety of agreements under which it may be obligated to indemnify a third party with respect to certain matters. Typically, these obligations arise as a result of contracts entered into by the company, under which the company agrees to indemnify a third party against losses arising from a breach of representations and covenants related to such matters as title to assets sold, the collectability of receivables, specified environmental matters, lease obligations assumed and certain tax matters. In each of these circumstances, payment by the company is conditioned on the other party making a claim pursuant to the procedures specified in the contract. These procedures allow the company to challenge the other party's claims. In addition, the company's obligations under these agreements may be limited in terms of time and/or amount, and in some cases the company may have recourse against third parties for certain payments made by the company. It is not possible to predict the maximum potential amount of future payments under certain of these agreements, due to the conditional nature of the company's obligations and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Historically, payments made by the company under these agreements have not had a material effect on the company's business, financial condition or results of operations. The company believes that if it were to incur a loss in any of these matters, such loss would not have a material effect on the company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

The material guarantees for which the maximum potential amount of future payments can be determined include the company's contingent liability on leases on property operated by others and the company's guarantees of certain third-party debt. These debt guarantees require the company to make payments under specific debt arrangements in the event that the third parties default on their debt obligations. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the company could be required to make in the event that these third parties default on their debt obligations is approximately \$17 million. At the present time, the company does not believe it is probable that any of these third parties will default on the amount subject to guarantee.

#### Challenges and Risks

As a consumer products company, we face certain risks and challenges that impact our business and financial performance. The risks and challenges described below have impacted our performance and are likely to impact our future results as well.

The food and consumer products businesses are highly competitive. In many product categories, we compete not only with widely advertised branded products, but also with private label products that are generally sold at lower prices.

As a result, from time to time, we may need to reduce the prices for some of our products to respond to competitive pressures. Economic uncertainty may result in increased pressure to reduce the prices for some of our products, limit our ability to increase or

maintain prices or lead to a continued shift toward private label products. Any reduction in prices or our inability to increase prices when raw material costs increase could negatively impact profit margins and the overall profitability of our reporting units, which could potentially trigger a goodwill impairment.

Commodity prices directly impact our business because of their effect on the cost of raw materials used to make our products and the cost of inputs to manufacture, package and ship our products. Many of the commodities we use, including pork, beef, poultry, packaging, energy, cheese, fruit, seasoning blends, flour and sugar have experienced price volatility due to factors beyond our control. The company's objective is to offset commodity price increases with pricing actions and to offset any operating cost increases with continuous improvement savings. During the first nine months of 2013, commodity costs, excluding mark-to-market derivative gains/losses, decreased over the prior year. The benefit of lower commodity costs was partially offset by price reductions. The company expects a slight increase in commodity costs in the fourth quarter of 2013 and expects commodity costs to increase into 2014.

#### Interest Rate and Commodity Risks

To mitigate the risk from interest rate and commodity price fluctuations, the company enters into various hedging transactions. The company does not use financial instruments for trading purposes and is not a party to any leveraged derivatives.

**Interest Rates**—The company used interest rate swaps to modify its exposure to interest rate movements, reduce borrowing costs and to lock in interest rates on anticipated debt issuances. Interest rate risk management was accomplished through the use of swaps to modify interest payments under these instruments. During 2012, the company had market risk sensitive instruments related to interest rates, due to floating and fixed rate debt. The company's net exposure to interest rate risk consisted of floating rate instruments that were benchmarked to U.S. short-term money market interest rates. During 2012, the company settled all interest rate swaps, as a result of the settlement of virtually all variable rate debt. As of March 30, 2013, the company has no significant exposure to changing interest rates on our long-term debt because the interest rates are fixed on virtually 100% of the company's long-term debt. Market risk for fixed-rate long-term debt is estimated as the potential decrease in fair value resulting from a hypothetical 10% increase in interest rates, which would result in a maximum potential loss of approximately \$7 million. The underlying fair values of our long-term debt were estimated based on quoted market prices or on the current rates offered for debt with similar maturities.

The company has interest rate risk associated with its pension and post-retirement benefit obligations. Changes in interest rates impact the liabilities associated with these benefit plans as well as the amount of income or expense recognized for these plans. Declines in the value of the plan assets could diminish the funded status of the pension plans and potentially increase the requirements to make cash contributions to these plans. See Note 16 and 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the company's 2012 Annual Report for additional information.

**Commodities** - The company is a purchaser of certain commodities such as beef, pork, poultry, packaging, fruit, seasoning blends, wheat, corn, corn syrup, soybean and corn oils, butter, sugar, natural gas and diesel fuel. These commodities are subject to price fluctuations that may create price risk. The company enters into either physical forward contracts or derivative instruments to manage a portion of this price risk. The company has policies governing the hedging instruments that can be used. In circumstances where commodity derivative instruments are used, there is a high correlation between the commodity costs and the derivative instrument.

For commodity derivative instruments held, the company uses a sensitivity analysis technique to evaluate the effect that a 10% change in the underlying commodity price would have on the market value of the company's commodity derivative instruments. This analysis includes the commodity derivative instruments and, thereby, does not consider the fair value change in the underlying exposure. The impact is not significant compared with the earnings and equity of the company.

In millions	Third quarter 2013	Year end 2012
Effect of a 10% change in Market Price:		
Grains & Oilseeds	\$5	\$7
Energy	3	2

Other Commodities

1

2

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## Non-GAAP Financial Measures Definitions

### Non-GAAP Measures

Management measures and reports Hillshire Brands' financial results in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). In this report, Hillshire Brands highlights certain items that have significantly impacted the company's financial results and uses several non-GAAP financial measures to help investors understand the financial impact of these significant items. The non-GAAP financial measures used in this report are adjusted net sales, adjusted operating segment income, adjusted operating income and adjusted EPS. Management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures reflect an additional way of viewing aspects of Hillshire Brands' business that, when viewed together with Hillshire Brands' financial results computed in accordance with GAAP, provide a more complete understanding of factors and trends affecting Hillshire Brands' historical financial performance and projected future operating results, greater transparency of underlying profit trends and greater comparability of results across periods. These non-GAAP financial measures are not intended to be a substitute for the comparable GAAP measures and should be read only in conjunction with our financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. In addition, these non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to non-GAAP measures used by other companies.

In addition, investors frequently have requested information from management regarding significant items.

Management believes, based on feedback it has received during earnings calls and discussions with investors, that these non-GAAP measures enhance investors' ability to assess Hillshire Brands' historical and projected future financial performance. Management also uses certain of these non-GAAP financial measures, in conjunction with the GAAP financial measures, to understand, manage and evaluate our businesses, in planning for and forecasting financial results for future periods, and as one factor in determining achievement of incentive compensation. Two of the five performance measures under Hillshire Brands' annual incentive plan are net sales and earnings before interest and taxes, which are the reported amounts as adjusted for significant items and other items. Many of the significant items will recur in future periods; however, the amount and frequency of each significant item varies from period to period.

The following is an explanation of the non-GAAP financial measures presented in this report. "Adjusted net sales" excludes from net sales the impact of businesses that have been exited or divested for all periods presented and excludes the impact of an additional week in those fiscal years with 53 weeks versus 52 weeks. "Adjusted operating segment income" excludes from operating segment income the impact of significant items recognized by that portion of the business during the fiscal period and the results of businesses exited or divested for all periods presented. Results for businesses acquired are included from the date of acquisition onward. It also adjusts for the impact of an additional week in those fiscal years that include a 53<sup>rd</sup> week. "Adjusted operating income" excludes from operating income the impact of significant items recognized during the fiscal period and businesses exited or divested for all periods presented. It also adjusts for the impact of an additional week in those fiscal years that include a 53<sup>rd</sup> week. Results for businesses acquired are included from the date of acquisition onward. "Adjusted EPS" excludes from diluted EPS for continuing operations the impact of significant items and the 53<sup>rd</sup> week.

### Significant Items Affecting Comparability

The reported results for 2013 and 2012 reflect amounts recognized for restructuring actions and other significant amounts that impact comparability. "Significant items" are income or charges (and related tax impact) that management believes have had or are likely to have a significant impact on the earnings of the applicable business segment or on the total company for the period in which the item is recognized, are not indicative of the company's core operating results and affect the comparability of underlying results from period to period. Significant items may include, but are not limited to: charges for exit activities; various restructuring programs; spin-off related costs; impairment charges; pension partial withdrawal liability charges; benefit plan curtailment/settlement gains and losses; workers' compensation deposit adjustment; tax charges on deemed repatriated earnings; tax costs and benefits resulting from the disposition of a business; impact of tax law changes; changes in tax valuation allowances and favorable or unfavorable resolution of open tax matters based on the finalization of tax authority examinations or the expiration of statutes of limitations.

The impact of significant items on net income and diluted earnings per share is summarized below:



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In millions, except per share data	Quarter Ended March 30, 2013			Quarter Ended March 31, 2012		
	Pretax Impact	Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Hillshire Brands <sup>(2)</sup>	Diluted EPS Impact <sup>(1)</sup>	Pretax Impact	Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Hillshire Brands <sup>(2)</sup>	Diluted EPS Impact <sup>(1)</sup>
Continuing operations:						
Restructuring actions:						
Severance/retention charges	\$(1 )	\$ (1 )	\$ —	\$(2 )	\$ (1 )	\$(0.01 )
Lease & contractual obligation exit costs	—	—	—	(3 )	(2 )	(0.02 )
Consulting, advisory & other costs	(9 )	(5 )	(0.05 )	(8 )	(11 )	(0.09 )
Income from asset dispositions	1	1	—	—	—	—
Accelerated depreciation	(3 )	(2 )	(0.01 )	(17 )	(11 )	(0.09 )
Total restructuring actions	(12 )	(7 )	(0.06 )	(30 )	(25 )	(0.20 )
Impairment charges	(1 )	(1 )	(0.01 )	—	—	—
Pension settlement/withdrawal/other	(1 )	(1 )	(0.01 )	—	—	—
Workers' compensation deposit adjustment	7	5	0.04	—	—	—
Impact of significant items on income (loss) from continuing operations before significant tax matters	(7 )	(4 )	(0.04 )	(30 )	(25 )	(0.20 )
Tax audit settlement/reserve adjustments	—	3	0.02	—	4	0.03
Impact of significant items on income (loss) from continuing operations	(7 )	(1 )	(0.01 )	(30 )	(21 )	(0.18 )
Discontinued operations:						
Severance/retention charges	(1 )	(1 )	—	(10 )	(8 )	(0.07 )
Lease & contractual obligation exit costs	—	—	—	(74 )	(56 )	(0.47 )
Consulting, advisory & other costs	—	—	—	(24 )	(8 )	(0.07 )
Gain on sale of discont'd operations	60	47	0.38	(29 )	(58 )	(0.48 )
Tax basis difference adjustment	—	—	—	—	(3 )	(0.03 )
Tax audit settlement/reserve adjustments	—	1	0.01	—	36	0.31
Tax valuation allowance adjustment	—	—	—	—	1	0.01
Tax on unremitted earnings	—	—	—	—	(5 )	(0.04 )
Significant items impacting discontinued operations	59	47	0.38	(137 )	(101 )	(0.84 )
Impact of significant items on net income (loss) attributable to Hillshire Brands	\$52	\$ 46	\$ 0.37	\$(167 )	\$( 122 )	\$(1.01 )
Impact of significant items on income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes:						
Cost of sales	\$(2 )			\$(7 )		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(3 )			(19 )		
Impairment charges	(1 )			—		
Exit and business dispositions	(1 )			(4 )		
Total	\$(7 )			\$(30 )		
Diluted earnings per share – cont. operations:						
As reported			\$0.34			\$0.23
Less: impact of significant items			(0.01 )			(0.18 )
Adjusted earnings per share			\$0.35			\$0.41

Notes:

- (1) EPS amounts are rounded to the nearest \$0.01 and may not add to the total.
- (2) Taxes computed at applicable statutory rates.

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In millions, except per share data	Nine Months Ended March 30, 2013			Nine Months Ended March 31, 2012		
	Pretax Impact	Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Hillshire Brands <sup>(2)</sup>	Diluted EPS Impact <sup>(1)</sup>	Pretax Impact	Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Hillshire Brands <sup>(2)</sup>	Diluted EPS Impact <sup>(1)</sup>
Continuing operations:						
Restructuring actions:						
Severance/retention charges	\$(1 )	\$ (1 )	\$—	\$(20 )	\$ (13 )	\$(0.10 )
Lease & contractual obligation exit costs	(13 )	(8 )	(0.07 )	(53 )	(34 )	(0.28 )
Consulting, advisory & other costs	(22 )	(14 )	(0.12 )	(39 )	(35 )	(0.29 )
Income from asset dispositions	6	4	0.03	—	—	—
Accelerated depreciation	(24 )	(15 )	(0.12 )	(29 )	(18 )	(0.16 )
Total restructuring actions	(54 )	(34 )	(0.28 )	(141 )	(100 )	(0.84 )
Gain on HBI tax settlement	—	—	—	15	15	0.12
Impairment charges	(1 )	(1 )	(0.01 )	(14 )	(9 )	(0.07 )
Litigation accrual	—	—	—	(11 )	(7 )	(0.06 )
Pension settlement/withdrawal/other	(4 )	(3 )	(0.02 )	—	—	—
Tax indemnification accrual adjustment	—	—	—	3	4	0.03
Workers' compensation deposit adjustment	7	5	0.04	—	—	—
Impact of significant items on income (loss) from continuing operations before significant tax matters	(52 )	(33 )	(0.27 )	(148 )	(97 )	(0.81 )
Tax audit settlement/reserve adjustments	—	3	0.02	—	4	0.03
Impact of significant items on income (loss) from continuing operations	(52 )	(30 )	(0.25 )	(148 )	(93 )	(0.78 )
Discontinued operations:						
Severance/retention charges	—	—	—	(44 )	(32 )	(0.27 )
Lease & contractual obligation exit costs	—	—	—	(106 )	(80 )	(0.67 )
Consulting, advisory & other costs	(3 )	(2 )	(0.02 )	(78 )	(52 )	(0.43 )
Impairment charges	—	—	—	(404 )	(358 )	(3.01 )
Gain on sale of discount'd operations	63	49	0.40	769	402	3.38
Thailand flood loss	—	—	—	(2 )	(1 )	(0.01 )
Pension curtailment/withdrawal/other	1	1	—	(3 )	(2 )	(0.01 )
Tax basis difference adjustment	—	4	0.03	—	186	1.56
Tax audit settlement/reserve adjustments	—	1	0.01	—	105	0.88
Tax valuation allowance adjustment	—	—	—	—	(72 )	(0.60 )
Tax on unremitted earnings	—	—	—	—	(177 )	(1.48 )
Significant items impacting discontinued operations	61	53	0.43	132	(81 )	(0.67 )
Impact of significant items on net income (loss) attributable to Hillshire Brands	\$9	\$ 23	\$ 0.19	\$(16 )	\$( 174 )	\$(1.46 )
Impact of significant items on income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes:						
Cost of sales	\$(6 )			\$(18 )		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(38 )			(46 )		
Impairment charges	(1 )			(14 )		
Exit and business dispositions	(7 )			(70 )		

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Total	\$(52 )	\$(148 )
Diluted earnings per share – cont. operations:		
As reported	\$1.21	\$0.36
Less: impact of significant items	(0.25)	(0.78)
Adjusted earnings per share	\$1.46	\$1.14

Notes:

(1)EPS amounts are rounded to the nearest \$0.01 and may not add to the total.

(2)Taxes computed at applicable statutory rates.

### Significant Accounting Policies and Critical Estimates

The company's significant accounting policies are discussed in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements that are incorporated in the 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K that is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The accounting policies and estimates that can have a significant impact on the operating results, financial position and footnote disclosures of the company are described in the Financial Review in the company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

#### Issued but not yet Effective Accounting Standards

A summary of new accounting pronouncements issued, but not yet effective, which are relevant to the operations of the company are summarized below.

**Intangibles – Trademarks and Other Impairment Test** — In July 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) amended its standards related to trademarks and other intangible impairment testing with the objective being to simplify the annual impairment process by allowing entities to use qualitative factors first before performing the traditional two-step impairment test. The two-step impairment test is now only required if an entity determines through this qualitative analysis that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value. The new standard would be effective for the company's trademark and other intangible impairment test in 2014, but we are permitted to adopt early. However, the company has not yet determined if this standard will be adopted early. Because the measurement of a potential impairment has not changed, the standard will not have an impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

**Offsetting Assets and Liabilities** – In December 2011, the FASB issued an amendment on disclosures about offsetting assets and liabilities. The amendment requires additional disclosures showing the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position, including the effect or potential effect of rights of setoff associated with certain financial instruments and derivative instruments. The amendment is retroactively effective for the company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2014. This standard is not expected to have an impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

**Reporting Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income** - In February 2013, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that requires companies to disclose any significant amounts reclassified from each component of accumulated other comprehensive income and the income statement line items affected by the reclassification. This disclosure can be made either parenthetically on the face of the income statement or in the notes to the financial statements. This amendment is effective for the company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2014. This amendment does not have an impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

### Forward-Looking Information

This document contains forward-looking statements regarding Hillshire Brands' business prospects and future financial results and metrics. In addition, from time to time, in oral statements and written reports, the company discusses its expectations regarding the company's future performance by making forward-looking statements preceded by terms such as "anticipates," "intends," "expects," "likely" or "believes." These forward-looking statements are based on currently available competitive, financial and economic data and management's views and assumptions regarding future events and are inherently uncertain.

Investors must recognize that actual results may differ from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements, and the company wishes to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Among the factors that could cause Hillshire Brands' actual results to differ from such forward-looking statements are those described under Item 1A, Risk Factors, in Hillshire Brands' most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and other SEC Filings, as well as factors relating to:

Hillshire Brands' spin-off of its international coffee and tea business in June 2012, including (i) Hillshire Brands' ability to generate the anticipated benefits from the spin-off; (ii) the transition of leadership to a new senior management team and the departure of key personnel with historical knowledge; and (iii) potential tax liabilities and other indemnification obligations;

• The consumer marketplace, such as (i) intense competition, including advertising, promotional and price competition; (ii) changes in consumer behavior due to economic conditions, such as a shift in consumer demand toward private label; (iii) fluctuations in raw material costs, Hillshire Brands' ability to increase or maintain product prices in

response to cost fluctuations and the impact on profitability; (iv) the impact of various food safety issues and regulations on sales and profitability of Hillshire Brands products; and (v) inherent risks in the marketplace associated with product innovations, including uncertainties related to execution and trade and consumer acceptance;



Hillshire Brands' relationship with its customers, such as (i) a significant change in Hillshire Brands' business with any of its major customers, such as Wal-Mart, its largest customer; and (ii) credit and other business risks associated with customers operating in a highly competitive retail environment; and

Other factors, such as (i) Hillshire Brands' ability to generate margin improvement through cost reduction and productivity improvement initiatives; (ii) Hillshire Brands' credit ratings, the impact of Hillshire Brands' capital plans on such credit ratings and the impact these ratings and changes in these ratings may have on Hillshire Brands' cost to borrow funds and access to capital/debt markets; and (iii) the settlement of a number of ongoing reviews of Hillshire Brands' income tax filing positions and inherent uncertainties related to the interpretation of tax regulations in the jurisdictions in which Hillshire Brands transacts business.

In addition, Hillshire Brands' results may also be affected by general factors, such as economic conditions, political developments, interest and inflation rates, accounting standards, taxes and laws and regulations in markets where the company competes. Hillshire Brands undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

#### ITEM 4 – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

##### Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports the company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure based on the definition of "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives due to inherent limitations.

Hillshire Brands' Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, with assistance from other members of management, evaluated the effectiveness of Hillshire Brands' disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the "Evaluation Date") and, based upon such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of the Evaluation Date, the company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the level of reasonable assurance.

##### Remediation Plan

Management implemented a plan to remediate the material weakness reported in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting included in the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2012, which included the following actions: Hillshire Brands' Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the audit committee of the company's board of directors participated in and reviewed the results of the independent investigation into the Brazilian operations and reviewed the proposed remediation actions; further, Hillshire Brands effectively remediated many of the ineffective control environment issues identified at the Brazilian operations through the spin-off of the international coffee and tea business on June 28, 2012; Hillshire Brands received a written certification from the Chief Financial Officer of D.E MASTER BLENDEERS 1753, NV. (DEMB) as to the accuracy and completeness of the DEMB results included in the discontinued operations; management implemented additional training in Hillshire Brands' Global Business Practice program, which includes requiring all employees to certify their compliance with the program and key company policies; and management analyzed the differences in the business model and control architecture of Hillshire Brands' other operations compared to the former Brazil operation to assess potential risk areas. The company tested the newly implemented controls and found them to be effective. As a result, the company concluded that the material weakness had been remediated as of September 29, 2012.

##### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the last fiscal quarter, there have been no changes in the company's internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial

reporting.

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## PART II

## ITEM 1A – RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012.

## ITEM 2(c) – REPURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER

Hillshire Brands has two stock repurchase programs under which it may repurchase shares of common stock in either open market or private transactions. As of March 30, 2013, under one of these programs, the company is authorized to repurchase up to \$1.2 billion of its shares of common stock. Under the other program, the company is authorized to repurchase up to 2.7 million shares of its common stock. There is no expiration date for either program.

The following table outlines Hillshire Brands purchases of shares of its common stock during the third quarter of 2013.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number and Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs	
Dec. 30, 2012 to Feb. 2, 2013	—	—	—	2,691,824	1.2 billion
Feb. 3, 2013 to Mar. 2, 2013	—	—	—	2,691,824	1.2 billion
Mar. 3, 2013 to Mar. 30, 2013	—	—	—	2,691,824	1.2 billion
Total	—	—	—	2,691,824	1.2 billion

## ITEM 6—EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.1	Sections of the Hillshire Brands Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter and nine months ended March 30, 2013, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets; (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income; (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Common Stockholders' Equity; (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements; and (vii) document and entity information.



SIGNATURE

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

THE HILLSHIRE BRAND COMPANY  
(Registrant)

By: /s/ William J. Kelley Jr.  
William J. Kelley Jr.  
Senior Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer

DATE: May 2, 2013