

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from ___ to ___

Commission file number 1-2299

APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

34-0117420
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1 Applied Plaza Cleveland Ohio
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

44115
(Zip Code)

(216) 426-4000
Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

| Title of each class | Trading Symbol | Name of each exchange on which registered |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Common Stock, without par value | AIT | New York Stock Exchange |

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Large accelerated filer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Non-accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> | Smaller reporting company | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Emerging growth company | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management’s assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (December 31, 2019): \$2,554,970,000.

The registrant had outstanding 38,711,670 shares of common stock as of August 7, 2020.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., to be held October 27, 2020, are incorporated by reference into Parts II, III, and IV of this Form 10-K.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT UNDER PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT

This report, including the documents incorporated by reference, contains statements that are forward-looking, based on management's current expectations about the future. Forward-looking statements are often identified by qualifiers such as "guidance," "expect," "believe," "plan," "intend," "will," "should," "could," "would," "anticipate," "estimate," "forecast," "may," "optimistic" and derivative or similar words or expressions. Similarly, descriptions of our objectives, strategies, plans, or goals are also forward-looking statements. These statements may discuss, among other things, expected growth, future sales, future cash flows, future capital expenditures, future performance, and the anticipation and expectations of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. ("Applied") and its management as to future occurrences and trends. Applied intends that the forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbors established in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and by the Securities and Exchange Commission in its rules, regulations, and releases.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are based on current expectations regarding important risk factors, many of which are outside Applied's control. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements, and the making of those statements should not be regarded as a representation by Applied or another person that the results expressed in the statements will be achieved. In addition, Applied assumes no obligation publicly to update or revise forward-looking statements, whether because of new information or events, or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

Applied believes its primary risk factors include, but are not limited to, those identified in the following sections of this annual report on Form 10-K: "Risk Factors" in Item 1A; "Narrative Description of Business," in Item 1, section (c); and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7. PLEASE READ THOSE DISCLOSURES CAREFULLY.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

In this annual report on Form 10-K, “Applied” refers to Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., an Ohio corporation. References to “we,” “us,” “our,” and “the Company” refer to Applied and its subsidiaries.

We are a leading distributor and solutions provider of industrial motion, power, and control technologies. Through our comprehensive network of approximately 6,200 associates and 580 facilities including service center, fluid power, flow control, and automation operations, as well as repair shops and distribution centers, we offer a selection of more than 7 million stock keeping units with a focus on industrial bearings, power transmission products, fluid power components and systems, specialty flow control solutions, and robotics and machinery automation. We market our products with a set of service solutions including inventory management, engineering, design, repair, and systems integration, as well as customized mechanical, fabricated rubber, and shop services. Our customers use our products and services for both MRO (maintenance, repair, and operating) and OEM (original equipment manufacturing) applications across a variety of end markets primarily in North America, as well as Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore. Headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, Applied and its predecessor companies have engaged in business since 1923.

Our internet address is www.applied.com. The following documents are available free of charge via hyperlink from the investor relations area of our website:

- Applied's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, together with Section 16 insider beneficial stock ownership reports - these documents are posted as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission
- Applied's Code of Business Ethics
- Applied's Board of Directors Governance Principles and Practices
- Applied's Director Independence Standards
- Charters for the Audit, Corporate Governance, and Executive Organization & Compensation Committees of Applied's Board of Directors

The information available via hyperlink from our website is not incorporated into this annual report on Form 10-K.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS Information regarding developments in our business can be found in Item 7 under the caption “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” This information is incorporated here by reference.

VALUE PROPOSITION

We serve a segment of the industrial distribution market that requires technical expertise and service given that our products and solutions are directly tied to industrial companies' production and efficiency initiatives. As such, we believe we are integral to our customers' supply chains considering the critical nature and direct exposure our solutions have on our customers' core production equipment and plant capabilities. While we compete with other distributors and service providers offering products and solutions addressing this area of the industrial supply chain, we believe our industry position and value proposition benefits from relative advantages tied to the following key attributes:

- 1) Technical expertise in motion control technologies and related service offerings
- 2) Broad in-stock product offering, inventory availability, and repair capabilities
- 3) Tenured relationships with industrial customers and leading suppliers
- 4) Scale and proximity of our service center network relative to customer facilities
- 5) Leading positions in engineered fluid power and flow control solutions
- 6) Expanding capabilities in machinery and robotic automation
- 7) Talent acquisition and development of technically-oriented sales associates, engineers, and service personnel
- 8) Business systems and distribution capabilities
- 9) Complementary offerings including indirect consumable supply inventory management

We focus on helping customers minimize their production downtime, improve machine performance, and reduce overall procurement and maintenance costs. A primary focus for our service center network is responding to a critical “break-fix” situation, which requires knowledge of a customer's facility, localized inventory, timely delivery capabilities, service execution, and accountability. In addition, our fluid power, flow control, and automation operations design, engineer, and integrate solutions focused on making a customer's operations and equipment more productive, cost-efficient, and automated. We believe our products and solutions are increasingly critical

within the industrial supply chain given an aging and tighter customer labor force, more sophisticated production equipment and processes, a greater focus on plant floor optimization, and compliance and regulatory requirements.

INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION

We primarily compete within North America which we believe offers significant growth potential given our industry position, established distribution and sales network, market fragmentation, and customer technical requirements, as well as opportunities tied to automation and smart technologies. Growth within our industry is influenced by broader industrial production and capacity utilization, as well as inflation, labor dynamics, capital spending, geopolitical events, factory optimization initiatives, changes in industrial equipment technologies, and supply chain requirements.

Our principal competitors are specialist and general line distributors of bearings, power transmission products, fluid power components and systems, flow control solutions, industrial rubber products, and linear motion components, and to a lesser extent providers of tools, safety products, and other industrial and maintenance supplies. These competitors include local, regional, national, and multinational operations. We also compete with original equipment manufacturers and integrators. The identity and number of our competitors vary throughout the geographic, industry, and product markets we serve.

STRATEGIC GROWTH AND OPERATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

- **Capture market share across our core service center network.** Our network of service centers located close to industrial companies allows us to respond quickly and effectively to critical MRO situations involving direct production infrastructure and industrial equipment. We believe more sophisticated industrial production processes, customer labor constraints, and increased manufacturing activity across North America could drive greater demand for our products and services. We continue to deploy initiatives to further enhance our capabilities across our service center network and gain market share. These include investments in analytics, strategic account penetration, sales process optimization, talent development, and digital capabilities, as well as fully leveraging and cross-selling our expanded product and service platform across fluid power, flow control, automation, and consumables solutions.
- **Extend our leading fluid power and flow control position as demand for comprehensive solutions grows.** We provide innovative fluid power and flow control solutions including systems design and engineering, electronic control integration, software programming, valve actuation, compliance consulting, fabrication and assembly, and dedicated service and repair. Demand for these solutions is increasing across a variety of industrial, off-highway mobile, technology, and process related applications given a greater focus on power consumption, plant efficiency and automation, emissions control, remote monitoring, advancements in machining, regulatory and compliance standards, and data analytics. We believe our service and engineering capabilities, shop network, and supplier relationships are key competitive advantages supporting our ability to capture a greater share of this market growth opportunity in coming years.
- **Leverage technical industry position in developing growth around emerging industrial technologies.** We believe we are positioned to capture emerging opportunities relating to automation and smart technologies focused on optimizing and connecting customers' industrial supply chains. Our position reflects our technical product focus, service capabilities, embedded customer relationships and knowledge across direct production infrastructure and equipment, and existing supplier relationships. Following our acquisition of Olympus Controls in fiscal 2020, we now offer products and solutions focused on the design, assembly, integration, and distribution of motion control, machine vision, and robotic technologies. We expect to continue to expand our automation footprint and capabilities in coming years, as well as pursue opportunities tied to the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT). We believe this market potential could be meaningful as technology continues to converge within traditional industrial supply chains and end-markets.
- **Execute ongoing operational initiatives supporting margin profile.** We have a number of initiatives focused on driving operational improvements throughout the organization. Systems investments in recent years including common ERP platforms are supporting opportunities in leveraging shared services, refining our sales management process, and standardizing pricing and sourcing functions, while we continue to optimize our shop and distribution network and analytics. We also remain focused on achieving margin synergies across our operations following expansion into flow control and automation. This includes enhanced pricing functions, leveraging vendor procurement, freight savings, and refined cost management. Combined with growth in more profitable areas of our business, we see ongoing opportunity to optimize our margin profile and cash generation in coming years.
- **Pursue acquisitions to supplement growth and strengthen industry position.** We expect to pursue additional acquisitions aligned with our growth strategy and long-term financial targets. We view acquisitions

as an important growth consideration given high fragmentation, greater operational and technical requirements, and supplier authorizations within the markets we serve. We believe our sourcing strategy, cash generation capabilities, and operational discipline are key to our acquisition success. Over the near to intermediate-term, our acquisition priorities are focused on continuing to expand our current offerings, while further enhancing our technical differentiation and value-added service capabilities.

OPERATIONS

Our distribution and sales network consists of approximately 460 locations in our Service Center Distribution segment and 120 locations in our Fluid Power & Flow Control segment. This includes service centers, distribution centers, and facilities tied to our fluid power, flow control, and automation operations. Our service centers resemble local inventory hubs located in close proximity to our customers and focused primarily on MRO related fulfillment and service needs. Our fluid power, flow control, and automation locations support technical and shop-oriented services integral to the more specialized and integrated nature of the products and solutions they provide. Other operations and channels we market through include inventory management services for indirect consumable supplies and digital solutions including our Applied.com website, electronic data interchange (EDI) and other electronic interfaces with customers' technology platforms and plant maintenance systems.

Our distribution centers provide daily service to our service centers, helping replenish inventories and shipping products directly to customers where appropriate. An efficient supply chain and timely delivery of our products is vital to our value proposition particularly when customers require products for emergency repairs. We utilize dedicated third-party transportation providers, our own delivery vehicles, as well as surface and air common carrier and courier services. Customers may also pick up items at our service centers. We maintain product inventory levels at each service center tailored to the local market. These inventories consist of standard items as well as other items specific to local customer demand.

Our operations are primarily based in the U.S. where 87% of our fiscal 2020 sales were generated. We also have international operations, the largest of which is in Canada (8% of fiscal 2020 sales) with the balance (5% of fiscal 2020 sales) in Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore.

SUPPLIERS

We are a leading distributor of products including bearings, power transmission products, engineered fluid power components and systems, specialty flow control solutions, machinery and robotics automation products, industrial rubber products, linear motion components, tools, safety products, and other industrial and maintenance supplies.

These products are generally supplied to us by manufacturers whom we serve as a non-exclusive distributor. The suppliers also may provide us product training, as well as sales and marketing support. Authorizations to represent particular suppliers and product lines vary by geographic region, particularly for our fluid power and flow control businesses. We believe our supplier relationships are generally good, and many have existed for decades. The disruption of relationships with certain suppliers, or the disruption of their operations, could adversely affect our business.

Our product suppliers typically confine their direct sales activities to large-volume transactions, mainly with large original equipment manufacturers. The suppliers generally do not sell maintenance and repair products directly to the customer, but instead refer the customer to us or another distributor.

MARKETS

We purchase from thousands of product manufacturers and resell the products to thousands of customers in a wide variety of industries, including agriculture and food processing, cement, chemicals and petrochemicals, fabricated metals, forest products, industrial machinery and equipment, mining, oil and gas, primary metals, transportation, and utilities, as well as to government entities. Customers range from very large businesses, with which we may have multiple-location relationships, to very small ones. We are not significantly dependent on a single customer or group of customers, the loss of which would have a material adverse effect on our business as a whole, and no single customer accounts for more than 3% of our fiscal 2020 sales.

SERVICES

We believe part of our success, differentiation, and competitive advantage is attributable to the comprehensive set of services and solutions we provide, which we view as critical given the technical nature and application of our core product offering of motion, power, control, and automation technologies. The foundation of our service capabilities lies with our technically oriented associate team, which includes engineers, industry segment specialists, mechanics, technicians, fluid power specialists, as well as our systems, shop network, and supplier relationships. We believe knowledge and service capabilities relating to our core product offering are increasingly needed across our customer base given skilled labor constraints within their operations, maintenance requirements, and more sophisticated plant equipment and processes. Our services and solutions help customers minimize production downtime, improve

machine performance, and reduce overall procurement and maintenance costs. By providing high levels of service, product and industry expertise, and technical support, while at the same time offering product breadth and competitive pricing, we believe we develop stronger, longer-lasting, and more profitable customer relationships. See the Reportable Segments section below for more detail on the various service solutions we provide to customers.

REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

We report results of operations in two segments: 1) Service Center Based Distribution, and 2) Fluid Power & Flow Control. In fiscal 2020, our Service Center Based Distribution segment represented 69% of our total sales, while our Fluid Power & Flow Control segment represented 31% of our total sales.

Service Center Based Distribution. Our Service Center Based Distribution segment includes our legacy MRO distribution operations across North America, Australia, and New Zealand. This business operates through local service centers and distribution centers with a focus on providing products and services addressing the maintenance and repair of motion control infrastructure and production equipment. Products primarily include industrial bearings, motors, belting, drives, couplings, pumps, linear motion products, hydraulic and pneumatic components, filtration supplies, and hoses, as well as other related supplies for general operational needs of customers' machinery and equipment.

Service center locations are stocked with product inventory tailored to each local market and staffed with customer sales and service representatives, account managers, as well as product and industry specialists. Customer sales and service representatives receive, process, and expedite customer orders, provide product information, and assist account managers in serving customers. Account managers make onsite calls to customers to provide product information, identify customer requirements, make recommendations, and assist in implementing equipment maintenance and storeroom management programs. Industry specialists assist with product applications in their areas of expertise. Service centers market product offerings with a suite of services that create additional value for the customer. This includes onsite training, product fabrication and repair, and inventory management solutions. We also provide analysis and measurement of productivity improvement and cost savings potential from these services through our Applied Documented Value-Added® (DVA®) reports.

The segment includes operations focused on certain end markets and indirect consumable supplies through vendor managed inventory solutions, as well as regional fabricated rubber shops and service field crews, which install, modify, and repair conveyor belts and rubber linings, and make hose assemblies in accordance with customer requirements.

Fluid Power & Flow Control. Our Fluid Power & Flow Control segment includes our operations that specialize in distributing, engineering, designing, integrating, and repairing hydraulic and pneumatic fluid power technologies, and engineered flow control products and services. We believe we are the largest distributor and solutions provider of fluid power and industrial flow control products and solutions in the U.S. The segment also includes our operations that focus on robotic and machinery automation solutions following the acquisition of Olympus Controls in August 2019.

Our fluid power operations offer products and services primarily used within industrial, off-highway mobile, and technology applications. Fluid power products include hydraulic and pneumatic technologies using liquids and gases to transmit power, typically in smaller spaces than other forms of power transmission. Hydraulic products offer high power to weight ratios, high torque at low speeds, and power reliability, while pneumatic products are focused on lightweight applications in need of speed and precision. Our fluid power products and solutions are commonly used for off-highway equipment, heavy industrial equipment and machines at factories, marine and offshore equipment, factory automation, food processing equipment, packaging operations, and downstream energy process systems. Operations are supported by a team of certified fluid power specialists, mechanics, technicians, and engineers that provide technical services ranging from system design and integration, electronic control integration, hydraulic assemblies, repair and rebuild, manifold design and assembly, customized filtration solutions, software programming and repair, and hydraulic system retrofits.

Our specialty flow control operations encompass the operations of our fiscal 2018 acquisition of FCX Performance, Inc., which provides highly engineered process flow control products, solutions, and services. Products include pumps, valves, fittings, hoses, process instrumentation, actuators, and filtration supplies which are used to control the flow of liquids and gases in mission-critical industrial applications. Our flow control products and services are focused on MRO related applications; OEMs; and engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) firms across a variety of industries including chemicals, steel, power, oil and gas, pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, food and beverage, and general industrials. Similar to our fluid power operations, our flow control offering includes technical service capabilities such as flow control systems integration, repair services, valve actuation, process instrumentation, pipe and hose fabrication, and compliance consulting.

Our robotic and machinery automation operations encompass our fiscal 2020 acquisition of Olympus Controls, which provides solutions focused on the design, assembly, integration, and distribution of motion control, machine vision, and robotic technologies for OEMs, machine builders, integrators, and other industrial and technology end users. Products and solutions are marketed across a variety of industries including technology, medical, life sciences, logistics, and general industrial. Olympus Controls helps customers develop, produce, and integrate machine automation solutions using comprehensive technology and industry processes.

BACKLOG AND SEASONALITY

Backlog orders are not material to our business as a whole, although they are a more important factor for our fluid power and flow control businesses. Our business has exhibited minor seasonality. In particular, sales per day during the first half of our fiscal year have historically been slightly lower than the second half due, in part, to the impact of customer plant shutdowns, summer vacations and holidays.

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, TRADE NAMES, AND LICENSES

Customer recognition of our service marks and trade names, including Applied Industrial Technologies®, Applied®, and AIT®, is an important contributing factor to our sales. Patents and licenses are not of material importance to our business.

RAW MATERIALS AND GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Our operations are dependent on general industrial and economic conditions. We would be adversely affected by the unavailability of raw materials to our suppliers, prolonged labor disputes experienced by suppliers or customers, or by events or conditions that have an adverse effect on industrial activity generally in the markets we serve or on key customer industries.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

At June 30, 2020, we had approximately 6,200 employees.

WORKING CAPITAL

Our working capital position is discussed in Item 7 under the caption “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” This information is incorporated here by reference.

We require substantial working capital related to accounts receivable and inventories. Significant amounts of inventory are carried to meet customers’ delivery requirements. We generally require payments for sales on account within 30 days. Returns are not considered to have a material effect on our working capital requirements. We believe these practices are generally consistent among companies in our industry.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

We believe that compliance with laws regulating the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection will not have a material adverse effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

In addition to other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the following factors that could materially affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. The risks described below are not the only risks facing the Company. Certain risks are identified below in Item 7 under the caption “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” This information is incorporated here by reference. Additional risks not currently known to us, risks that could apply broadly to issuers, or risks that we currently deem immaterial, may also impact our business and operations. Risks can also change over time.

Our business depends heavily on the operating levels of our customers and the factors that affect them, including general economic conditions. The markets for our products and services are subject to conditions or events that affect demand for goods and materials that our customers produce. Consequently, demand for our products and services has been and will continue to be influenced by most of the same factors that affect demand for and production of customers’ goods and materials.

When customers or prospective customers reduce production levels because of lower demand, increased supply, higher costs, tight credit conditions, unfavorable currency exchange rates, adverse trade policies, foreign competition, other competitive disadvantage, offshoring of production, or other reasons, their need for our products and services diminishes. Selling prices and terms of sale come under pressure, adversely affecting the profitability and the durability of customer relationships, and credit losses may increase. Inventory management becomes more difficult in times of economic uncertainty. Volatile economic and credit conditions also make it more difficult for us, as well as our customers and suppliers, to forecast and plan future business activities.

The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic and measures taken in response thereto continue to impact our results of operations and financial condition will depend on future developments, which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. The COVID-19 pandemic has created significant volatility, uncertainty, and economic disruption. The extent to which the pandemic continues to impact our results of operations and financial condition will depend on evolving factors that are uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the following: the duration, spread, and severity of the pandemic in the countries in which we operate; responsive measures taken by governmental authorities, businesses, and individuals; the effect on our customers and their demand for our products and services; the effect on our suppliers and disruptions to the global supply chain; our ability to sell and provide our products and services and otherwise operate effectively, including as a result of travel restrictions and associates working from home; disruptions to our operations resulting from associate illness; restrictions or disruptions to, or reduced availability of, transportation; customers' ability to pay for our services and products; closures of our facilities or those of our customers or suppliers; the impact of reduced customer demand on purchasing incentives we earn from suppliers; and how quickly and to what extent normal economic and operating conditions can resume. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted and will result in lost or delayed sales to us, and we have experienced business disruptions as we have modified our business practices (including travel, work locations, and cancellation of physical participation in meetings). In addition, the pandemic's impact on the economy may affect the proper functioning of financial and capital markets, foreign currency exchange rates, product and energy costs, and interest rates. Even after the pandemic has subsided, we may continue to experience adverse impacts to our business as a result of any economic recession or depression that has occurred or may occur in the future. The pandemic's effects may also amplify the other risks and uncertainties described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and may continue to materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and/or stock price.

Our business could be adversely affected if we do not successfully execute our strategies to grow sales and earnings. We have numerous strategies and initiatives to grow sales, leveraging the breadth of our product offering, supplier relationships, and value-added technical capabilities to differentiate us and improve our competitive position. We also continually seek to enhance gross margins, manage costs, and otherwise improve earnings. Many of our activities target improvements to the consistency of our operating practices across our hundreds of locations. If we do not implement these initiatives effectively, or if for other reasons they are unsuccessful, our business could be adversely affected.

Consolidation in our customers' and suppliers' industries could adversely affect our business and financial results. Consolidation continues among our product suppliers and customers. As customer industries consolidate or customers otherwise aggregate their purchasing power, a greater proportion of our sales could be derived from large volume contracts, which could adversely impact margins. Consolidation among customers can trigger changes in their purchasing strategies, potentially shifting blocks of business among competing distributors and contributing to volatility in our sales and pressure on prices. Similarly, continued consolidation among our suppliers could reduce our ability to negotiate favorable pricing and other commercial terms for our inventory purchases. There can be no assurance we will be able to take advantage of consolidation trends.

Loss of key supplier authorizations, lack of product availability, or changes in distribution programs could adversely affect our sales and earnings. Our business depends on maintaining an immediately available supply of various products to meet customer demand. Many of our relationships with key product suppliers are longstanding, but are terminable by either party. The loss of key supplier authorizations, or a substantial decrease in the availability of their products, could put us at a competitive disadvantage and have a material adverse effect on our business. Supply interruptions could arise from raw materials shortages, inadequate manufacturing capacity or utilization to meet demand, financial problems or insolvency, trade issues, labor disputes, public health emergencies, weather conditions affecting suppliers' production, transportation disruptions, or other reasons beyond our control.

In addition, as a distributor, we face the risk of key product suppliers changing their relationships with distributors generally, or us in particular, in a manner that adversely impacts us. For example, key suppliers could change the following: the prices we must pay for their products relative to other distributors or relative to competing brands; the geographic or product line breadth of distributor authorizations; supplier purchasing incentive or other support programs; product purchase or stocking expectations; or the extent to which the suppliers seek to serve end users directly.

An increase in competition could decrease sales or earnings. We operate in a highly competitive industry. The industry remains fragmented, but is consolidating. Our principal competitors are specialist and general line distributors of bearings, power transmission products, fluid power components and systems, flow control solutions, automation technologies, industrial rubber products, linear motion components, tools, safety products, oilfield supplies, and other industrial and maintenance supplies. These competitors include local, regional, national, and

multinational operations, and can include catalog and e-commerce companies. Competition is largely focused in the local service area and is generally based on product line breadth, product availability, service capabilities, and price. Existing competitors have, and future competitors may have, greater financial or other resources than we do, broader or more appealing product or service offerings, greater market presence, stronger relationships with key suppliers or customers, or better name recognition. If existing or future competitors seek to gain or to retain market share by aggressive pricing strategies and sales methods, or otherwise through competitive advantage, our sales and profitability could be adversely affected. Our success will also be affected by our ability to continue to provide competitive offerings as customer preferences or demands evolve, for example with respect to our product and services portfolio or our e-commerce and inventory management solutions. Technological evolution or other factors can render product offerings obsolete, potentially impairing our competitive position and our inventory values.

The purchasing incentives we earn from product suppliers can be impacted if we reduce our purchases in response to declining customer demand. Certain product suppliers have historically offered to their distributors, including us, incentives for purchasing their products. In addition to market or customer account-specific incentives, certain suppliers pay incentives to the distributor for attaining specific purchase volumes during a program period. In some cases, to earn incentives, we must achieve year-over-year growth in purchases with the supplier. When demand for our products declines, we may be less inclined to add inventory to take advantage of certain incentive programs, thereby potentially adversely impacting our profitability.

Trade policies can have an adverse impact on industries we sell into, potentially negatively affecting our net sales and profits. Changes to trade policies or agreements, including the recently enacted United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), can disrupt geographic and industry demand trends. While Applied primarily serves markets in the United States, a significant portion of our domestic customer base exports or serves exporters. U.S. government-imposed tariffs or taxes that penalize imports can be met with countermeasures by foreign governments, or can otherwise impact industrial production, and it becomes difficult to determine what the net effect of such actions is on Applied's net sales and profits. It is possible that such changes could adversely affect our financial results.

Volatility in product, energy, and other costs can affect our profitability. Product manufacturers may adjust the prices of products we distribute for many reasons, including changes in their costs for raw materials, components, energy, labor, and tariffs and taxes on imports. In addition, a portion of our own distribution costs is composed of fuel for our sales and delivery vehicles, freight, and utility expenses for our facilities. Our ability to pass along increases in our product and distribution costs in a timely manner to our customers depends on execution, market conditions, and contractual limitations. Failing to pass along price increases timely in an inflationary environment, or not maintaining sales volume while increasing prices, could significantly reduce our profitability.

While increases in the cost of products or energy could be damaging to us, decreases in those costs, particularly if severe, could also adversely impact us by creating deflation in selling prices, which could cause our gross profit margin to deteriorate. Changes in energy or raw materials costs can also adversely affect customers; for example, declines in oil, gas, and coal prices may negatively impact customers operating in those industries and, consequently, our sales to those customers.

Changes in customer or product mix and downward pressure on sales prices could cause our gross profit percentage to fluctuate or decline. Because we serve thousands of customers in many end markets, and offer millions of products, with varying profitability levels, changes in our customer or product mix could cause our gross profit percentage to fluctuate or decline. Downward pressure on sales prices could also cause our gross profit percentage to fluctuate or decline. We can experience downward pressure on sales prices as a result of deflation, pressure from customers to reduce costs, or increased competition.

Our ability to transact business is highly reliant on information systems. A disruption or security breach could materially affect our business, financial condition, or results of operation. We depend on information systems to, among other things, process customer orders, manage inventory and accounts receivable collections, purchase products, manage accounts payable processes, ship products to customers on a timely basis, maintain cost-effective operations, provide superior service to customers, conduct business communications, and compile financial results. A serious, prolonged disruption of our information systems, due to man-made or natural causes, including power or telecommunications outage, or breach in security, could materially impair fundamental business processes and increase expenses, decrease sales, or otherwise reduce earnings.

Because of our reliance on information systems, we are vulnerable to the growing threat of damage or intrusion from computer viruses or other cyber-attacks, including ransomware and business e-mail compromise, on our systems. Despite precautions taken to prevent or mitigate the risks of such incidents, breaches of our systems could not only cause business disruption, but could also result in the theft of funds, the theft, loss, or disclosure of

proprietary or confidential information, or the breach of customer, supplier, or employee information. A security incident involving our systems, or even an inadvertent failure to comply with data privacy and security laws and regulations, could negatively impact our sales, damage our reputation, and cause us to incur unanticipated legal liability, remediation costs, and other losses and expenses.

In recent years, we replaced multiple legacy information system applications with newer software platforms, to enhance our business information and transaction systems to support future growth. We continue with and consider additional enterprise resource planning system conversions, on a smaller scale, in discrete business operations. Despite extensive planning, we could experience disruptions related to the implementation because of the projects' complexity. The potential adverse consequences could include delays, loss of information, diminished management reporting capabilities, damage to our ability to process transactions timely, harm to our control environment, diminished employee productivity, and unanticipated increases in costs. Further, our ability to achieve anticipated operational benefits from new platforms is not assured.

Acquisitions are a key component of our anticipated growth. We may not be able to identify or to complete future acquisitions, to integrate them effectively into our operations, or to realize their anticipated benefits. Many industries we serve are mature. As a result, acquisitions of businesses have been important to our growth. While we wish to continue to acquire businesses, we may not be able to identify and to negotiate suitable acquisitions, to obtain financing for them on satisfactory terms, or otherwise to complete acquisitions. In addition, existing and future competitors, and private equity firms, increasingly compete with us for acquisitions, which can increase prices and reduce the number of suitable opportunities; the acquisitions they make can also adversely impact our market position.

We seek acquisition opportunities that complement and expand our operations. However, substantial costs, delays, or other difficulties related to integrating acquisitions could adversely affect our business or financial results. For example, we could face significant challenges in consolidating functions, integrating information systems, personnel, and operations, and implementing procedures and controls in a timely and efficient manner.

Further, even if we successfully integrate the acquisitions with our operations, we may not be able to realize cost savings, sales, profit levels, or other benefits that we anticipate from these acquisitions, either as to amount or in the time frame we expect. Our ability to realize anticipated benefits may be affected by a number of factors, including the following: our ability to achieve planned operating results, to reduce duplicative expenses and inventory effectively, and to consolidate facilities; economic and market factors; the incurrence of significant integration costs or charges in order to achieve those benefits; our ability to retain key product supplier authorizations, customer relationships, and employees; our ability to address competitive, distribution, and regulatory challenges arising from entering into new markets (geographic, product, service, end-industry, or otherwise), especially those in which we may have limited or no direct experience; and exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities of the acquired company. In addition, acquisitions could place significant demand on administrative, operational, and financial resources.

We incurred a substantial amount of debt in 2018 to complete the acquisition of FCX Performance, Inc. ("FCX"), a distributor of specialty process flow control products and services. The aggregate purchase price of FCX was \$781.8 million. To service our debt, we require a significant amount of cash that may limit our ability to pay dividends, repurchase our shares, or complete other acquisitions or strategic initiatives. In connection with the FCX acquisition, we entered into a new credit facility pursuant to which we incurred approximately \$780.0 million in term loan indebtedness and approximately \$250.0 million in revolving indebtedness capacity. This indebtedness substantially increased our leverage and requires significant future principal and interest payments. As of June 30, 2020, we had total debt obligations outstanding of \$935.3 million. Our ability to service our debt and fund our other liquidity needs will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. The additional leverage may (i) require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to the payment of debt service, reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund planned capital expenditures, pay dividends, repurchase our shares, complete other acquisitions or strategic initiatives, and other general corporate purposes; (ii) limit our ability to obtain additional financing in the future (either at all or on satisfactory terms) to enable us to react to changes in our business or execute our growth strategies; and (iii) place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to businesses in our industry that have lower levels of indebtedness. Additionally, any failure to comply with covenants in the instruments governing our debt could result in an event of default. Any of the foregoing events or circumstances relating to our additional indebtedness may adversely affect our business, financial position, or results of operations and may cause our stock price to decline.

Goodwill, long-lived, and other intangible assets recorded as a result of our acquisitions could become impaired. We review goodwill, long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment and identifiable amortizing intangible assets, for impairment whenever changes in circumstances or events may indicate that the

carrying amounts are not recoverable. Factors which may cause an impairment of long-lived assets include significant changes in the manner of use of these assets, negative industry or market trends, significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results, or a likely sale or disposal of the asset before the end of its estimated useful life. In 2020, we recorded a \$131.0 million non-cash impairment charge for goodwill associated with the FCX business.

As of June 30, 2020, we had \$540.6 million of goodwill and \$343.2 million of other intangible assets, net. We assess all existing goodwill at least annually for impairment on a reporting unit basis. The techniques used in our qualitative assessment and goodwill impairment tests incorporate a number of estimates and assumptions that are subject to change. Although we believe these estimates and assumptions are reasonable and reflect market conditions forecasted at the assessment date, any changes to these assumptions and estimates due to market conditions or otherwise may lead to an outcome where impairment charges would be required in future periods.

Tight credit markets could impact our ability to obtain financing on reasonable terms or increase the cost of future financing. Although the credit market turmoil of a decade ago did not have a significant adverse impact on our liquidity or borrowing costs, the availability of funds tightened and credit spreads on corporate debt increased. If credit market volatility were to return, obtaining additional or replacement financing could be more difficult and the cost of issuing new debt or replacing a credit facility could be higher than under our current facilities. Tight credit conditions could limit our ability to finance acquisitions on terms acceptable to us.

For more information regarding borrowing and interest rates, see the following sections below: “Liquidity and Capital Resources” in Item 7 under the caption “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations;” Item 7A under the caption “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk;” and notes 6 and 7 to the consolidated financial statements, included below in Item 8 under the caption “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” That information is incorporated here by reference.

Our ability to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting may be insufficient to allow us to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud, and this could cause our financial statements to become materially misleading and adversely affect the trading price of our common stock. We require effective internal control over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial reports and to effectively prevent fraud. Internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Therefore, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. If we cannot provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial statements and effectively prevent fraud, our financial statements could be materially misstated, which could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

If we are not able to maintain the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting, including any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or if we experience difficulties in their implementation, our business, financial condition and operating results could be harmed. Any material weakness could affect investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial statements. As a result, our ability to obtain any additional financing, or additional financing on favorable terms, could be materially and adversely affected. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and the market value of our stock and require us to incur additional costs to improve our internal control systems and procedures. In addition, perceptions of the Company among customers, suppliers, lenders, investors, securities analysts, and others could also be adversely affected.

We cannot assure that any material weaknesses will not arise in the future due to our failure to implement and maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting. In addition, although we have been successful historically in strengthening our controls and procedures, those controls and procedures may not be adequate to prevent or identify irregularities or ensure the fair presentation of our financial statements included in our periodic reports filed with the SEC.

Our business depends on our ability to attract, develop, motivate, and retain qualified employees. Our success depends on hiring, developing, motivating, and retaining key employees, including executive, managerial, sales, professional, and other personnel. We may have difficulty identifying and hiring qualified personnel. In addition, we may have difficulty retaining such personnel once hired, and key people may leave and compete against us. With respect to sales and customer service positions in particular, we greatly benefit from having employees who are familiar with the products and services we sell, and their applications, as well as with our customer and supplier relationships. The loss of key employees or our failure to attract and retain other qualified workers could disrupt or adversely affect our business. In addition, our operating results could be adversely affected by increased competition

for employees, shortages of qualified workers, higher employee turnover (including through retirement as the workforce ages), or increased employee compensation or benefit costs.

An interruption of operations at our headquarters or distribution centers, or in our means of transporting product, could adversely impact our business. Our business depends on maintaining operating activity at our headquarters and distribution centers, and being able to receive and deliver product in a timely manner. A serious, prolonged interruption due to power or telecommunications outage, security incident, terrorist attack, public health emergency, earthquake, extreme weather events, other natural disasters, fire, flood, transportation disruption, or other interruption could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

There is no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends on our common stock. The timing, declaration, amount, and payment of dividends to our shareholders fall within the discretion of our Board of Directors and depend on many factors, including our financial condition and results of operations, as well as applicable law and business considerations that our Board of Directors considers relevant. There can be no assurance that we will continue to pay a quarterly dividend.

Additionally, if we cannot generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet our debt payment obligations, then our ability to pay dividends, if so determined by the Board of Directors, will be impaired and we may be required to attempt to restructure or refinance our debt, raise additional capital, or take other actions such as selling assets, reducing, or delaying capital expenditures, or reducing our dividend. There can be no assurance, however, that any such actions could be effected on satisfactory terms, if at all, or would be permitted by the terms of our debt or our other credit and contractual arrangements.

Our operations outside the United States increase our exposure to global economic and political conditions and currency exchange volatility. Foreign operations contributed 13% of our sales in 2020. This presence outside the U.S. increases risks associated with exposure to more volatile economic conditions, political instability, cultural and legal differences in conducting business (including corrupt practices), economic and trade policy actions, and currency exchange fluctuations.

Our foreign operations' results are reported in the local currency and then translated into U.S. dollars at applicable exchange rates for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates affect our operating results and financial position, as well as the comparability of results between financial periods.

We may be adversely affected by changes in LIBOR reporting practices or the method by which LIBOR is determined. As of June 30, 2020, we had approximately \$764.3 million of aggregate consolidated indebtedness that was indexed to the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). In addition, as of June 30, 2020, approximately \$431.0 million of this variable rate debt was converted to a fixed rate through an interest rate swap. The swap agreement was entered into in January 2019 and is indexed to LIBOR. Central banks around the world, including the Federal Reserve, have commissioned working groups of market participants and official sector representatives with the goal of finding suitable replacements for LIBOR based on observable market transactions. It is expected that a transition away from the widespread use of LIBOR to alternative rates will occur over the course of the next few years. The U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), which regulates LIBOR, has announced that it has commitments from panel banks to continue to contribute to LIBOR through the end of 2021, but that it will not use its powers to compel contributions beyond such date. Accordingly, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the publication of such rates beyond 2021. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and various other authorities have commenced the publication of reforms and actions relating to alternatives to U.S. dollar LIBOR. Although the full impact of such reforms and actions, together with any transition away from LIBOR, including the potential or actual discontinuance of LIBOR publication, remains unclear, these changes may have a material adverse impact on the availability of financing, including LIBOR-based loans, and on our financing costs.

We are subject to litigation and regulatory risk due to the nature of our business, which may have a material adverse effect on our business. From time to time, we are involved in lawsuits or other legal proceedings that arise from our business. These may, for example, relate to product liability claims, commercial disputes, personal injuries, or employment-related matters. In addition, we could face claims over other matters, such as claims arising from our status as a public company or government contractor, our engagement in international trade, or otherwise relating to our compliance with a wide array of laws and regulations to which we are subject. Our contracts with federal, state, and local governments subject us to various laws and regulations governing these contracts, increased costs of compliance, and the potential for government audits. The defense and ultimate outcome of lawsuits or other legal proceedings or inquiries may result in higher operating expenses, the inability to participate in existing or future government contracts, or other adverse consequences, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Our business is subject to risks, some for which we maintain third-party insurance and some for which we self-insure. We may incur losses and be subject to liability claims that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. We maintain insurance policies that provide limited coverage for some, but not all, of the potential risks and liabilities associated with our business. The policies are subject to deductibles and exclusions that result in our retention of a level of risk on a self-insured basis. For some risks, we may not obtain insurance if we believe the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the risks presented. Because of market conditions, premiums and deductibles for certain insurance policies can increase substantially, and in some instances, certain insurance may become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. As a result, we may not be able to renew existing insurance policies or procure other desirable insurance on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Even where insurance coverage applies, insurers may contest their obligations to make payments. Our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected by losses and liabilities from uninsured or underinsured events, as well as by delays in the payment of insurance proceeds, or the failure by insurers to make payments.

In addition to the risks identified above, other risks to our future performance include, but are not limited to, the following:

- changes in customer preferences for products and services of the nature, brands, quality, or cost sold by us;
- changes in customer procurement policies and practices;
- changes in the market prices for products and services relative to the costs of providing them;
- changes in operating expenses;
- organizational changes in the Company;
- government regulation, legislation, or policies, including with respect to federal tax policy, international trade, data privacy and security, and government contracting;
- the variability and timing of new business opportunities including acquisitions, customer relationships, and supplier authorizations;
- the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities in connection with acquisitions; and
- changes in accounting policies and practices that could impact our financial reporting and increase compliance costs.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

We believe having a local presence is important to serving our customers, so we maintain service centers and other operations in local markets throughout the countries in which we operate. At June 30, 2020, we owned real properties at 117 locations and leased 433 locations. Certain properties house more than one operation.

The following were our principal owned real properties (each of which has more than 50,000 square feet of floor space) at June 30, 2020:

| Location of Principal Owned Real Property | Type of Facility |
|---|--|
| Cleveland, Ohio | Corporate headquarters |
| Atlanta, Georgia | Distribution center, service center, hose shop |
| Florence, Kentucky | Distribution center |
| Baldwinsville, New York | Offices, warehouse, and fluid power shop |
| Carlisle, Pennsylvania | Distribution center |
| Fort Worth, Texas | Distribution center and rubber shop |

Our principal leased real properties (each of which has more than 50,000 square feet of floor space) at June 30, 2020 were:

| Location of Principal Leased Real Property | Type of Facility |
|--|--|
| Fontana, California | Distribution center, rubber shop, fluid power shop, and service center |
| Newark, California | Fluid power shop |
| Midland, Michigan | Flow control shop |
| Elyria, Ohio | Product return center and service center |
| Strongsville, Ohio | Offices and warehouse |
| Portland, Oregon | Distribution center |
| Stafford, Texas | Offices, warehouse, and flow control shop |
| Longview, Washington | Service center, rubber shop, and fluid power shop |
| Nisku, Alberta | Offices, service center, and shops |
| Winnipeg, Manitoba | Distribution center and service center |

The properties in Baldwinsville, Newark, Midland, and Stafford are used in our Fluid Power & Flow Control segment. The Fontana and Longview properties are used in both the Service Center Based Distribution segment and the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment. The remaining properties are used in the Service Center Based Distribution segment.

We consider our properties generally sufficient to meet our requirements for office space and inventory stocking.

A service center's size is primarily influenced by the amount and types of inventory the service center requires to meet customers' needs.

When opening new operations, we have tended to lease rather than purchase real property. We do not consider any service center, distribution center, or shop property to be material, because we believe that, if it becomes necessary or desirable to relocate an operation, other suitable property could be found.

In addition to operating locations, we own or lease certain properties which in the aggregate are not material and are either for sale, lease, or sublease to third parties due to a relocation or closing. We also may lease or sublease to others unused portions of buildings.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Applied and/or one of its subsidiaries is a party to pending legal proceedings with respect to product liability, commercial, personal injury, employment, and other matters. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of these proceedings or the range of reasonably possible loss, we do not expect, based on circumstances currently known, that the ultimate resolution of any of these proceedings will have, either individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Applied's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of SEC Regulation S-K is included in Exhibit 95 to this annual report on Form 10-K.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

Applied's executive officers are elected by the Board of Directors for a term of one year, or until their successors are chosen and qualified, at the Board's organization meeting held following the annual meeting of shareholders.

The following is a list of the executive officers and a description of their business experience during the past five years. Except as otherwise stated, the positions and offices indicated are with Applied, and the persons were most recently elected to their current positions on October 29, 2019:

:

| Name | Positions and Experience | Age |
|--------------------|--|-----|
| Neil A. Schrimsher | President since 2013 and Chief Executive Officer since 2011. | 56 |
| Fred D. Bauer | Vice President-General Counsel & Secretary since 2002. | 54 |
| Warren E. Hoffner | Vice President, General Manager-Fluid Power & Flow Control since October 2018. He served as Vice President, General Manager-Fluid Power from 2003 to October 2018. The Board of Directors designated Mr. Hoffner an executive officer in October 2015. | 60 |
| Kurt W. Loring | Vice President-Chief Human Resources Officer since 2014. | 51 |
| David K. Wells | Vice President-Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer since September 2017. He served as Vice President-Finance from May 2017 through August 2017. Prior to joining Applied, from 2015 to May 2017, Mr. Wells was Vice President & Chief Financial Officer of ESAB, a manufacturer of welding and material cutting products and a division of Colfax Corporation (NYSE: CFX). Prior to then he was Vice President & Chief Financial Officer of Apex Tool Group, a manufacturer of hand and power tools. | 57 |

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Applied's common stock, without par value, is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange with the ticker symbol "AIT." Information concerning the quarterly stock dividends for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018 and the number of shareholders of record as of August 7, 2020 are set forth in Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," in the "Quarterly Operating Results" table. That information is incorporated here by reference.

The following table summarizes Applied's repurchases of its common stock in the quarter ended June 30, 2020.

| Period | (a) Total Number of Shares | (b) Average Price Paid per Share (\$) | (c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs | (d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| April 1, 2020 to April 30, 2020 | 0 | — | 0 | 864,618 |
| May 1, 2020 to May 31, 2020 | 0 | — | 0 | 864,618 |
| June 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020 | 0 | — | 0 | 864,618 |
| Total | 0 | — | 0 | 864,618 |

- (1) On October 24, 2016, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 1.5 million shares of the Company's common stock, replacing the prior authorization. We publicly announced the new authorization on October 26, 2016. Purchases can be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The authorization is in effect until all shares are purchased, or the Board revokes or amends the authorization.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with Applied's consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report as well as the section of the annual report titled Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

| (In thousands, except per share amounts and statistical data) | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 ^(c) | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Consolidated Operations — Year Ended June 30 | | | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 3,245,652 | \$ 3,472,739 | \$ 3,073,274 | \$ 2,593,746 | \$ 2,519,428 |
| Depreciation and amortization of property | 21,196 | 20,236 | 17,798 | 15,306 | 15,966 |
| Amortization: | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 41,553 | 41,883 | 32,065 | 24,371 | 25,580 |
| SARs and stock options | 2,954 | 2,437 | 1,961 | 1,891 | 1,543 |
| Operating income ^{(a) (b) (e)} | 88,989 | 233,788 | 225,827 | 175,386 | 89,782 |
| Net income ^{(a) (b) (d) (e)} | 24,042 | 143,993 | 141,625 | 133,910 | 29,577 |
| Per share data: | | | | | |
| Net income: | | | | | |
| Basic | 0.62 | 3.72 | 3.65 | 3.43 | 0.75 |
| Diluted ^{(a) (b) (d) (e)} | 0.62 | 3.68 | 3.61 | 3.40 | 0.75 |
| Cash dividend | 1.26 | 1.22 | 1.18 | 1.14 | 1.10 |
| Year-End Position — June 30 | | | | | |
| Working capital | \$ 733,686 | \$ 724,344 | \$ 625,469 | \$ 572,789 | \$ 507,238 |
| Long-term debt (including portion classified as current) | 935,276 | 959,829 | 966,063 | 291,982 | 328,334 |
| Total assets | 2,283,551 | 2,331,697 | 2,285,741 | 1,387,595 | 1,312,025 |
| Shareholders' equity | 843,542 | 897,034 | 814,963 | 745,256 | 657,916 |
| Year-End Statistics — June 30 | | | | | |
| Current ratio | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Operating facilities | 580 | 600 | 610 | 552 | 559 |
| Shareholders of record ^(f) | 3,772 | 4,165 | 4,323 | 4,687 | 5,372 |
| Return on assets ^{(a) (b) (d) (e) (g)} | 1.0% | 6.3% | 8.0% | 10.2% | 2.2% |
| Return on equity ^{(a) (b) (d) (e) (h)} | 2.8% | 16.8% | 18.2% | 19.1% | 4.2% |
| Capital expenditures | \$ 20,115 | \$ 18,970 | \$ 23,230 | \$ 17,045 | \$ 13,130 |
| Cash Returned to Shareholders During the Year | | | | | |
| Dividends paid | \$ 48,873 | \$ 47,266 | \$ 45,858 | \$ 44,619 | \$ 43,330 |
| Purchases of treasury shares | — | 11,158 | 22,778 | 8,242 | 37,465 |
| Total | \$ 48,873 | \$ 58,424 | \$ 68,636 | \$ 52,861 | \$ 80,795 |

- (a) A goodwill impairment charge in fiscal 2020 reduced operating income by \$131.0 million, net income by \$118.8 million, and diluted earnings per share by \$3.04. Excluding the goodwill impairment charge, the fiscal 2020 return on assets would be 6.5% and return on equity would be 16.4%.
- (b) A long-lived intangible asset impairment charge in fiscal 2019 reduced operating income by \$31.6 million, net income by \$26.9 million, and diluted earnings per share by \$0.69, which includes the impact of a \$3.8 million valuation allowance on certain Canadian deferred tax assets. Excluding the long-lived intangible asset impairment charge, the fiscal 2019 return on assets would be 7.5% and return on equity would be 20.0%.
- (c) FY 2018 includes the acquisition of FCX Performance, Inc. from the acquisition date of 1/31/2018.
- (d) FY 2017 includes a tax benefit pertaining to a worthless stock tax deduction of \$22.2 million, or \$0.56 per share. Excluding the worthless stock tax deduction, the fiscal 2017 return on assets would be 8.5% and return on equity would be 16.2%.
- (e) A goodwill impairment charge in fiscal 2016 reduced operating income by \$64.8 million, net income by \$63.8 million, and diluted earnings per share by \$1.62. Excluding the goodwill impairment charge, the fiscal 2016 return on assets would be 6.7% and return on equity would be 12.8%.
- (f) Includes participant-shareholders in the Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. Retirement Savings Plan and shareholders in the Company's direct stock purchase program.
- (g) Return on assets is calculated as net income divided by monthly average assets.
- (h) Return on equity is calculated as net income divided by the average shareholders' equity (beginning of the year plus end of the year divided by 2).

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

OVERVIEW

With more than 6,200 employees across North America, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore, Applied Industrial Technologies (“Applied,” the “Company,” “We,” “Us” or “Our”) is a leading value-added distributor and technical solutions provider of industrial motion, fluid power, flow control, automation technologies, and related maintenance supplies. Our leading brands, specialized services, and comprehensive knowledge serve MRO (Maintenance, Repair & Operations) and OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) end users in virtually all industrial markets through our multi-channel capabilities that provide choice, convenience, and expertise. We have a long tradition of growth dating back to 1923, the year our business was founded in Cleveland, Ohio. At June 30, 2020, business was conducted in the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore from approximately 580 facilities.

The following is Management's Discussion and Analysis of significant factors that have affected our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows during the periods included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, statements of consolidated income, consolidated comprehensive income and consolidated cash flows in Item 8 under the caption "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." When reviewing the discussion and analysis set forth below, please note that a significant number of SKUs (Stock Keeping Units) we sell in any given year were not sold in the comparable period of the prior year, resulting in the inability to quantify certain commonly used comparative metrics analyzing sales, such as changes in product mix and volume.

Our fiscal 2020 consolidated sales were \$3.2 billion, a decrease of \$227.0 million or 6.5% compared to the prior year, with the acquisitions of Fluid Power Sales Inc. (FPS), MilRoc Distribution (MilRoc), Woodward Steel (Woodward) and Olympus Controls (Olympus) increasing sales by \$80.7 million or 2.3% and unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$10.5 million decreasing sales by 0.3%. Gross profit margin decreased to 28.9% for fiscal 2020 from 29.0% for fiscal 2019. The gross margin was negatively affected by 12 basis points for \$3.9 million of non-routine expense recorded in cost of sales related to inventory reserves for excess and obsolete inventory for certain locations that were closed during the year within the U.S. operations of the Service Center Based Distribution segment. Operating margin decreased to 2.7% in fiscal 2020 from 6.7% in fiscal 2019. The reduction in operating margin is primarily due to a \$131.0 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge recorded during fiscal 2020 related to the goodwill associated with the Company's FCX Performance, Inc. (FCX) operations within the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment. The prior fiscal year included a \$31.6 million non-cash intangible impairment charge related to the long-lived intangible assets associated with the Company's Canadian operations within the Service Center Based Distribution segment. The non-cash impairment charges decreased net income by \$118.8 million and earnings per share by \$3.04 per share for fiscal 2020 and decreased net income by \$23.1 million and earnings per share by \$0.59 per share for fiscal 2019.

During fiscal 2020, the Company recorded non-routine expense of \$9.0 million related to consolidating locations and reducing headcount primarily within the Company's U.S. operations of the Service Center Based Distribution segment. Of the total, \$3.9 million related to inventory reserves for excess and obsolete inventory for certain locations that were closed during the year recorded within cost of sales, and \$5.1 million related to severance and facility consolidation recorded within selling, distribution and administrative expense. Also, the Company recorded a \$1.0 million tax benefit related to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act within income tax expense. Total non-routine charges reduced gross profit by \$3.9 million, decreased operating income by \$9.0 million, and decreased net income by \$5.8 million for fiscal 2020.

During the current fiscal year, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the business. We are classified as critical infrastructure and our facilities remain open and operational as they adhere to health and safety policies. Demand was challenging in the second half of the fiscal year as customers in many of our core manufacturing end markets idled or reduced production capacity and facility utilization in response to the pandemic. Underlying trends remain subdued but are exhibiting stability into our fiscal 2021 first quarter with organic sales down mid-teens year-over-year through early August. We are continuing to monitor the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and continue to take appropriate cost actions. Cost measures implemented to date include reduced discretionary spend, staff realignments, temporary furloughs and pay reductions, suspension of 401(k) company match, and other expense reduction actions.

Our earnings per share was \$0.62 in fiscal 2020 versus \$3.68 in fiscal year 2019.

Shareholders' equity was \$843.5 million at June 30, 2020 compared to \$897.0 million at June 30, 2019. Working capital increased \$9.3 million from June 30, 2019 to \$733.7 million at June 30, 2020. The current ratio was 2.7 to 1 at June 30, 2020 and at June 30, 2019.

Applied monitors several economic indices that have been key indicators for industrial economic activity in the United States. These include the Industrial Production (IP) and Manufacturing Capacity Utilization (MCU) indices published by the Federal Reserve Board and the Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) published by the Institute for Supply Management (ISM). Historically, our performance correlates well with the MCU, which measures productivity and calculates a ratio of actual manufacturing output versus potential full capacity output. When manufacturing plants are running at a high rate of capacity, they tend to wear out machinery and require replacement parts.

The MCU (total industry) and IP indices decreased during the second half of fiscal 2020 correlating with an overall decline in the industrial economy in the same period. The ISM PMI registered 52.6 in June 2020, an increase from the June 2019 revised reading of 51.6. A reading above 50 generally indicates expansion. The index readings for the months during the current quarter, along with the revised indices for previous quarter ends, were as follows:

| Month | Index Reading | | |
|----------------|---------------|------|-------|
| | MCU | PMI | IP |
| June 2020 | 68.6 | 52.6 | 93.3 |
| May 2020 | 65.1 | 43.1 | 87.0 |
| April 2020 | 64.2 | 41.5 | 83.8 |
| March 2020 | 73.5 | 49.1 | 99.6 |
| December 2019 | 77.2 | 47.8 | 105.1 |
| September 2019 | 77.4 | 48.2 | 104.5 |
| June 2019 | 77.7 | 51.6 | 105.0 |

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This discussion and analysis deals with comparisons of material changes in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019. For the comparison of the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, see the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 of our 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following table is included to aid in review of Applied's statements of consolidated income.

| | Year Ended June 30, As a % of Net Sales | | Change in \$'s Versus Prior Period |
|--|--|--------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | % Change |
| Net Sales | 100.0% | 100.0% | (6.5)% |
| Gross Profit Margin | 28.9% | 29.0% | (6.9)% |
| Selling, Distribution & Administrative | 22.1% | 21.4% | (3.3)% |
| Operating Income | 2.7% | 6.7% | (61.9)% |
| Net Income | 0.7% | 4.1% | (83.3)% |

Sales in fiscal 2020 were \$3.2 billion, which was \$227.0 million or 6.5% below the prior year, with sales from acquisitions adding \$80.7 million or 2.3% and unfavorable foreign currency translation accounting for a decrease of \$10.5 million or 0.3%. There were 253.5 selling days in fiscal 2020 and 251.5 selling days in fiscal 2019. Excluding the impact of businesses acquired and foreign currency translation, sales were down \$297.2 million or 8.5% during the year, driven by a 9.4% decrease from operations due to weak demand across key end markets, further impacted by the economic slowdown resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, offset by an increase of 0.9% due to two additional sales days.

The following table shows changes in sales by reportable segment.

| Amounts in millions | Year ended June 30, | | Sales Decrease | Amount of change due to | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | | Acquisitions | Foreign Currency | Organic Change |
| Sales by Reportable Segment | | | | | | |
| Service Center Based Distribution | \$ 2,242.0 | \$ 2,452.9 | \$ (210.9) | \$ 23.8 | \$ (10.5) | \$ (224.2) |
| Fluid Power & Flow Control | 1,003.7 | 1,019.8 | (16.1) | 56.9 | — | (73.0) |
| Total | \$ 3,245.7 | \$ 3,472.7 | \$ (227.0) | \$ 80.7 | \$ (10.5) | \$ (297.2) |

Sales of our Service Center Based Distribution segment, which operates primarily in MRO markets, decreased \$210.9 million, or 8.6%. Acquisitions within this segment increased sales by \$23.8 million or 1.0%, and unfavorable foreign currency translation decreased sales by \$10.5 million or 0.4%. Excluding the impact of businesses acquired and the impact of foreign currency translation, sales decreased \$224.2 million or 9.2% during the year, driven by a 10.0% decrease from operations due to weak demand across key end markets, offset by an increase of 0.8% due to two additional sales days.

Sales of our Fluid Power & Flow Control segment decreased \$16.1 million or 1.6%. Acquisitions within this segment, primarily Olympus, increased sales \$56.9 million or 5.6%. Excluding the impact of businesses acquired, sales decreased \$73.0 million or 7.2%, driven by a 8.0% decrease from operations, offset by an 0.8% increase due to two additional sales days. The decrease from operations is primarily due to slower demand in our flow control operations and weaker activity across our industrial OEM customer base.

The following table shows changes in sales by geographical area. Other countries includes Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore.

| Amounts in millions | Year ended June 30, | | Sales Decrease | Amount of change due to | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | | Acquisitions | Foreign Currency | Organic Change |
| Sales by Geographic Area | | | | | | |
| United States | \$ 2,819.4 | \$ 3,016.7 | \$ (197.3) | \$ 80.7 | \$ — | \$ (278.0) |
| Canada | 248.6 | 271.3 | (22.7) | — | (2.7) | (20.0) |
| Other countries | 177.7 | 184.7 | (7.0) | — | (7.8) | 0.8 |
| Total | \$ 3,245.7 | \$ 3,472.7 | \$ (227.0) | \$ 80.7 | \$ (10.5) | \$ (297.2) |

Sales in our U.S. operations decreased \$197.3 million or 6.5%, with acquisitions adding \$80.7 million or 2.7%. Excluding the impact of businesses acquired, U.S. sales were down \$278.0 million or 9.2%, driven by a decrease of 10.0% from operations, offset by an increase of 0.8% due to two additional sales days. Sales from our Canadian operations decreased \$22.7 million or 8.4%, and unfavorable foreign currency translation decreased Canadian sales by \$2.7 million or 1.0%. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, Canadian sales were down \$20.0 million or 7.4%, driven by a decrease of 8.2% from operations, offset by an increase of 0.8% due to two additional sales days. Consolidated sales from our other country operations decreased \$7.0 million or 3.8% compared to the prior year. Unfavorable foreign currency translation decreased other country sales by \$7.8 million or 4.2%. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, other country sales were up \$0.8 million or 0.4% compared to the prior year, driven by an increase of 1.2% due to additional sales days, offset by a 0.8% decrease from operations.

Our gross profit margin decreased to 28.9% in fiscal 2020 compared to 29.0% in fiscal 2019. The gross margin was negatively affected by 12 basis points for \$3.9 million of non-routine expense recorded within cost of sales related to inventory reserves for excess and obsolete inventory for certain locations that were closed during the year within the U.S. operations of the Service Center Based Distribution segment.

The following table shows the changes in selling, distribution, and administrative expense (SD&A).

| Amounts in millions | Year ended June 30, | | SD&A Decrease | Amount of change due to | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | | Acquisitions | Foreign Currency | Organic Change |
| SD&A | \$ 717.7 | \$ 742.2 | \$ (24.5) | \$ 20.8 | \$ (2.5) | \$ (42.8) |

SD&A consists of associate compensation, benefits and other expenses associated with selling, purchasing, warehousing, supply chain management, and marketing and distribution of the Company's products, as well as costs associated with a variety of administrative functions such as human resources, information technology, treasury, accounting, insurance, legal, facility related expenses and expenses incurred in acquiring businesses. SD&A decreased \$24.5 million or 3.3% during fiscal 2020 compared to the prior year, and as a percentage of sales increased to 22.1% in fiscal 2020 compared to 21.4% in fiscal 2019. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates had the effect of decreasing SD&A by \$2.5 million or 0.3% compared to the prior year. SD&A from businesses acquired added \$20.8 million or 2.8%, including \$1.9 million of intangibles amortization related to acquisitions. Excluding the impact of businesses acquired and the favorable impact from foreign currency translation, SD&A decreased \$42.8 million or 5.8% during fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019. The Company incurred \$5.1 million of non-routine expenses related to severance and facility consolidation primarily within the U.S. Operations of the Service Center Based Distribution segment during fiscal 2020, compared to \$1.6 million of restructuring expenses incurred in fiscal 2019. Excluding the impact of acquisitions, total compensation excluding severance decreased \$39.8 million during fiscal 2020, primarily due to cost reduction actions taken by the Company in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including headcount reductions, temporary furloughs and pay reductions, and suspension of the 401(k) company match. All other expenses within SD&A were down \$6.5 million.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2020, the Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test. As a result of this test, the Company recorded a \$131.0 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge related to the Company's FCX operations in the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment, primarily due to the overall decline in the industrial economy, specifically slower demand in FCX's end markets. The non-cash goodwill impairment charge decreased net income by \$118.8 million and earnings per share by \$3.04 per share for fiscal 2020. In fiscal 2019, the Company recognized a non-cash impairment charge of \$31.6 million for intangible assets related to the Company's Canadian operations within the Service Center Based Distribution segment, which decreased net income by \$23.1 million and earnings per share by \$0.59 per share for fiscal 2019.

Operating income decreased \$144.8 million, or 61.9%, to \$89.0 million during fiscal 2020 from \$233.8 million during fiscal 2019, and as a percentage of sales, decreased to 2.7% from 6.7%, primarily as a result of the goodwill impairment expense recorded during the current year.

Operating income, before intangible impairment charges, as a percentage of sales for the Service Center Based Distribution segment decreased to 9.4% in fiscal 2020 from 10.4% in fiscal 2019. Operating income, before goodwill impairment charges, as a percentage of sales for the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment decreased to 10.9% in fiscal 2020 from 11.0% in fiscal 2019.

Segment operating income is impacted by changes in the amounts and levels of certain supplier support benefits and expenses allocated to the segments. The expense allocations include corporate charges for working capital, logistics support and other items and impact segment gross profit and operating expense.

Other income, net, represents certain non-operating items of income and expense, and was \$2.8 million of income in fiscal 2020 compared to \$0.9 million of income in fiscal 2019. Current year income primarily consists of unrealized gains on investments held by non-qualified deferred compensation trusts of \$0.5 million and foreign currency transaction gains of \$2.5 million, offset by other expense of \$0.2 million. Fiscal 2019 income consisted primarily of unrealized gains on investments held by non-qualified deferred compensation trusts of \$0.7 million and life insurance income of \$0.5 million, offset by foreign currency transaction losses of \$0.3 million.

The effective income tax rate was 56.5% for fiscal 2020 compared to 26.0% for fiscal 2019. The increase in the effective tax rate is primarily due to the FCX goodwill impairment charge, which increased the effective tax rate by 31.4% during fiscal 2020. The Company also recorded a \$1.0 million tax benefit related to the CARES Act during the current year, which favorably impacted the rate by 1.8% in fiscal 2020.

We expect our income tax rate for fiscal 2021 to be in the range of 23.0% to 25.0%.

As a result of the factors discussed above, net income for fiscal 2020 decreased \$120.0 million from the prior year. Net income per share was \$0.62 per share for fiscal 2020 compared to \$3.68 per share for fiscal 2019. Current year

results were negatively impacted by \$3.04 per share for the goodwill impairment and \$0.18 per share for non-routine expenses, offset by a favorable impact of \$0.03 per share for the CARES Act tax benefit. The prior year results included positive impacts on earnings per share of \$0.48 per share for acquisitions, \$0.37 per share for tax reform, offset by a \$0.69 per share unfavorable impact from the intangible impairment, which includes the impact of recording the \$3.8 million valuation allowance in the third quarter of fiscal 2019, and a \$0.04 per share unfavorable impact from restructuring charges during fiscal 2019.

At June 30, 2020, we had a total of 580 operating facilities in the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore, versus 600 at June 30, 2019.

The approximate number of Company employees was 6,200 at June 30, 2020 and 6,650 at June 30, 2019.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our primary source of capital is cash flow from operations, supplemented as necessary by bank borrowings or other sources of debt. At June 30, 2020 we had total debt obligations outstanding of \$935.3 million compared to \$959.8 million at June 30, 2019. Management expects that our existing cash, cash equivalents, funds available under the revolving credit facility, and cash provided from operations, will be sufficient to finance normal working capital needs in each of the countries we operate in, payment of dividends, acquisitions, investments in properties, facilities and equipment, debt service, and the purchase of additional Company common stock. Management also believes that additional long-term debt and line of credit financing could be obtained based on the Company's credit standing and financial strength.

The Company's working capital at June 30, 2020 was \$733.7 million compared to \$724.3 million at June 30, 2019. The current ratio was 2.7 to 1 at both June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019.

Net Cash Flows

The following table is included to aid in review of Applied's statements of consolidated cash flows; all amounts are in thousands.

| | Year Ended June 30, | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| Net Cash Provided by (Used in): | | |
| Operating Activities | \$ 296,714 | \$ 180,601 |
| Investing Activities | (55,404) | (55,102) |
| Financing Activities | (78,238) | (71,539) |
| Exchange Rate Effect | (2,740) | 109 |
| Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents | \$ 160,332 | \$ 54,069 |

The increase in cash provided by operating activities during fiscal 2020 is driven by operating results and the changes in working capital for the year:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Decrease in accounts receivable | \$ 65,972 |
| Decrease in inventory | \$ 73,618 |
| Decrease in accounts payable | \$ (24,068) |

Net cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2020 included \$37.2 million used for the acquisition of Olympus and \$20.1 million used for capital expenditures. Net cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2019 included \$37.5 million used for the acquisitions of FPS, MilRoc and Woodward, and \$19.0 million for capital expenditures.

Net cash used in financing activities included \$49.6 million and \$161.7 million of long-term debt repayments in 2020 and 2019, respectively, offset by \$25.0 million of cash borrowings under a unsecured shelf facility agreement with Prudential Investment Management in 2020 and \$175.0 million of cash borrowings from the trade receivable securitization facility in 2019. Further uses of cash in 2020 were \$48.9 million for dividend payments, \$2.6 million used to pay taxes for shares withheld, and \$2.4 million used for acquisition holdback payments. Further uses of cash in 2019 were \$47.3 million for dividend payments, \$11.2 million used to repurchase 192,082 shares of treasury stock, \$3.5 million used to pay taxes for shares withheld, and \$2.6 million used for acquisition holdback payments.

The increase in dividends over the year is the result of regular increases in our dividend payout rates. We paid dividends of \$1.26 and \$1.22 per share in fiscal 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Capital Expenditures

We expect capital expenditures for fiscal 2021 to be in the \$15.0 million to \$20.0 million range, primarily consisting of capital associated with additional information technology equipment and infrastructure investments. Depreciation for fiscal 2021 is expected to be in the range of \$22.5 million to \$23.5 million.

Share Repurchases

The Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of shares of the Company's stock. These purchases may be made in open market and negotiated transactions, from time to time, depending upon market conditions.

At June 30, 2020, we had authorization to purchase an additional 864,618 shares.

The Company did not repurchase shares in fiscal 2020. In fiscal 2019 and 2018, we repurchased 192,082 and 393,300 shares of the Company's common stock, respectively, at an average price per share of \$58.10, and \$57.92, respectively.

Borrowing Arrangements

A summary of long-term debt, including the current portion, follows; all amounts are in thousands:

| | June 30, | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|----------|---------|------------|
| Unsecured credit facility | \$ | 589,250 | \$ 613,625 |
| Trade receivable securitization facility | | 175,000 | 175,000 |
| Series C notes | | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| Series D Notes | | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Series E Notes | | 25,000 | — |
| Other | | 1,026 | 1,204 |
| Total debt | \$ | 935,276 | \$ 959,829 |
| Less: unamortized debt issuance costs | | 1,487 | 1,943 |
| | \$ | 933,789 | \$ 957,886 |

In January 2018, the Company refinanced its existing credit facility and entered into a new five-year credit facility with a group of banks expiring in January 2023. This agreement provides for a \$780.0 million unsecured term loan and a \$250.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility. Fees on this facility range from 0.10% to 0.20% per year based upon the Company's leverage ratio at each quarter end. Borrowings under this agreement carry variable interest rates tied to either LIBOR or prime at the Company's discretion. The Company had no amount outstanding under the revolver as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019. Unused lines under this facility, net of outstanding letters of credit of \$1.9 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, to secure certain insurance obligations, totaled \$248.1 million and \$246.8 million at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively, and were available to fund future acquisitions or other capital and operating requirements. The interest rate on the term loan was 1.94% and 4.19% as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

In August 2018, the Company established a trade receivable securitization facility (the "AR Securitization Facility") with a termination date of August 31, 2021. The maximum availability under the AR Securitization Facility is \$175.0 million. Availability is further subject to changes in the credit ratings of our customers, customer concentration levels or certain characteristics of the accounts receivable being transferred and, therefore, at certain times, we may not be able to fully access the \$175.0 million of funding available under the AR Securitization Facility. The AR Securitization Facility effectively increases the Company's borrowing capacity by collateralizing a portion of the amount of the Service Center Based Distribution reportable segment's U.S. operations' trade accounts receivable. The Company uses the proceeds from the AR Securitization Facility as an alternative to other forms of debt, effectively reducing borrowing costs. Borrowings under this facility carry variable interest rates tied to LIBOR and fees on the AR Securitization Facility are 0.90% per year. The interest rate on the AR Securitization Facility as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 was 1.07% and 3.33%, respectively.

At June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, the Company had borrowings outstanding under its unsecured shelf facility agreement with Prudential Investment Management of \$170.0 million. Fees on this facility range from 0.25% to 1.25% per year based on the Company's leverage ratio at each quarter end. The "Series C" notes have a principal amount of \$120.0 million, carry a fixed interest rate of 3.19%, and are due in equal principal payments in July 2020, 2021, and 2022. A \$40.0 million principal payment was made on the "Series C" notes in July 2020. The "Series D" notes have a principal amount of \$50.0 million and carry a fixed interest rate of 3.21%. A \$25.0 million principal payment was made on the "Series D" notes during fiscal 2020, and the remaining principal balance of \$25.0 million

is due in October 2023. In October 2019, the Company amended its unsecured shelf facility agreement with Prudential Investment Management to authorize the issuance of "Series E" notes, which have a principal amount of \$25.0 million, carry a fixed interest rate of 3.08%, and are due in October 2024.

The Company entered into an interest rate swap which mitigates variability in forecasted interest payments on \$431.0 million of the Company's U.S. dollar-denominated unsecured variable rate debt. For more information, see note 7, Derivatives, to the consolidated financial statements, included in Item 8 under the caption "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

The credit facility and the unsecured shelf facility contain restrictive covenants regarding liquidity, net worth, financial ratios, and other covenants. At June 30, 2020, the most restrictive of these covenants required that the Company have net indebtedness less than 3.75 times consolidated income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (as defined). At June 30, 2020, the Company's net indebtedness was less than 3.1 times consolidated income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (as defined). The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants at June 30, 2020.

Accounts Receivable Analysis

The following table is included to aid in analysis of accounts receivable and the associated provision for losses on accounts receivable (all dollar amounts are in thousands):

| June 30, | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------------|------------|
| Accounts receivable, gross | \$ 463,659 | \$ 551,400 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | 13,661 | 10,498 |
| Accounts receivable, net | \$ 449,998 | \$ 540,902 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts, % of gross receivables | 2.9% | 1.9% |
| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 |
| Provision for losses on accounts receivable | \$ 14,055 | \$ 4,058 |
| Provision as a % of net sales | 0.43% | 0.12% |

Accounts receivable are reported at net realizable value and consist of trade receivables from customers. Management monitors accounts receivable by reviewing Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) and the aging of receivables for each of the Company's locations.

On a consolidated basis, DSO was 55.9 at June 30, 2020 versus 55.2 at June 30, 2019.

Approximately 4.6% of our accounts receivable balances are more than 90 days past due at June 30, 2020 compared to 3.0% at June 30, 2019. On an overall basis, our provision for losses from uncollected receivables represents 0.43% of our sales in the year ended June 30, 2020, compared to 0.12% of sales for the year ended June 30, 2019. This increase primarily relates to provisions recorded in the current year for customer credit deterioration and bankruptcies primarily in the U.S. and Mexican operations of the Service Center Based Distribution segment. Historically, this percentage is around 0.10% to 0.15%. Management believes the overall receivables aging and provision for losses on uncollected receivables are at reasonable levels.

Inventory Analysis

Inventories are valued using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for U.S. inventories and the average cost method for foreign inventories. As activities slowed in the second half of fiscal 2020, the Company took actions to reduce its overall inventory, which resulted in a net decrease in inventory of \$58.4 million.

Management uses an inventory turnover ratio to monitor and evaluate inventory. Management calculates this ratio on an annual as well as a quarterly basis and uses inventory valued at average costs. The annualized inventory turnover (using average costs) for the period ended June 30, 2020 was 3.8 versus 4.2 at June 30, 2019. We believe our inventory turnover ratio in fiscal 2021 will be slightly better than our fiscal 2020 levels.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table shows the approximate value of the Company's contractual obligations and other commitments to make future payments as of June 30, 2020 (in thousands):

| | Total | Period Less Than 1 yr | Period 2-3 yrs | Period 4-5 yrs | Period Over 5 yrs | Other |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Operating leases | \$ 104,165 | \$ 29,979 | \$ 39,328 | \$ 19,540 | \$ 15,318 | — |
| Planned funding of post-retirement obligations | 10,000 | 900 | 1,800 | 500 | 6,800 | — |
| Unrecognized income tax benefit liabilities, including interest and penalties | 6,000 | — | — | — | — | 6,000 |
| Long-term debt obligations | 935,276 | 79,181 | 805,744 | 50,351 | — | — |
| Interest on long-term debt obligations (1) | 40,100 | 17,000 | 21,900 | 1,200 | — | — |
| Acquisition holdback payments | 4,086 | 2,563 | 1,448 | 75 | — | — |
| Total Contractual Cash Obligations | \$ 1,099,627 | \$ 129,623 | \$ 870,220 | \$ 71,666 | \$ 22,118 | \$ 6,000 |

(1) Amounts represent estimated contractual interest payments on outstanding long-term debt obligations. Rates in effect as of June 30, 2020 are used for variable rate debt.

Purchase orders for inventory and other goods and services are not included in our estimates as we are unable to aggregate the amount of such purchase orders that represent enforceable and legally binding agreements specifying all significant terms. The previous table includes the gross liability for unrecognized income tax benefits including interest and penalties in the "Other" column as the Company is unable to make a reasonable estimate regarding the timing of cash settlements, if any, with the respective taxing authorities.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make judgments, assumptions and estimates at a specific point in time that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and disclosed in the accompanying notes. The Business and Accounting Policies note to the consolidated financial statements describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, determining the net carrying value of trade accounts receivable, inventories, recording self-insurance liabilities and other accrued liabilities. Estimates are also used in establishing opening balances in relation to purchase accounting. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The following critical accounting policies are impacted significantly by judgments, assumptions and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

LIFO Inventory Valuation and Methodology

Inventories are valued at the average cost method, using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for U.S. inventories, and the average cost method for foreign inventories. We adopted the link chain dollar value LIFO method for accounting for U.S. inventories in fiscal 1974. Approximately 17.3% of our domestic inventory dollars relate to LIFO layers added in the 1970s. The excess of average cost over LIFO cost is \$155.5 million as reflected in our consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2020. The Company maintains five LIFO pools based on the following product groupings: bearings, power transmission products, rubber products, fluid power products and other products.

LIFO layers and/or liquidations are determined consistently year-to-year. See the Inventories note to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 under the caption "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," for further information.

Allowances for Slow-Moving and Obsolete Inventories

We evaluate the recoverability of our slow-moving and inactive inventories at least quarterly. We estimate the recoverable cost of such inventory by product type while considering factors such as its age, historic and current demand trends, the physical condition of the inventory, as well as assumptions regarding future demand. Our ability to recover our cost for slow moving or obsolete inventory can be affected by such factors as general market conditions, future customer demand and relationships with suppliers. A significant portion of the products we hold in inventory have long shelf lives, are not highly susceptible to obsolescence.

As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company's reserve for slow-moving or obsolete inventories was \$42.9 million and \$41.1 million, respectively, recorded in inventories in the consolidated balance sheets.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

We evaluate the collectibility of trade accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. Initially, we estimate an allowance for doubtful accounts as a percentage of net sales based on historical bad debt experience. This initial estimate is adjusted based on recent trends of certain customers and industries estimated to be a greater credit risk, trends within the entire customer pool and changes in the overall aging of accounts receivable. While we have a large customer base that is geographically dispersed, a general economic downturn in any of the industry segments in which we operate could result in higher than expected defaults, and therefore, the need to revise estimates for bad debts. Accounts are written off against the allowance when it becomes evident that collection will not occur.

As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, our allowance for doubtful accounts was 2.9% and 1.9% of gross receivables, respectively. Our provision for losses on accounts receivable was \$14.1 million, \$4.1 million and \$2.8 million in fiscal 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Goodwill and Intangibles

The purchase price of an acquired company is allocated between intangible assets and the net tangible assets of the acquired business with the residual of the purchase price recorded as goodwill. Goodwill for acquired businesses is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting which requires that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recorded at the date of the acquisition at their respective estimated fair values. The determination of the value of the intangible assets acquired involves certain judgments and estimates. These judgments can include, but are not limited to, the cash flows that an asset is expected to generate in the future and the appropriate weighted average cost of capital. The judgments made in determining the estimated fair value assigned to each class of assets acquired, as well as the estimated life of each asset, can materially impact the net income of the periods subsequent to the acquisition through depreciation and amortization, and in certain instances through impairment charges, if the asset becomes impaired in the future. As part of acquisition accounting, we recognize acquired identifiable intangible assets such as customer relationships, vendor relationships, trade names, and non-competition agreements apart from goodwill. Finite-lived identifiable intangibles are evaluated for impairment when changes in conditions indicate carrying value may not be recoverable. If circumstances require a finite-lived intangible asset be tested for possible impairment, the Company first compares undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset to the carrying value of the asset. If the carrying value of the finite-lived intangible asset is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds its fair value determined through a discounted cash flow model.

We evaluate goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level annually as of January 1, and whenever an event occurs or circumstances change that would indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Events or circumstances that may result in an impairment review include changes in macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, overall financial performance, other relevant entity-specific events, specific events affecting the reporting unit or sustained decrease in share price. Each year, the Company may elect to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If impairment is indicated in the qualitative assessment, or, if management elects to initially perform a quantitative assessment of goodwill, the impairment test uses a one-step approach. The fair value of a reporting unit is compared with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not impaired. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment charge would be recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

Goodwill on our consolidated financial statements relates to both the Service Center Based Distribution segment and the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment. The Company has eight reporting units for which an annual goodwill impairment assessment was performed as of January 1, 2020. The Company concluded that seven of the reporting units' fair value exceeded their carrying amounts by at least 10% as of January 1, 2020. Specifically, the Canada reporting unit's fair value exceeded its carrying value by 12%, and the Mexico reporting unit's fair value exceeded its carrying value by 14%. The Canada and Mexico reporting units have goodwill balances of \$27.2 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2020. The carrying value of the final reporting unit, which is comprised of the FCX operations, exceeded the fair value, resulting in goodwill impairment of \$131.0 million. The non-cash impairment charge was the result of the overall decline in the industrial economy, specifically slower demand in FCX's end markets. This led to reduced spending by customers and reduced revenue expectations. As of June 30, 2020, the Company's goodwill balance was \$540.6 million, of which \$309.0 million relates to the FCX reporting unit. If the Company does not achieve forecasted sales growth and margin improvements goodwill could be further impaired.

The fair values of the reporting units in accordance with the goodwill impairment test were determined using the income and market approaches. The income approach employs the discounted cash flow method reflecting projected cash flows expected to be generated by market participants and then adjusted for time value of money factors, and requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to forecasts of future revenues, operating margins, and discount rates. The market approach utilizes an analysis of comparable publicly traded companies and requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to the forecasts of future revenues, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) and multiples that are applied to management's forecasted revenues and EBITDA estimates.

Changes in future results, assumptions, and estimates after the measurement date may lead to an outcome where additional impairment charges would be required in future periods. Specifically, actual results may vary from the Company's forecasts and such variations may be material and unfavorable, thereby triggering the need for future impairment tests where the conclusions may differ in reflection of prevailing market conditions. Further, continued adverse market conditions could result in the recognition of additional impairment if the Company determines that the fair values of its reporting units have fallen below their carrying values.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recorded for estimated future tax effects of differences between the bases of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes, giving consideration to enacted tax laws. As of June 30, 2020, the Company recognized \$38.1 million of net deferred tax liabilities. Valuation allowances are provided against deferred tax assets where it is considered more-likely-than-not that the Company will not realize the benefit of such assets on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis. The remaining net deferred tax asset is the amount management believes is more-likely-than-not of being realized. The realization of these deferred tax assets can be impacted by changes to tax laws, statutory rates and future taxable income levels.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT UNDER PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT

This Form 10-K, including Management's Discussion and Analysis, contains statements that are forward-looking based on management's current expectations about the future. Forward-looking statements are often identified by qualifiers, such as "guidance", "expect", "believe", "plan", "intend", "will", "should", "could", "would", "anticipate", "estimate", "forecast", "may", "optimistic" and derivative or similar words or expressions. Similarly, descriptions of objectives, strategies, plans, or goals are also forward-looking statements. These statements may discuss, among other things, expected growth, future sales, future cash flows, future capital expenditures, future performance, and the anticipation and expectations of the Company and its management as to future occurrences and trends. The Company intends that the forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbors established in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and by the Securities and Exchange Commission in its rules, regulations and releases.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are based on current expectations regarding important risk factors, many of which are outside the Company's control. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements, and the making of those statements should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the results expressed in the statements will be achieved. In addition, the Company assumes no obligation publicly to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information or events, or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

Important risk factors include, but are not limited to, the following: risks relating to the operations levels of our customers and the economic factors that affect them; risks relating to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic; changes in the prices for products and services relative to the cost of providing them; reduction in supplier inventory purchase incentives; loss of key supplier authorizations, lack of product availability, changes in supplier distribution programs, inability of suppliers to perform, and transportation disruptions; the cost of products and energy and other operating costs; changes in customer preferences for products and services of the nature and brands sold by us; changes in customer procurement policies and practices; competitive pressures; our reliance on information systems and risks relating to their proper functioning, the security of those systems, and the data stored in or transmitted through them; the impact of economic conditions on the collectability of trade receivables; reduced demand for our products in targeted markets due to reasons including consolidation in customer industries; our ability to retain and attract qualified sales and customer service personnel and other skilled executives, managers and professionals; our ability to identify and complete acquisitions, integrate them effectively, and realize their anticipated benefits; the variability, timing and nature of new business opportunities including acquisitions, alliances, customer relationships, and supplier authorizations; the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities in connection with acquisitions; our ability to access capital markets as needed on reasonable terms; disruption of operations at our headquarters or distribution centers; risks and uncertainties associated with our foreign operations, including volatile economic conditions, political instability, cultural and legal differences, and currency exchange fluctuations; the potential for goodwill and intangible asset impairment; changes in accounting policies and practices; our ability to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting; organizational changes within the Company; risks related to legal proceedings to which we are a party; potentially adverse government regulation, legislation, or policies, both enacted and under consideration, including with respect to federal tax policy, international trade, data privacy and security, and government contracting; and the occurrence of extraordinary events (including prolonged labor disputes, power outages, telecommunication outages, terrorist acts, public health emergency, earthquakes, extreme weather events, other natural disasters, fires, floods, and accidents). Other factors and unanticipated events could also adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We discuss certain of these matters and other risk factors more fully throughout our Form 10-K, as well as other of our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Our market risk is impacted by changes in foreign currency exchange rates as well as changes in interest rates.

We occasionally utilize derivative instruments as part of our overall financial risk management policy, but do not use derivative instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Because we operate throughout North America, Australia and New Zealand and approximately 13.1% of our fiscal year 2020 net sales were generated outside the United States, foreign currency exchange rates can impact our financial position, results of operations and competitive position. The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated into their U.S. dollar equivalents at end-of-period exchange rates for assets and liabilities, while income and expenses are translated at average monthly exchange rates. Translation gains and losses are components of other comprehensive loss as reported in the statements of consolidated comprehensive income. Transaction gains and losses arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates on transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recognized in the statements of consolidated income as a component of other income, net. Applied does not currently hedge the net investments in our foreign operations.

During the course of the fiscal year, the Canadian, Mexican, Australian and New Zealand currency exchange rates decreased in relation to the U.S. dollar by 4.0%, 17.1%, 1.8% and 4.0%, respectively. In the twelve months ended June 30, 2020, we experienced net foreign currency translation losses totaling \$18.5 million, which were included in other comprehensive loss. We utilize a sensitivity analysis to measure the potential impact on earnings based on a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency rates. Excluding the non-cash goodwill impairment charge recorded in fiscal 2020, a 10% strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies that affect the Company from the levels experienced during the year ended June 30, 2020 would have resulted in a \$1.3 million decrease in net income for the year ended June 30, 2020. Excluding the non-cash goodwill impairment charge recorded in fiscal 2020, a 10% weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies that affect the Company from the levels experienced during the year ended June 30, 2020 would have resulted in a \$1.3 million increase in net income for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Interest Rate Risk

Our primary exposure to interest rate risk results from our outstanding debt obligations with variable interest rates. The levels of fees and interest charged on our various debt facilities are based upon leverage levels and market interest rates. The Company uses interest rate swap instruments to mitigate variability in forecasted interest rates.

Our variable interest rate debt facilities outstanding include our five-year credit facility, which provides for a revolving credit facility with a capacity of up to \$250.0 million in borrowings with no balance outstanding at June 30, 2020, a \$780.0 million term loan, of which \$589.3 million was outstanding at June 30, 2020, and a \$175.0 million trade receivable securitization facility, all of which was outstanding at June 30, 2020. In January 2019, the Company entered into an interest rate swap on \$463.0 million of the Company's U.S. dollar-denominated unsecured variable rate debt. The notional amount of the interest rate swap was \$431.0 million as of June 30, 2020. The interest rate swap effectively converts a portion of the floating rate interest payment into a fixed rate interest payment. The Company designated the interest rate swap as a pay-fixed, receive-floating interest rate swap instrument and is accounting for this derivative as a cash flow hedge. Fixed interest rate debt facilities include \$170.0 million outstanding under our unsecured shelf facility agreement, as well as \$1.0 million of assumed debt from the purchase of our headquarters facility. We had total average variable interest rate bank borrowings of \$782.0 million during fiscal 2020. The impact of a hypothetical 1.0% increase in the interest rates on our average variable interest rate bank borrowings (not considering the impact of our interest rate swap) would have resulted in a \$7.8 million increase in interest expense. Due to the interest rate swap, the impact of a hypothetical 1.0% increase in the variable interest rate would have reduced net cash interest paid by \$4.3 million. Changes in market interest rates would also impact interest rates on these facilities.

For more information relating to borrowing and interest rates, see the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7 and notes 6 and 7 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8. That information is also incorporated here by reference. In addition, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors," for additional risk factors relating to our business.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, the related statements of consolidated income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2020, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2020, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated August 14, 2020, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, effective July 1, 2019, the Company adopted the FASB's new standard related to leases using the optional transition method, which required application of the new guidance to only those leases that existed at the date of adoption.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Goodwill - FCX and Canada Reporting Units - Refer to Note 5 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company's evaluation of goodwill for impairment involves the comparison of the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value. The Company determines the fair value of its reporting units using the income and market approaches. The determination of the fair value using the income approach requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to forecasts of future revenues, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA), and discount rates. The determination of the fair value using the market approach requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to the forecasts of future revenues, EBITDA and multiples that are applied to management's forecasted revenues and EBITDA estimates. The goodwill balance was

\$540.6 million as of June 30, 2020, of which \$309.0 million related to the FCX reporting unit and \$27.2 million related to the Canada reporting unit. The fair value of the FCX reporting unit did not exceed its carrying value as of the measurement date and, therefore, an impairment charge of \$131.0 million was recognized in 2020. The fair value of the Canada reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by 12% as of the measurement date and, therefore, no impairment was recognized.

Given the nature of the FCX and Canada reporting units' operations, the sensitivity of the business to changes in the economy, the reporting unit's historical performance as compared to projections, and the difference between its fair value and the carrying value, auditing management's judgments regarding forecasts of future revenues and EBITDA, as well as selection of the discount rate and selection of multiples applied to management's forecasted revenues and EBITDA estimates for the FCX and Canada reporting units, required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort, including the need to involve our fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the forecasts of future revenues and EBITDA ("forecasts"), and the selection of the discount rate and selection of multiples applied to management's forecasted revenues and EBITDA estimates ("market multiples") for the FCX and Canada reporting units included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over management's goodwill impairment evaluation, such as controls related to management's forecasts and the selection of the discount rate and market multiples used.
- We evaluated management's ability to accurately forecast by comparing actual results to management's historical forecasts.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's forecasts by comparing the forecasts to (1) historical results, (2) internal communications to management and the Board of Directors, and (3) forecasted information included in industry reports for the various industries the reporting units operate within.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the discount rate, including testing the underlying source information and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations, and developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the discount rate selected by management.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the market multiples by evaluating the selected comparable publicly traded companies and the adjustments made for differences in growth prospects and risk profiles between the reporting units and the comparable publicly traded companies. We tested the underlying source information and mathematical accuracy of the calculations.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the fair value of the reporting units based upon reconciling the fair values of the reporting units to the market capitalization of the Company.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Cleveland, Ohio
August 14, 2020

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1966.

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Net sales | \$ 3,245,652 | \$ 3,472,739 | \$ 3,073,274 |
| Cost of sales | 2,307,916 | 2,465,116 | 2,189,279 |
| Gross profit | 937,736 | 1,007,623 | 883,995 |
| Selling, distribution and administrative expense, including depreciation | 717,747 | 742,241 | 658,168 |
| Goodwill and intangible impairment | 131,000 | 31,594 | — |
| Operating income | 88,989 | 233,788 | 225,827 |
| Interest expense | 37,264 | 40,788 | 24,142 |
| Interest income | (729) | (600) | (657) |
| Other income, net | (2,782) | (881) | (2,376) |
| Income before income taxes | 55,236 | 194,481 | 204,718 |
| Income tax expense | 31,194 | 50,488 | 63,093 |
| Net income | \$ 24,042 | \$ 143,993 | \$ 141,625 |
| Net income per share — basic | \$ 0.62 | \$ 3.72 | \$ 3.65 |
| Net income per share — diluted | \$ 0.62 | \$ 3.68 | \$ 3.61 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands)

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Net income per the statements of consolidated income | \$ 24,042 | \$ 143,993 | \$ 141,625 |
| Other comprehensive (loss) income, before tax: | | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | (18,499) | 2,021 | (8,875) |
| Post-employment benefits: | | | |
| Actuarial (loss) gain on re-measurement | (2,192) | (372) | 709 |
| Reclassification of actuarial (gains) losses and prior service cost into other income, net and included in net periodic pension costs | (66) | (306) | (73) |
| Unrealized gain on investment securities available for sale | — | — | 37 |
| Cumulative effect of adopting accounting standard | — | (50) | — |
| Unrealized loss on cash flow hedge | (16,615) | (14,446) | — |
| Reclassification of interest from cash flow hedge into interest expense | 4,638 | 244 | — |
| Total other comprehensive loss, before tax | (32,734) | (12,909) | (8,202) |
| Income tax (benefit) expense related to items of other comprehensive loss | (3,190) | (3,246) | 319 |
| Other comprehensive loss, net of tax | (29,544) | (9,663) | (8,521) |
| Comprehensive (loss) income | \$ (5,502) | \$ 134,330 | \$ 133,104 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands)

| June 30, | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 268,551 | \$ 108,219 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 449,998 | 540,902 |
| Inventories | 389,150 | 447,555 |
| Other current assets | 52,070 | 51,462 |
| Total current assets | 1,159,769 | 1,148,138 |
| Property — at cost | | |
| Land | 14,339 | 14,452 |
| Buildings | 104,396 | 101,338 |
| Equipment, including computers and software | 195,220 | 189,579 |
| Total property — at cost | 313,955 | 305,369 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | 192,054 | 181,066 |
| Property — net | 121,901 | 124,303 |
| Operating lease assets, net | 90,636 | — |
| Identifiable intangibles, net | 343,215 | 368,866 |
| Goodwill | 540,594 | 661,991 |
| Other assets | 27,436 | 28,399 |
| Total Assets | \$ 2,283,551 | \$ 2,331,697 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 186,270 | \$ 237,289 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 78,646 | 49,036 |
| Compensation and related benefits | 61,887 | 67,978 |
| Other current liabilities | 99,280 | 69,491 |
| Total current liabilities | 426,083 | 423,794 |
| Long-term debt | 855,143 | 908,850 |
| Other liabilities | 158,783 | 102,019 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,440,009 | 1,434,663 |
| Shareholders' Equity | | |
| Preferred stock — no par value; 2,500 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding | — | — |
| Common stock — no par value; 80,000 shares authorized; 54,213 shares issued; 38,710 and 38,597 shares outstanding, respectively | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 176,492 | 172,931 |
| Retained earnings | 1,200,570 | 1,229,148 |
| Treasury shares — at cost (15,503 and 15,616 shares), respectively | (414,090) | (415,159) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (129,430) | (99,886) |
| Total Shareholders' Equity | 843,542 | 897,034 |
| Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity | \$ 2,283,551 | \$ 2,331,697 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | | | |
| Net income | \$ 24,042 | \$ 143,993 | \$ 141,625 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Goodwill & Intangible impairment | 131,000 | 31,594 | — |
| Depreciation and amortization of property | 21,196 | 20,236 | 17,798 |
| Amortization of intangibles | 41,553 | 41,883 | 32,065 |
| Amortization of stock appreciation rights and options | 2,954 | 2,437 | 1,961 |
| Deferred income taxes | (13,292) | 2,368 | 1,615 |
| Provision for losses on accounts receivable | 14,055 | 4,058 | 2,803 |
| Unrealized foreign exchange transaction (gains) losses | (1,357) | 238 | (667) |
| Other share-based compensation expense | 4,000 | 4,474 | 4,666 |
| Gain on sale of property | (1,157) | (459) | (335) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions: | | | |
| Accounts receivable | 74,437 | 8,465 | (83,103) |
| Inventories | 57,028 | (16,590) | (33,436) |
| Other operating assets | (5,268) | (7,738) | 6,947 |
| Accounts payable | (53,856) | (29,788) | 50,345 |
| Other operating liabilities | 1,379 | (24,570) | 5,020 |
| Cash provided by Operating Activities | 296,714 | 180,601 | 147,304 |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities | | | |
| Capital expenditures | (20,115) | (18,970) | (23,230) |
| Proceeds from property sales | 1,948 | 1,003 | 978 |
| Cash paid for acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired | (37,237) | (37,526) | (775,654) |
| Other | — | 391 | — |
| Cash used in Investing Activities | (55,404) | (55,102) | (797,906) |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities | | | |
| Net (repayments) borrowings under revolving credit facility | — | (19,500) | 19,500 |
| Borrowings under long-term debt facilities | 25,000 | 175,000 | 780,000 |
| Long-term debt repayments | (49,553) | (161,738) | (125,420) |
| Payment of debt issuance costs | (95) | (775) | (3,298) |
| Purchases of treasury shares | — | (11,158) | (22,778) |
| Dividends paid | (48,873) | (47,266) | (45,858) |
| Acquisition holdback payments | (2,440) | (2,610) | (319) |
| Exercise of stock appreciation rights and options | 330 | — | 102 |
| Taxes paid for shares withheld | (2,607) | (3,492) | (1,645) |
| Cash (used in) provided by Financing Activities | (78,238) | (71,539) | 600,284 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | (2,740) | 109 | (589) |
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 160,332 | 54,069 | (50,907) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 108,219 | 54,150 | 105,057 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year | \$ 268,551 | \$ 108,219 | \$ 54,150 |
| Supplemental Cash Flow Information | | | |
| Cash paid during the year for: | | | |
| Income taxes | 41,162 | 54,294 | 41,724 |
| Interest | 36,648 | 40,142 | 25,560 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

| For the Years Ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018 | Shares of Common Stock Outstanding | Common Stock | Additional Paid-In Capital | Retained Earnings | Treasury Shares- at Cost | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss | Total Shareholders' Equity |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Balance at June 30, 2017 | 39,041 | \$ 10,000 | \$ 164,655 | \$ 1,033,751 | \$ (381,448) | \$ (81,702) | \$ 745,256 |
| Net income | | | | 141,625 | | | 141,625 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | | | | | | (8,050) | (8,050) |
| Reclassifications of certain income tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive loss | | | | 471 | | (471) | — |
| Cash dividends — \$1.18 per share | | | | (46,162) | | | (46,162) |
| Purchases of common stock for treasury | (393) | | | | (22,778) | | (22,778) |
| Treasury shares issued for: | | | | | | | |
| Exercise of stock appreciation rights and options | 19 | | (482) | | 84 | | (398) |
| Performance share awards | 5 | | (273) | | (24) | | (297) |
| Restricted stock units | 15 | | (740) | | (56) | | (796) |
| Compensation expense — stock appreciation rights and options | | | 1,961 | | | | 1,961 |
| Other share-based compensation expense | | | 4,666 | | | | 4,666 |
| Other | 16 | | (404) | (7) | 347 | | (64) |
| Balance at June 30, 2018 | 38,703 | 10,000 | 169,383 | 1,129,678 | (403,875) | (90,223) | 814,963 |
| Net income | | | | 143,993 | | | 143,993 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | | | | | | (9,663) | (9,663) |
| Cumulative effect of adopting accounting standards | | | | 3,056 | | | 3,056 |
| Cash dividends — \$1.22 per share | | | | (47,621) | | | (47,621) |
| Purchases of common stock for treasury | (192) | | | | (11,158) | | (11,158) |
| Treasury shares issued for: | | | | | | | |
| Exercise of stock appreciation rights and options | 30 | | (1,069) | | (59) | | (1,128) |
| Performance share awards | 18 | | (844) | | (301) | | (1,145) |
| Restricted stock units | 23 | | (1,057) | | (120) | | (1,177) |
| Compensation expense — stock appreciation rights and options | | | 2,437 | | | | 2,437 |
| Other share-based compensation expense | | | 4,474 | | | | 4,474 |
| Other | 15 | | (393) | 42 | 354 | | 3 |
| Balance at June 30, 2019 | 38,597 | 10,000 | 172,931 | 1,229,148 | (415,159) | (99,886) | 897,034 |
| Net income | | | | 24,042 | | | 24,042 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | | | | | | (29,544) | (29,544) |
| Cumulative effect of adopting accounting standards | | | | (3,275) | | | (3,275) |
| Cash dividends — \$1.26 per share | | | | (49,305) | | | (49,305) |
| Treasury shares issued for: | | | | | | | |
| Exercise of stock appreciation rights and options | 43 | | (730) | | 71 | | (659) |
| Performance share awards | 36 | | (1,540) | | 362 | | (1,178) |
| Restricted stock units | 17 | | (671) | | 213 | | (458) |
| Compensation expense — stock appreciation rights and options | | | 2,954 | | | | 2,954 |
| Other share-based compensation expense | | | 4,000 | | | | 4,000 |
| Other | 17 | | (452) | (40) | 423 | | (69) |
| Balance at June 30, 2020 | 38,710 | \$ 10,000 | \$ 176,492 | \$ 1,200,570 | \$ (414,090) | \$ (129,430) | \$ 843,542 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

NOTE 1: BUSINESS AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company” or “Applied”) is a leading value-added distributor and technical solutions provider of industrial motion, fluid power, flow control, automation technologies, and related maintenance supplies. Our leading brands, specialized services, and comprehensive knowledge serve MRO (Maintenance, Repair & Operations) and OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) end users in virtually all industrial markets through our multi-channel capabilities that provide choice, convenience, and expertise. Although the Company does not generally manufacture the products it sells, it does assemble and repair certain products and systems.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Foreign Currency

The financial statements of the Company’s Canadian, Mexican, Australian and New Zealand subsidiaries are measured using local currencies as their functional currencies. Assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at current exchange rates, while income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates. Translation gains and losses are reported in other comprehensive loss in the statements of consolidated comprehensive income. Gains and losses resulting from transactions denominated in foreign currencies are included in the statements of consolidated income as a component of other income, net.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all short-term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

Marketable Securities

The primary marketable security investments of the Company include money market and mutual funds held in a rabbi trust for a non-qualified deferred compensation plan. These are included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets, are classified as trading securities, and are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices. Changes in the fair value of the investments during the period are recorded in other income, net in the statements of consolidated income.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company has a broad customer base representing many diverse industries across North America, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore. As such, the Company does not believe that a significant concentration of credit risk exists in its accounts receivable. The Company’s cash and cash equivalents consist of deposits with commercial banks and regulated non-bank subsidiaries. While the Company monitors the creditworthiness of these institutions, a crisis in the financial systems could limit access to funds and/or result in the loss of principal. The terms of these deposits and investments provide that all monies are available to the Company upon demand.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at their estimated net realizable value and consist of amounts billed or billable and currently due from customers. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts, which reflects management’s best estimate of probable losses based on an analysis of customer accounts, known troubled accounts, historical experience with write-offs, and other currently available evidence.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

The Company evaluates the collectibility of trade accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. Initially, the Company estimates an allowance for doubtful accounts as a percentage of net sales based on historical bad debt experience. This initial estimate is adjusted based on recent trends of customers and industries estimated to be

greater credit risks, trends within the entire customer pool, and changes in the overall aging of accounts receivable. Accounts are written off against the allowance when it becomes evident collection will not occur. While the Company has a large customer base that is geographically dispersed, a general economic downturn in any of the industry segments in which the Company operates could result in higher than expected defaults, and therefore, the need to revise estimates for bad debts. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$13,661 and \$10,498 at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at average cost, using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for U.S. inventories and the average cost method for foreign inventories. The Company adopted the link chain dollar value LIFO method of accounting for U.S. inventories in fiscal 1974. At June 30, 2020, approximately 17.3% of the Company's domestic inventory dollars relate to LIFO layers added in the 1970s. The Company maintains five LIFO pools based on the following product groupings: bearings, power transmission products, rubber products, fluid power products and other products. LIFO layers and/or liquidations are determined consistently year-to-year.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of its slow moving and inactive inventories at least quarterly. The Company estimates the recoverable cost of such inventory by product type while considering factors such as its age, historic and current demand trends, the physical condition of the inventory, as well as assumptions regarding future demand. The Company's ability to recover its cost for slow moving or obsolete inventory can be affected by such factors as general market conditions, future customer demand, and relationships with suppliers. Historically, the Company's inventories have demonstrated long shelf lives, are not highly susceptible to obsolescence, and, in certain instances, can be eligible for return under supplier return programs.

Supplier Purchasing Programs

The Company enters into agreements with certain suppliers providing inventory purchase incentives. The Company's inventory purchase incentive arrangements are unique to each supplier and are generally annual programs ending at either the Company's fiscal year end or the supplier's year end; however, program length and ending dates can vary. Incentives are received in the form of cash or credits against purchases upon attainment of specified purchase volumes and are received either monthly, quarterly or annually. The incentives are generally a specified percentage of the Company's net purchases based upon achieving specific purchasing volume levels. These percentages can increase or decrease based on changes in the volume of purchases. The Company accrues for the receipt of these inventory purchase incentives based upon cumulative purchases of inventory. The percentage level utilized is based upon the estimated total volume of purchases expected during the life of the program. Supplier programs are analyzed each quarter to determine the appropriateness of the amount of purchase incentives accrued. Upon program completion, differences between estimates and actual incentives subsequently received have not been material. Benefits under these supplier purchasing programs are recognized under the Company's inventory accounting methods as a reduction of cost of sales when the inventories representing these purchases are recorded as cost of sales. Accrued incentives expected to be settled as a credit against future purchases are reported on the consolidated balance sheets as an offset to amounts due to the related supplier.

Property and Related Depreciation and Amortization

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets and is included in selling, distribution and administrative expense in the accompanying statements of consolidated income. Buildings, building improvements and leasehold improvements are depreciated over ten to thirty years or the life of the lease if a shorter period, and equipment is depreciated over three to ten years. The Company capitalizes internal use software development costs in accordance with guidance on accounting for costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use. Amortization of software begins when it is ready for its intended use, and is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, generally not to exceed twelve years. Capitalized software and hardware costs are classified as property on the consolidated balance sheets. The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset group's recorded value cannot be recovered from undiscounted future cash flows. Impairment losses, if any, would be measured based upon the difference between the carrying amount of an asset group and its fair value.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill is recognized as the excess cost of an acquired entity over the net amount assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually as of January 1 or whenever changes in conditions indicate an evaluation should be completed. These conditions could include a significant change in the business climate, legal factors, operating performance indicators, competition, or sale or disposition of a significant portion of a reporting unit. The Company utilizes the income and market approaches to determine the fair value of reporting units. Evaluating impairment requires significant judgment by management, including estimated future operating results, estimated future cash flows, the long-term rate of growth of the business, and determination of an appropriate discount rate. While the Company uses available information to prepare the estimates and evaluations, actual results could differ significantly.

The Company recognizes acquired identifiable intangible assets such as customer relationships, trade names, vendor relationships, and non-competition agreements apart from goodwill. Customer relationship identifiable intangibles are amortized using the sum-of-the-years-digits method or the expected cash flow method over estimated useful lives consistent with assumptions used in the determination of their value. Amortization of all other finite-lived identifiable intangible assets is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated period of benefit. Amortization of identifiable intangible assets is included in selling, distribution and administrative expense in the accompanying statements of consolidated income. Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are reviewed for impairment when changes in conditions indicate carrying value may not be recoverable. If circumstances require a finite-lived intangible asset be tested for possible impairment, the Company first compares undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset to the carrying value of the asset. If the carrying value of the finite-lived intangible asset is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds its fair value determined through a discounted cash flow model. Identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis or whenever changes in conditions indicate an evaluation should be completed. The Company does not currently have any indefinite-lived identifiable intangible assets.

Self-Insurance Liabilities

The Company maintains business insurance programs with significant self-insured retention covering workers' compensation, business, automobile, general product liability and other claims. The Company accrues estimated losses including those incurred but not reported using actuarial calculations, models and assumptions based on historical loss experience. The Company also maintains a self-insured health benefits plan which provides medical benefits to U.S. based employees electing coverage under the plan. The Company estimates its reserve for all unpaid medical claims, including those incurred but not reported, based on historical experience, adjusted as necessary based upon management's reasoned judgment.

Revenue Recognition

The Company primarily sells purchased products distributed through its network of service centers and recognizes revenue at a point in time when control of the product transfers to the customer, typically upon shipment from an Applied facility or directly from a supplier. For products that ship directly from suppliers to customers, Applied acts as the principal in the transaction and recognizes revenue on a gross basis. Revenue recognized over time is not significant. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration expected to be received in exchange for the products and services provided, net of allowances for product returns, variable consideration, and any taxes collected from customers that will be remitted to governmental authorities. Shipping and handling costs are recognized in net sales when they are billed to the customer. The Company has elected to account for shipping and handling activities as fulfillment costs. There are no significant costs associated with obtaining customer contracts.

Payment terms with customers vary by the type and location of the customer and the products or services offered. The Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of significant financing components based on the expectation that the period between when the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less. Arrangements with customers that include payment terms extending beyond one year are not significant.

The Company's products are generally sold with a right of return and may include variable consideration in the form of incentives, discounts, credits or rebates. Product returns are estimated based on historical return rates. The returns reserve was \$9,883 and \$7,265 at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

The Company estimates and recognizes variable consideration based on historical experience to determine the expected amount to which the Company will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer. The Company records variable consideration as an adjustment to the transaction price in the period it

is incurred. The realization of variable consideration occurs within a short period of time from product delivery; therefore, the time value of money effect is not significant.

Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company records freight payments to third parties in cost of sales and internal delivery costs in selling, distribution and administrative expense in the accompanying statements of consolidated income. Internal delivery costs in selling, distribution and administrative expense were approximately \$19,620, \$24,090 and \$19,320 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are determined based upon income and expenses recorded for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income taxes are recorded for estimated future tax effects of differences between the bases of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes, giving consideration to enacted tax laws. Uncertain tax positions meeting a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are recognized in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 740 - Income Taxes. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits in the provision for income taxes.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation represents the cost related to share-based awards granted to employees under the 2019 Long-Term Performance Plan, the 2015 Long-Term Performance Plan, the 2011 Long-Term Performance Plan, or the 2007 Long-Term Performance Plan. The Company measures share-based compensation cost at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award and recognizes the cost over the requisite service period. Non-qualified stock appreciation rights (SARs) and stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to the closing market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant and the fair values are determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, which incorporates assumptions regarding the expected volatility, the expected option life, the risk-free interest rate and the expected dividend yield. SARs and stock option awards generally vest over four years of continuous service and have ten-year contractual terms. The fair value of restricted stock awards, restricted stock units (RSUs), and performance shares are based on the closing market price of Company common stock on the grant date.

Treasury Shares

Shares of common stock repurchased by the Company are recorded at cost as treasury shares and result in a reduction of shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company uses the weighted-average cost method for determining the cost of shares reissued. The difference between the cost of the shares and the reissuance price is added to or deducted from additional paid-in capital.

Derivatives

The Company records all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative, whether the Company has elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting, and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary to apply hedge accounting. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability, or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk, are considered fair value hedges. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges. Derivatives may also be designated as hedges of the foreign currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation. Hedge accounting generally provides for the matching of the timing of gain or loss recognition on the hedging instrument with the recognition of the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk in a fair value hedge or the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transactions in a cash flow hedge. The Company may enter into derivative contracts that are intended to economically hedge certain risks, even though hedge accounting does not apply or the Company elects not to apply hedge accounting.

In accordance with the FASB's fair value measurement guidance, the Company made an accounting policy election to measure the credit risk of its derivative financial instruments that are subject to master netting agreements on a net basis by counterparty portfolio.

Retirement Savings Plan

Substantially all U.S. employees participate in the Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. Retirement Savings Plan. Participants may elect 401(k) contributions of up to 50% of their compensation, subject to Internal Revenue Code maximums. The Company partially matches 401(k) contributions by participants. The Company's expense for matching of employees' 401(k) contributions was \$5,959, \$7,711 and \$6,551 during 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Deferred Compensation Plans

The Company has deferred compensation plans that enable certain employees of the Company to defer receipt of a portion of their compensation. Assets held in these rabbi trusts consist of investments in money market and mutual funds and Company common stock.

Post-employment Benefit Plans

The Company provides the following post-employment benefits which, except for the Qualified Defined Benefit Retirement Plan and Key Executive Restoration Plan, are unfunded:

Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefits Plan

The Company has a non-qualified pension plan to provide supplemental retirement benefits to certain officers. Benefits are payable and determinable at retirement based upon a percentage of the participant's historical compensation. The Executive Organization and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors froze participant benefits (credited service and final average earnings) and entry into the Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefits Plan (SERP) effective December 31, 2011. The Company recorded net periodic benefit costs associated with the SERP of \$317, \$414, and \$679 in fiscal 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively. The Company expects to make payments of approximately \$800 under the SERP in each of fiscal 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Key Executive Restoration Plan

In fiscal 2012, the Company adopted the Key Executive Restoration Plan (KERP), a funded, non-qualified deferred compensation plan, to replace the SERP. The Company recorded \$189, \$400, and \$359 of expense associated with this plan in fiscal 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively.

Qualified Defined Benefit Retirement Plan

The Company has a qualified defined benefit retirement plan that provides benefits to certain hourly employees at retirement. These employees did not participate in the Retirement Savings Plan. The benefits are based on length of service and date of retirement. The plan accruals were frozen as of April 16, 2018, and employees are permitted to participate in the Retirement Savings Plan, following that date. The Company recorded net periodic (benefits) costs associated with this plan of \$(116), \$(34), and \$149 in fiscal 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively.

Retiree Health Care Benefits

The Company provides health care benefits, through third-party policies, to eligible retired employees who pay a specified monthly premium. Premium payments are based upon current insurance rates for the type of coverage provided and are adjusted annually. Certain monthly health care premium payments are partially subsidized by the Company. Additionally, in conjunction with a fiscal 1998 acquisition, the Company assumed the obligation for a post-retirement medical benefit plan which provides health care benefits to eligible retired employees at no cost to the individual. The Company recorded net periodic benefits associated with these plans of \$257, \$418, and \$452 in fiscal 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively.

The Company has determined that the related disclosures under ASC Topic 715 - Compensation, Retirement Benefits, for these post-employment benefit plans are not material to the consolidated financial statements.

Leases

The Company leases facilities for certain service centers, warehouses, distribution centers and office space. The Company also leases office equipment and vehicles. All leases are classified as operating. The Company's leases expire at various dates through 2031, with terms ranging from 1 year to 15 years. Many of the Company's real estate leases contain renewal provisions to extend lease terms up to 5 years. The exercise of renewal options is solely at the Company's discretion. The Company's lease agreements do not contain material variable lease payments, residual value guarantees or restrictive covenants. The Company does not recognize right-of-use assets or lease liabilities for short-term leases with initial terms of 12 months or less. Leased vehicles comprise the majority of the Company's short-term leases. All other leases are recorded on the balance sheet with right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities representing lease payment obligations. The Company's leases do not provide implicit rates; therefore the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for measuring lease liabilities. Non-lease components are accounted for separately from lease components. The Company's operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is recorded in selling, distribution and administrative expense on the statements of consolidated income.

Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance

Reference Rate Reform

In March 2020, the FASB issued its final standard on the facilitation of the effects of reference rate reform on financial reporting. This standard, issued as ASU 2020-04, provides optional guidance for a limited period of time to ease the potential burden in accounting for (or recognizing the effects of) reference rate reform on financial reporting. This update is effective as of March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. The Company adopted the new guidance as it became effective in the third quarter of fiscal 2020. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or related disclosures.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued its final standard on accounting for leases. This standard, issued as ASU 2016-02, and codified into ASC Topic 842, Leases, requires that an entity that is a lessee recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for all leases and disclose key information about leasing arrangements. This update is effective for annual financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with earlier application permitted. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10 which clarifies the guidance in ASU 2016-02 and ASU 2018-11 which provides entities with an additional transition method option for adopting the new standard. In December 2018 and January 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2018-20 and ASU 2019-01, respectively, which further clarify the guidance. The Company adopted the new guidance effective July 1, 2019 using the optional transition method, which required application of the new guidance to only those leases that existed at the date of adoption. The Company elected the "package of practical expedients," which permitted the Company to not reassess under the new standard its prior conclusions about lease identification, lease classification and initial direct costs. Adoption of the new standard resulted in the recognition of right-of-use (ROU) assets and lease liabilities of \$83,533 and \$89,778, respectively, on July 1, 2019. The difference between the ROU assets and lease liabilities related primarily to the impairment of certain leases in Canada and the United States. In addition, the adoption resulted in an adjustment to opening retained earnings of \$3,275, net of tax, on July 1, 2019 primarily due to the impairment of the leases. The standard did not have a material impact on the Company's statements of consolidated income or cash flows.

Cash Flows

In August 2016, the FASB issued its final standard on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments within the statement of cash flows. This standard, issued as ASU 2016-15, makes a number of changes meant to add or clarify guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows. This update is effective for annual and interim financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted the new guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2020. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or related disclosures.

Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

In June 2016, the FASB issued its final standard on measurement of credit losses on financial instruments. This standard, issued as ASU 2016-13, requires that an entity measure impairment of certain financial instruments, including trade receivables, based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. This update is effective for annual and interim financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted for financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 2018. In November 2018, April 2019, May 2019, November 2019, and February 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2018-19, ASU 2019-04, ASU 2019-05, ASU 2019-11 and ASU 2020-02, respectively, which clarify the guidance in ASU 2016-13. The Company has not yet determined the impact of these pronouncements on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2019, the FASB issued its final standard on simplifying the accounting for income taxes. This standard, issued as ASU 2019-12, makes a number of changes meant to add or clarify guidance on accounting for income taxes. This update is effective for annual and interim financial statement periods beginning after December 15, 2021, with early adoption permitted in any interim period for which financial statements have not yet been filed. The Company has not yet determined the impact of these pronouncements on its financial statements and related disclosures.

NOTE 2: REVENUE RECOGNITION
Disaggregation of Revenues

The following tables present the Company's net sales by reportable segment and by geographic areas based on the location of the facility shipping the product for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018. Other countries consist of Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore.

| Year Ended June 30, 2020 | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Service Center Based Distribution | Fluid Power & Flow Control | Total | |
| Geographic Areas: | | | | |
| United States | \$ 1,833,275 | \$ 986,125 | \$ 2,819,400 | |
| Canada | 248,610 | — | 248,610 | |
| Other countries | 160,064 | 17,578 | 177,642 | |
| Total | \$ 2,241,949 | \$ 1,003,703 | \$ 3,245,652 | |

| Year Ended June 30, 2019 | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Service Center Based Distribution | Fluid Power & Flow Control | Total | |
| Geographic Areas: | | | | |
| United States | \$ 2,009,479 | \$ 1,007,280 | \$ 3,016,759 | |
| Canada | 271,305 | — | 271,305 | |
| Other countries | 172,121 | 12,554 | 184,675 | |
| Total | \$ 2,452,905 | \$ 1,019,834 | \$ 3,472,739 | |

| Year Ended June 30, 2018 | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Service Center Based Distribution | Fluid Power & Flow Control | Total | |
| Geographic Areas: | | | | |
| United States | \$ 1,903,388 | \$ 711,653 | \$ 2,615,041 | |
| Canada | 273,622 | — | 273,622 | |
| Other countries | 169,408 | 15,203 | 184,611 | |
| Total | \$ 2,346,418 | \$ 726,856 | \$ 3,073,274 | |

The following tables present the Company's percentage of revenue by reportable segment and major customer industry for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

| Year Ended June 30, 2020 | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------|
| | Service Center Based Distribution | Fluid Power & Flow Control | Total |
| General Industry | 35.0% | 41.2% | 36.8% |
| Industrial Machinery | 9.7% | 24.4% | 14.3% |
| Metals | 11.1% | 7.2% | 9.9% |
| Food | 12.2% | 3.1% | 9.4% |
| Forest Products | 9.3% | 3.7% | 7.6% |
| Chem/Petrochem | 3.3% | 13.4% | 6.4% |
| Oil & Gas | 7.5% | 1.6% | 5.7% |
| Cement & Aggregate | 7.3% | 1.0% | 5.4% |
| Transportation | 4.6% | 4.4% | 4.5% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

| Year Ended June 30, 2019 | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | Service Center Based Distribution | Fluid Power & Flow Control | Total |
| General Industry | 33.7% | 43.0% | 36.3% |
| Industrial Machinery | 10.4% | 21.8% | 13.8% |
| Metals | 12.6% | 9.4% | 11.6% |
| Food | 10.6% | 2.7% | 8.3% |
| Forest Products | 8.0% | 3.1% | 6.6% |
| Chem/Petrochem | 3.1% | 13.8% | 6.3% |
| Oil & Gas | 10.1% | 2.1% | 7.8% |
| Cement & Aggregate | 6.7% | 1.0% | 5.0% |
| Transportation | 4.8% | 3.1% | 4.3% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

The following tables present the Company's percentage of revenue by reportable segment and product line for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

| Year Ended June 30, 2020 | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | Service Center Based Distribution | Fluid Power & Flow Control | Total |
| Power Transmission | 35.4% | 9.5% | 27.4% |
| Fluid Power | 13.4% | 39.0% | 21.3% |
| General Maintenance; Hose Products | 24.6% | 11.7% | 20.6% |
| Bearings, Linear & Seals | 26.6% | 0.3% | 18.5% |
| Specialty Flow Control | —% | 39.5% | 12.2% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

| Year Ended June 30, 2019 | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | Service Center Based Distribution | Fluid Power & Flow Control | Total |
| Power Transmission | 33.9% | 1.6% | 24.4% |
| Fluid Power | 13.5% | 39.4% | 21.1% |
| General Maintenance; Hose Products | 25.1% | 5.3% | 19.3% |
| Bearings, Linear & Seals | 27.5% | 0.3% | 19.5% |
| Specialty Flow Control | —% | 53.4% | 15.7% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Contract Assets

The Company's contract assets consist of un-billed amounts resulting from contracts for which revenue is recognized over time using the cost-to-cost method, and for which revenue recognized exceeds the amount billed to the customer.

Activity related to contract assets, which are included in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheet, is as follows:

| | June 30, 2020 | June 30, 2019 | \$ Change | % Change |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Contract assets | \$ 8,435 | \$ 8,920 | \$ (485) | (5.4)% |

The difference between the opening and closing balances of the Company's contract assets primarily results from the timing difference between the Company's performance and when the customer is billed.

NOTE 3: BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

The operating results of all acquired entities are included within the consolidated operating results of the Company from the date of each respective acquisition.

Fiscal 2020 Acquisitions

On August 21, 2019, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Olympus Controls (Olympus), a Portland, Oregon automation solutions provider - including design, assembly, integration, and distribution - of motion control, machine vision, and robotic technologies. Olympus is included in the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment. The purchase price for the acquisition was \$36,642, net tangible assets acquired were \$9,540, and intangible assets including goodwill was \$27,102 based upon estimated fair values at the acquisition date. The Company funded this acquisition using available cash. The acquisition price and the results of operations for the acquired entity are not material in relation to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Fiscal 2019 Acquisitions

On March 4, 2019, the Company acquired substantially all of the net assets of MilRoc Distribution (MilRoc) and Woodward Steel (Woodward). MilRoc is an Oklahoma based distributor of oilfield specific products, namely pumps and valves, as well as equipment repair services and industrial parts to the oil & gas industry. Woodward is an Oklahoma based steel supplier to the oil & gas and agriculture industries. MilRoc and Woodward are both included in the Service Center Based Distribution segment. The purchase price for the acquisition was \$35,000, net tangible assets acquired were \$17,788, and intangible assets including goodwill was \$17,212 based upon estimated fair values at the acquisition date. The purchase price includes acquisition holdback payments of \$4,375, of which \$1,666 was paid during the year ended June 30, 2020. The remaining balance of \$2,709 is included in other current liabilities and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2020, and which will be paid on the second and third anniversaries of the acquisition date with interest at a fixed rate of 2.0% per annum. The Company funded this acquisition using available cash. The acquisition price and the results of operations for the acquired entity are not material in relation to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

On November 2, 2018, the Company acquired substantially all of the net assets of Fluid Power Sales, Inc. (FPS), a Baldwinsville, New York based manufacturer and distributor of fluid power components, specializing in the engineering and fabrication of manifolds and power units. FPS is included in the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment. The purchase price for the acquisition was \$8,066, net tangible assets acquired were \$4,151, and goodwill was \$3,915 based upon estimated fair values at the acquisition date. The purchase price includes acquisition holdback payments of \$1,200, of which \$600 was paid during the year-end June 30, 2020. The remaining balance of \$600 is included in other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2020, and will be paid on the second anniversary of the acquisition date with interest at a fixed rate of 1.5% per annum. The Company funded this acquisition using available cash. The acquisition price and the results of operations for the acquired entity are not material in relation to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

FCX Acquisition

On January 31, 2018, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of FCX Performance, Inc. (FCX), a Columbus, Ohio based distributor of specialty process flow control products and services. The total consideration transferred for the acquisition was \$781,781, which was financed by cash-on-hand and a new credit facility comprised of a \$780,000 Term Loan A and a \$250,000 revolver, effective with the transaction closing. See note 6 Debt. As a distributor of engineered valves, instruments, pumps and lifecycle services to MRO and OEM customers across diverse industrial and process end markets, this business is included in the Fluid Power & Flow Control Segment.

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The following table summarizes the consideration transferred, assets acquired, and liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of FCX based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date.

| | FCX Acquisition 2018 |
|---|-------------------------|
| Cash | \$ 11,141 |
| Accounts receivable | 80,836 |
| Inventories | 44,669 |
| Other current assets | 1,753 |
| Property | 8,282 |
| Identifiable intangible assets | 305,420 |
| Goodwill | 440,012 |
| Other assets | 775 |
| Total assets acquired | \$ 892,888 |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 54,035 |
| Other liabilities | 2,677 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 54,395 |
| Net assets acquired | \$ 781,781 |
| | |
| Purchase price | \$ 784,281 |
| Reconciliation of fair value transferred: | |
| Working Capital Adjustments | (2,500) |
| Total Consideration | \$ 781,781 |

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill for FCX since the acquisition is as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance at 1/31/2018 | \$ 440,012 |
| Impairment | 131,000 |
| Balance at 6/30/2020 | \$ 309,012 |

Goodwill acquired of \$161,452 was deductible for income tax purposes at the time of the acquisition. Subsequent to the goodwill impairment recorded during the year ended June 30, 2020, \$112,922 remains deductible for income tax purposes as of June 30, 2020.

Net sales, operating income and net income from the FCX acquisition included in the Company's results since January 31, 2018, the date of the acquisition, are as follows:

| | 2020 (1) | 2019 | January 31, 2018 to June 30, 2018 |
|------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Net sales | \$ 490,743 | \$ 549,833 | \$ 249,752 |
| Operating income | (97,300) | 38,186 | 16,845 |
| Net income | (91,739) | 28,075 | 8,758 |

(1) There was a \$131,000 goodwill impairment charge during the year ended June 30, 2020. See note 5, Goodwill and Intangibles, for further information.

The Company incurred \$2,849 in third-party costs during 2018 pertaining to the acquisition of FCX, which are included in selling, distribution and administration expense in the statements of consolidated income for fiscal 2018.

Other Fiscal 2018 Acquisition

On July 3, 2017, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Diseños, Construcciones y Fabricaciones Hispanoamericanas, S.A. ("DICOFASA"), a distributor of accessories and components for hydraulic systems and lubrication, located in Puebla, Mexico. DICOFASA is included in the Service Center Based Distribution segment. The purchase price for the acquisition was \$5,920, net tangible assets acquired were \$3,395, and goodwill was

\$2,525 based upon estimated fair values at the acquisition date. The purchase price includes \$906 of acquisition holdback payments, of which \$201 and \$219 was paid during fiscal year 2020 and 2019, respectively. Due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, the remaining balance of \$356 is included in other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2020, which will be paid on the third anniversary of the acquisition date with interest at a fixed rate of 1.5% per annum. The Company funded this acquisition using available cash. The acquisition price and the results of operations for the acquired entity are not material in relation to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Holdback Liabilities for Acquisitions

Acquisition holdback payments of approximately \$2,563, \$1,448 and \$75 will be made in fiscal 2021, 2022 and 2024, respectively. The related liabilities for these payments are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets in other current liabilities for the amounts due in fiscal year 2021 and other liabilities for the amounts due in fiscal years 2022 and 2024.

NOTE 4: INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

| June 30, | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|----------------|------------|
| U.S. inventories at average cost | \$ 431,866 | \$ 473,949 |
| Foreign inventories at average cost | 112,795 | 125,260 |
| | 544,661 | 599,209 |
| Less: Excess of average cost over LIFO cost for U.S. inventories | 155,511 | 151,654 |
| Inventories on consolidated balance sheets | \$ 389,150 | \$ 447,555 |

NOTE 5: GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLES

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for both the Service Center Based Distribution segment and the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| | Service Center Based Distribution | Fluid Power & Flow Control | Total |
|--|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance at July 1, 2018 | \$ 203,084 | \$ 443,559 | \$ 646,643 |
| Goodwill acquired during the year | 9,943 | 4,798 | 14,741 |
| Other, primarily currency translation | 607 | — | 607 |
| Balance at June 30, 2019 | 213,634 | 448,357 | 661,991 |
| Goodwill adjusted/acquired during the year | (3,393) | 14,667 | 11,274 |
| Impairment | — | (131,000) | (131,000) |
| Other, primarily currency translation | (1,671) | — | (1,671) |
| Balance at June 30, 2020 | \$ 208,570 | \$ 332,024 | \$ 540,594 |

During the first quarter of fiscal 2020, the Company recorded an adjustment to the preliminary estimated fair value of intangible assets related to the MillRoc/Woodward acquisition. The fair values of the customer relationships, trade name, and other intangible assets were increased by \$1,524, \$1,809, and \$60, respectively, with a corresponding total decrease to goodwill of \$3,393. The changes to the preliminary estimated fair values resulted in an increase to amortization expense of \$303 during the year ended June 30, 2020, which is recorded in selling, distribution, and administrative expense on the statements of consolidated income.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2020, the Company recorded an adjustment to the preliminary estimated fair value of intangible assets related to the Olympus acquisition. The trade name and other intangible assets were increased by \$4,260 and \$980, respectively, with a corresponding decrease to the customer relationship intangible asset of \$5,504 and an increase to goodwill of \$264. The changes to the preliminary estimated fair values resulted in a decrease to amortization expense of \$24 during the year ended June 30, 2020, which is recorded in selling, distribution, and administrative expense on the statements of consolidated income.

The Company has eight (8) reporting units for which an annual goodwill impairment assessment was performed as of January 1, 2020. The Company concluded that seven (7) of the reporting units' fair values exceeded their carrying amounts by at least 10% as of January 1, 2020. Specifically, the Canada reporting unit's fair value exceeded its carrying value by 12%, and the Mexico reporting unit's fair value exceeded its carrying value by 14%. The Canada

and Mexico reporting units have goodwill balances of \$27,186 and \$5,185, respectively, as of June 30, 2020. The carrying value of the final reporting unit, which is comprised of the FCX operations, exceeded the fair value, resulting in goodwill impairment of \$131,000. The non-cash impairment charge is the result of the overall decline in the industrial economy, specifically slower demand in FCX's end markets. This has led to reduced spending by customers and reduced revenue expectations. The remaining goodwill for the FCX reporting unit as of June 30, 2020 is \$309,012. Because the carrying value of the FCX reporting unit approximated fair value of the reporting unit after the impairment was recorded, a future decline in the estimated cash flows could result in an additional impairment loss. A future decline in the estimated cash flows could result from a significant or extended decline in various end markets.

The fair values of the reporting units in accordance with the goodwill impairment test were determined using the income and market approaches. The income approach employs the discounted cash flow method reflecting projected cash flows expected to be generated by market participants and then adjusted for time value of money factors, and requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to forecasts of future revenues, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA), and discount rates. The market approach utilizes an analysis of comparable publicly traded companies and requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to the forecasts of future revenues, EBITDA, and multiples that are applied to management's forecasted revenues and EBITDA estimates.

The techniques used in the Company's impairment test have incorporated a number of assumptions that the Company believes to be reasonable and to reflect known market conditions at the measurement date. Assumptions in estimating future cash flows are subject to a degree of judgment. The Company makes all efforts to forecast future cash flows as accurately as possible with the information available at the measurement date. The Company evaluates the appropriateness of its assumptions and overall forecasts by comparing projected results of upcoming years with actual results of preceding years. Key assumptions (Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy) relate to pricing trends, inventory costs, customer demand, and revenue growth. A number of benchmarks from independent industry and other economic publications were also used.

Changes in future results, assumptions, and estimates after the measurement date may lead to an outcome where additional impairment charges would be required in future periods. Specifically, actual results may vary from the Company's forecasts and such variations may be material and unfavorable, thereby triggering the need for future impairment tests where the conclusions may differ in reflection of prevailing market conditions. Further, continued adverse market conditions could result in the recognition of additional impairment if the Company determines that the fair values of its reporting units have fallen below their carrying values. Certain events or circumstances that could reasonably be expected to negatively affect the underlying key assumptions and ultimately impact the estimated fair value of the Company's reporting units may include such items as: (i) a decrease in expected future cash flows, specifically, a decrease in sales volume driven by a prolonged weakness in customer demand or other pressures adversely affecting our long-term sales trends; and (ii) inability to achieve the sales targeted by our strategic growth initiatives.

At June 30, 2020 and 2019, accumulated goodwill impairment losses subsequent to fiscal year 2002 totaled \$64,794 related to the Service Center Based Distribution segment. At June 30, 2020 and 2019, accumulated goodwill impairment losses subsequent to fiscal year 2002 totaled \$167,605 and \$36,605, respectively, related to the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment.

The Company's identifiable intangible assets resulting from business combinations are amortized over their estimated period of benefit and consist of the following:

| June 30, 2020 | Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Net Book Value |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Finite-Lived Intangibles: | | | |
| Customer relationships | \$ 426,017 | \$ 162,965 | \$ 263,052 |
| Trade names | 111,453 | 34,815 | 76,638 |
| Vendor relationships | 11,329 | 8,934 | 2,395 |
| Other | 2,078 | 948 | 1,130 |
| Total Intangibles | \$ 550,877 | \$ 207,662 | \$ 343,215 |
| | | | |
| June 30, 2019 | Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Net Book Value |
| Finite-Lived Intangibles: | | | |
| Customer relationships | \$ 422,367 | \$ 135,879 | \$ 286,488 |
| Trade names | 105,946 | 27,232 | 78,714 |
| Vendor relationships | 11,367 | 8,156 | 3,211 |
| Other | 2,702 | 2,249 | 453 |
| Total Intangibles | \$ 542,382 | \$ 173,516 | \$ 368,866 |

Amounts include the impact of foreign currency translation. Fully amortized amounts are written off.

During fiscal 2020, the Company acquired identifiable intangible assets with an acquisition cost allocation and weighted-average life as follows:

| | Acquisition Cost Allocation | Weighted-Average Life |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Customer relationships | \$ 7,160 | 20.0 |
| Trade names | 4,260 | 15.0 |
| Other | 980 | 6.8 |
| Total Intangibles Acquired | \$ 12,400 | 17.2 |

Due to a sustained decline in economic conditions in the upstream oil and gas industry in western Canada, management also assessed the long-lived intangible assets related to the Reliance asset group in Canada for impairment during the third quarter of fiscal 2019. The Reliance asset group is located in western Canada and primarily serves customers in the upstream oil and gas industry. The asset group carrying value exceeded the sum of the undiscounted cash flows, indicating impairment. The fair value of the asset group was then determined using the income approach, using Level 3 assumptions in the fair value hierarchy, and the analysis resulted in the measurement of a full impairment loss of \$31,594, which was recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2019. Sustained significant softness in certain end market concentrations could result in impairment of certain intangible assets in future periods.

Amortization of identifiable intangibles totaled \$41,553, \$41,883 and \$32,065 in fiscal 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is included in selling, distribution and administrative expense in the statements of consolidated income. Future amortization expense based on the Company's identifiable intangible assets as of June 30, 2020 is estimated to be \$38,300 for 2021, \$36,100 for 2022, \$34,000 for 2023, \$29,800 for 2024 and \$26,300 for 2025.

NOTE 6: DEBT

A summary of long-term debt, including the current portion, follows:

| | June 30, | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|----------------|-------------------|
| Unsecured credit facility | \$ | 589,250 | \$ 613,625 |
| Trade receivable securitization facility | | 175,000 | 175,000 |
| Series C Notes | | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| Series D Notes | | 25,000 | 50,000 |
| Series E Notes | | 25,000 | — |
| Other | | 1,026 | 1,204 |
| Total debt | \$ | 935,276 | \$ 959,829 |
| Less: unamortized debt issuance costs | | 1,487 | 1,943 |
| | \$ | 933,789 | \$ 957,886 |

Revolving Credit Facility & Term Loan

In January 2018, the Company refinanced its existing credit facility and entered into a new five-year credit facility with a group of banks expiring in January 2023. This agreement provides for a \$780,000 unsecured term loan and a \$250,000 unsecured revolving credit facility. Fees on this facility range from 0.10% to 0.20% per year based upon the Company's leverage ratio at each quarter end. Borrowings under this agreement carry variable interest rates tied to either LIBOR or prime at the Company's discretion. The Company had no amount outstanding under the revolver as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019. Unused lines under this facility, net of outstanding letters of credit of \$1,873 and \$3,215, respectively, to secure certain insurance obligations, totaled \$248,127 and \$246,785 at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively, and were available to fund future acquisitions or other capital and operating requirements. The interest rate on the term loan was 1.94% and 4.19% as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

Additionally, the Company had letters of credit outstanding with a separate bank, not associated with the revolving credit agreement, in the amount of \$4,475 and \$2,698 as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively, in order to secure certain insurance obligations.

Trade Receivable Securitization Facility

In August 2018, the Company established a trade receivable securitization facility (the "AR Securitization Facility") with a termination date of August 31, 2021. The maximum availability under the AR Securitization Facility is \$175,000. Availability is further subject to changes in the credit ratings of our customers, customer concentration levels or certain characteristics of the accounts receivable being transferred and, therefore, at certain times, we may not be able to fully access the \$175,000 of funding available under the AR Securitization Facility. The AR Securitization Facility effectively increases the Company's borrowing capacity by collateralizing a portion of the amount of the Service Center Based Distribution reportable segment's U.S. operations' trade accounts receivable. The Company uses the proceeds from the AR Securitization Facility as an alternative to other forms of debt, effectively reducing borrowing costs. Borrowings under this facility carry variable interest rates tied to LIBOR and fees on the AR Securitization Facility are 0.90% per year. The interest rate on the AR Securitization Facility as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 was 1.07% and 3.33%, respectively.

Other Long-Term Borrowings

At June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, the Company had borrowings outstanding under its unsecured shelf facility agreement with Prudential Investment Management of \$170,000. Fees on this facility range from 0.25% to 1.25% per year based on the Company's leverage ratio at each quarter end. The "Series C" notes have a principal amount of \$120,000, carry a fixed interest rate of 3.19%, and are due in equal principal payments in July 2020, 2021, and 2022. A \$40,000 principal payment was made on the "Series C" notes in July 2020. The "Series D" notes have a principal amount of \$50,000 and carry a fixed interest rate of 3.21%. A \$25,000 principal payment was made on the "Series D" notes during fiscal 2020, and the remaining principal balance of \$25,000 is due in October 2023. In October 2019, the Company amended its unsecured shelf facility agreement with Prudential Investment management to authorize the issuance of "Series E" notes, which have a principal amount of \$25,000, carry a fixed interest rate of 3.08%, and are due in October 2024.

In 2014, the Company assumed \$2,359 of debt as a part of the headquarters facility acquisition. The 1.50% fixed interest rate note is held by the State of Ohio Development Services Agency, maturing in May 2024.

The table below summarizes the aggregate maturities of amounts outstanding under long-term borrowing arrangements for each of the next five years:

| Fiscal Year | Aggregate Maturity |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 2021 | \$ 79,181 |
| 2022 | 259,120 |
| 2023 | 546,624 |
| 2024 | 25,351 |
| 2025 | 25,000 |

Covenants

The credit facility and the unsecured shelf facility contain restrictive covenants regarding liquidity, net worth, financial ratios, and other covenants. At June 30, 2020, the most restrictive of these covenants required that the Company have net indebtedness less than 3.75 times consolidated income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (as defined). At June 30, 2020, the Company's net indebtedness was less than 3.1 times consolidated income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (as defined). The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants at June 30, 2020.

NOTE 7: DERIVATIVES

Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

The Company is exposed to certain risks arising from both its business operations and economic conditions. The Company principally manages its exposures to a wide variety of business and operational risks through management of its core business activities. The Company manages economic risks, including interest rate, liquidity, and credit risk primarily by managing the amount, sources, and duration of its assets and liabilities and the use of derivative financial instruments. Specifically, the Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage exposures that arise from business activities that result in the receipt or payment of future known and uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest rates. The Company's derivative financial instruments are used to manage differences in the amount, timing, and duration of the Company's known or expected cash receipts and its known or expected cash payments principally related to the Company's borrowings.

Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

The Company's objectives in using interest rate derivatives are to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. To accomplish this objective, the Company primarily uses interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount.

For derivatives designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk, the gain or loss on the derivative is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss and subsequently reclassified into interest expense in the same period(s) during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to derivatives will be reclassified to interest expense as interest payments are made on the Company's variable-rate debt.

In January 2019, the Company entered into an interest rate swap to mitigate variability in forecasted interest payments on \$463,000 of the Company's U.S. dollar-denominated unsecured variable rate debt. The interest rate swap effectively converts a portion of the floating rate interest payment into a fixed rate interest payment. The Company designated the interest rate swap as a pay-fixed, receive-floating interest rate swap instrument and is accounting for this derivative as a cash flow hedge. The interest rate swap converts \$431,000 of variable rate debt to a rate of 4.36% as of June 30, 2020 and as of June 30, 2019 converted \$463,000 of variable rate debt to a rate of 4.36%. The fair value (Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy) of the interest rate cash flow hedge was \$26,179 and \$14,202 as of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively, which is included in other current liabilities and other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. Realized losses related to the interest rate cash flow hedge were not material in the years ended June 30, 2020 or 2019.

NOTE 8: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Marketable securities measured at fair value at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 totaled \$12,259 and \$11,246, respectively. The majority of these marketable securities are held in a rabbi trust for a non-qualified deferred

compensation plan. The marketable securities are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets and their fair values were valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy).

As of June 30, 2020, the carrying value of the Company's fixed interest rate debt outstanding under its unsecured shelf facility agreement with Prudential Investment Management approximates fair value (Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy).

The revolving credit facility and the term loan contain variable interest rates and their carrying values approximate fair value (Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy).

NOTE 9: INCOME TAXES

Income Before Income Taxes

The components of income before income taxes are as follows:

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| U.S. | \$ 36,161 | \$ 204,462 | \$ 186,874 |
| Foreign | 19,075 | (9,981) | 17,844 |
| Income before income taxes | \$ 55,236 | \$ 194,481 | \$ 204,718 |

Provision

The provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of:

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Current: | | | |
| Federal | \$ 31,149 | \$ 34,437 | \$ 48,131 |
| State and local | 7,580 | 7,965 | 8,038 |
| Foreign | 5,757 | 5,718 | 5,309 |
| Total current | 44,486 | 48,120 | 61,478 |
| Deferred: | | | |
| Federal | (8,594) | 6,265 | 5,955 |
| State and local | (3,098) | 1,947 | (586) |
| Foreign | (1,600) | (5,844) | (3,754) |
| Total deferred | (13,292) | 2,368 | 1,615 |
| Total | \$ 31,194 | \$ 50,488 | \$ 63,093 |

During the third quarter of fiscal 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act was enacted in the U.S. As a result of the CARES Act, the Company recorded a \$1,000 tax benefit related to the carryback of a tax net operating loss incurred in a year in which the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate was 21% to a year in which the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate was higher.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Act") was enacted in the U.S., making significant changes to U.S. tax law. The Act reduced the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, required companies to pay a one-time transition tax on certain unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries that were previously tax deferred, generally eliminated U.S. federal income tax on dividends from foreign subsidiaries, and created new taxes on certain foreign-sourced earnings. During fiscal 2018, the Company revised its estimated annual effective tax rate to reflect the change in the federal statutory rate from 35% to 21%. The rate change was administratively effective as of the beginning of the Company's fiscal 2018, resulting in a blended statutory rate for fiscal 2018 of 28.06%.

The SEC staff issued SAB 118, which provided guidance on accounting for the tax effects of the Act for which the accounting under ASC 740 was incomplete. To the extent that a company's accounting for certain income tax effects of the Act was incomplete but it was able to determine a reasonable estimate, it was required to record a provisional estimate in the financial statements. If a company could not determine a provisional estimate to be included in the financial statements, it should continue to apply ASC 740 on the basis of the provisions of the tax laws that were in effect immediately before enactment of the Act. As of June 30, 2019, the Company recorded a net tax expense of \$5,802 related to the one time transition tax and re-measurement of deferred tax balances.

Effective Tax Rates

The following reconciles the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate:

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Statutory income tax rate | 21.0 % | 21.0 % | 28.1 % |
| Effects of: | | | |
| State and local taxes | 6.4 | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| U.S. federal tax reform | — | (0.3) | 3.1 |
| CARES Act NOL carryback | (1.8) | — | — |
| Goodwill impairment | 31.4 | — | — |
| Stock compensation | (1.3) | (0.5) | (0.4) |
| GILTI/FDII | 3.6 | 0.7 | — |
| R & D credit | (1.2) | (0.4) | (0.3) |
| U.S. tax on foreign income, net | (3.1) | 0.5 | — |
| Impact of foreign operations | 1.6 | (0.6) | 0.7 |
| Non-deductibles | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Interest deduction | (4.0) | (1.2) | (1.6) |
| Deductible dividend | (0.6) | (0.2) | (1.3) |
| Valuation allowance | 2.6 | 2.9 | (0.3) |
| Other, net | 0.7 | (0.9) | (0.6) |
| Effective income tax rate | 56.5 % | 26.0 % | 30.8 % |

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

| June 30, | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Deferred tax assets: | | |
| Compensation liabilities not currently deductible | \$ 17,252 | \$ 17,401 |
| Other expenses and reserves not currently deductible | 15,272 | 13,050 |
| Goodwill and intangibles | — | 2,398 |
| Leases | 24,016 | — |
| Net operating loss carryforwards | 8,859 | 8,466 |
| Hedging instrument | 6,406 | 3,498 |
| Other | 757 | 1,173 |
| Total deferred tax assets | 72,562 | 45,986 |
| Less: Valuation allowance | (7,494) | (5,597) |
| Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance | 65,068 | 40,389 |
| Deferred tax liabilities: | | |
| Inventories | (8,284) | (8,600) |
| Goodwill and intangibles | (58,506) | (75,504) |
| Leases | (23,407) | — |
| Depreciation and differences in property bases | (13,018) | (10,777) |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | (103,215) | (94,881) |
| Net deferred tax liabilities | \$ (38,147) | \$ (54,492) |
| Net deferred tax liabilities are classified as follows: | | |
| Other assets | \$ 4,749 | \$ 3,859 |
| Other liabilities | (42,896) | (58,351) |
| Net deferred tax liabilities | \$ (38,147) | \$ (54,492) |

As of June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company had foreign net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$29,584 and \$27,024, respectively, which will expire at various dates beginning in 2033. Also, as of June 30, 2020 and

2019, the Company had state net operating loss carryforwards, the tax benefit of which is approximately \$1,177 and \$2,098 respectively, which will expire at various dates beginning in 2027.

Valuation allowances are provided against deferred tax assets where it is considered more-likely-than-not that the Company will not realize the benefit of such assets. The remaining net deferred tax asset is the amount management believes is more-likely-than-not of being realized. The realization of these deferred tax assets can be impacted by changes to tax laws, statutory tax rates and future income levels. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company recorded a valuation allowance of \$2,124 related to certain deferred tax assets in Canada due to the uncertainty in realizing these net deferred tax assets.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company had accumulated undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries of approximately \$114,070. The vast majority of such earnings have previously been subjected to the one-time transition tax or the Global Intangible Low Taxed Income ("GILTI") inclusion implemented by the Act. Therefore, any additional taxes due with respect to such earnings or the excess of the amount for financial reporting over the tax basis of our foreign investments would generally be limited to foreign withholding and state income taxes. In addition, we expect foreign tax credits would be available to either offset or partially reduce the tax cost in the event of a distribution. We intend, however, to indefinitely reinvest these earnings and expect future U.S. cash generation to be sufficient to meet future U.S. cash needs.

Unrecognized Income Tax Benefits

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in U.S. federal, various state, local and foreign jurisdictions. The following table sets forth the changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|----------|----------|
| Unrecognized Income Tax Benefits at beginning of the year | \$ 4,979 | \$ 3,988 |
| Current year tax positions | 105 | 105 |
| Prior year tax positions | 177 | 1,151 |
| Expirations of statutes of limitations | (306) | (265) |
| Unrecognized Income Tax Benefits at end of year | \$ 4,955 | \$ 4,979 |

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in the provision for income taxes. During 2020 and 2019, the Company recognized \$256 and \$161 of expense, respectively, for interest and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits in its statements of consolidated income. The Company had a liability for penalties and interest of \$1,094 and \$838 as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Company does not anticipate a significant change to the total amount of unrecognized income tax benefits within the next twelve months. Included in the balance of unrecognized income tax benefits at June 30, 2020 and 2019 are \$4,708 and \$4,701, respectively, of income tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective income tax rate.

The Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for the tax years 2017 through 2020 and to state and local income tax examinations for the tax years 2014 through 2020. In addition, the Company is subject to foreign income tax examinations for the tax years 2013 through 2020.

The Company's unrecognized income tax benefits are included in other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets since payment of cash is not expected within one year, or as a reduction of a deferred tax asset.

NOTE 10: SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Treasury Shares

At June 30, 2020, 128 shares of the Company's common stock held as treasury shares were restricted as collateral under escrow arrangements relating to change in control and director and officer indemnification agreements.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Changes in the accumulated other comprehensive loss for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018, are comprised of the following amounts, shown net of taxes:

| | Foreign currency translation adjustment | Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale | Post- employment benefits | Cash flow hedge | Total accumulated other comprehensive loss |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Balance at July 1, 2017 | \$ (79,447) | \$ 21 | \$ (2,276) | \$ — | \$ (81,702) |
| Other comprehensive (loss) income | (8,549) | 20 | 524 | — | (8,005) |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss | — | — | (45) | — | (45) |
| Amounts reclassified for certain income tax effects to retained earnings | 22 | 9 | (502) | — | (471) |
| Net current-period other comprehensive (loss) income | (8,527) | 29 | (23) | — | (8,521) |
| Balance at June 30, 2018 | (87,974) | 50 | (2,299) | — | (90,223) |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | 1,644 | — | (327) | (10,887) | (9,570) |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss | — | — | (226) | 183 | (43) |
| Cumulative effect of adopting accounting standards | — | (50) | — | — | (50) |
| Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss) | 1,644 | (50) | (553) | (10,704) | (9,663) |
| Balance at June 30, 2019 | (86,330) | — | (2,852) | (10,704) | (99,886) |
| Other comprehensive loss | (18,764) | — | (1,662) | (12,572) | (32,998) |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss | — | — | (50) | 3,504 | 3,454 |
| Net current-period other comprehensive loss | (18,764) | — | (1,712) | (9,068) | (29,544) |
| Balance at June 30, 2020 | \$ (105,094) | \$ — | \$ (4,564) | \$ (19,772) | \$ (129,430) |

Other Comprehensive Loss

Details of other comprehensive loss are as follows:

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | | | 2019 | | | 2018 | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Pre-Tax Amount | Tax Expense (Benefit) | Net Amount | Pre-Tax Amount | Tax Expense (Benefit) | Net Amount | Pre-Tax Amount | Tax (Benefit) Expense | Net Amount |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | \$ (18,499) | \$ 265 | \$ (18,764) | \$ 2,021 | \$ 377 | \$ 1,644 | \$ (8,875) | \$ (326) | \$ (8,549) |
| Post-employment benefits: | | | | | | | | | |
| Actuarial (loss) gain on re-measurement | (2,192) | (530) | (1,662) | (372) | (45) | (327) | 709 | 185 | 524 |
| Reclassification of actuarial gains and prior service cost into other income, net and included in net periodic pension costs | (66) | (16) | (50) | (306) | (80) | (226) | (73) | (28) | (45) |
| Unrealized gain on investment securities available for sale | — | — | — | — | — | — | 37 | 17 | 20 |
| Unrealized loss on cash flow hedge | (16,615) | (4,043) | (12,572) | (14,446) | (3,559) | (10,887) | — | — | — |
| Reclassification of interest from cash flow hedge into interest expense | 4,638 | 1,134 | 3,504 | 244 | 61 | 183 | — | — | — |
| Cumulative effect of adopting accounting standard | — | — | — | (50) | — | (50) | — | — | — |
| Reclassification of certain income tax effects to retained earnings | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 471 | (471) |
| Other comprehensive loss | \$ (32,734) | \$ (3,190) | \$ (29,544) | \$ (12,909) | \$ (3,246) | \$ (9,663) | \$ (8,202) | \$ 319 | \$ (8,521) |

Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net income per share includes the dilutive effect of potential common shares outstanding. Under the two-class method of computing net income per share, non-vested share-based payment awards that contain rights to receive non-forfeitable dividends are considered participating securities. The Company's participating securities include Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and restricted stock awards. The Company calculated basic and diluted net income per share under both the treasury stock method and the two-class method. For the years presented there were no material differences in the net income per share amounts calculated using the two methods. Accordingly, the treasury stock method is disclosed below.

The following table presents amounts used in computing net income per share and the effect on the weighted-average number of shares of dilutive potential common shares:

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|
| Net Income | \$ 24,042 | \$ 143,993 | \$ 141,625 |
| Average Shares Outstanding: | | | |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding for basic computation | 38,658 | 38,670 | 38,752 |
| Dilutive effect of potential common shares | 341 | 490 | 529 |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding for dilutive computation | 38,999 | 39,160 | 39,281 |
| Net Income Per Share — Basic | \$ 0.62 | \$ 3.72 | \$ 3.65 |
| Net Income Per Share — Diluted | \$ 0.62 | \$ 3.68 | \$ 3.61 |

Stock awards relating to 726, 226 and 66 shares of common stock were outstanding at June 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the fiscal years then ended as they were anti-dilutive.

NOTE 11: SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Share-Based Incentive Plans

Following approval by the Company's shareholders in October 2019, the 2019 Long-Term Performance Plan (the "2019 Plan") replaced the 2015 Long-Term Performance Plan. The 2019 Plan, which expires in 2024, provides for granting of SARs, stock options, stock awards, cash awards, and such other awards or combination thereof as the Executive Organization and Compensation Committee or, in the case of director awards, the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors (together referred to as the Committee) may determine to officers, other key employees and members of the Board of Directors. Grants are generally made at regularly scheduled committee meetings. Compensation costs charged to expense under award programs paid (or to be paid) with shares (including SARs, stock options, performance shares, restricted stock, and RSUs) are summarized in the table below:

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| SARs and options | \$ 2,954 | \$ 2,440 | \$ 1,961 |
| Performance shares | 854 | 2,082 | 2,006 |
| Restricted stock and RSUs | 3,146 | 2,391 | 2,660 |
| Total compensation costs under award programs | \$ 6,954 | \$ 6,913 | \$ 6,627 |

Such amounts are included in selling, distribution and administrative expense in the accompanying statements of consolidated income. The total income tax benefit recognized in the statements of consolidated income for share-based compensation plans was \$2,189, \$2,709 and \$1,923 for fiscal years 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. It has been the practice of the Company to issue shares from treasury to satisfy requirements of awards paid with shares.

The aggregate unrecognized compensation cost for share-based award programs with the potential to be paid at June 30, 2020 is summarized in the table below:

| June 30, | 2020 | Average Expected Period of Expected Recognition (Years) |
|--|-----------|---|
| SARs and options | \$ 4,113 | 2.2 |
| Performance shares | 4,580 | 1.8 |
| Restricted stock and RSUs | 3,028 | 2.1 |
| Total unrecognized compensation costs under award programs | \$ 11,721 | 2.0 |

Cost of these programs will be recognized as expense over the weighted-average remaining vesting period of 2.0 years. The aggregate number of shares of common stock which may be awarded under the 2019 Plan is 2,250; shares available for future grants at June 30, 2020 were 2,221.

Stock Appreciation Rights and Stock Options

The weighted-average assumptions used for SARs and stock option grants issued in fiscal 2020, 2019 and 2018 are:

| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Expected life, in years | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Risk free interest rate | 1.6% | 2.8% | 2.1% |
| Dividend yield | 2.3% | 1.8% | 2.5% |
| Volatility | 23.7% | 22.5% | 24.3% |
| Per share fair value of SARs granted during the year | \$10.12 | \$16.15 | \$11.25 |

The expected life is based upon historical exercise experience of the officers, other key employees and members of the Board of Directors. The risk free interest rate is based upon U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bonds with remaining terms equal to the expected life of the SARs and stock options. The assumed dividend yield has been estimated based upon the Company's historical results and expectations for changes in dividends

and stock prices. The volatility assumption is calculated based upon historical daily price observations of the Company's common stock for a period equal to the expected life.

SARs are redeemable solely in Company common stock. The exercise price of stock option awards may be settled by the holder with cash or by tendering Company common stock.

A summary of SARs and stock options activity is presented below:

| Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Shares in thousands) | Shares | Weighted-Average Exercise Price |
|---|--------|---------------------------------------|
| Outstanding, beginning of year | 1,479 | \$ 49.42 |
| Granted | 296 | 54.20 |
| Exercised | (139) | 39.06 |
| Forfeited | (16) | 60.64 |
| Outstanding, end of year | 1,620 | \$ 51.07 |
| Exercisable at end of year | 996 | \$ 46.10 |
| Expected to vest at end of year | 1,607 | \$ 51.01 |

The weighted-average remaining contractual terms for SARs and stock options outstanding, exercisable, and expected to vest at June 30, 2020 were 6.0, 4.7, and 6.0 years, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic values of SARs and stock options outstanding, exercisable, and expected to vest at June 30, 2020 were \$20,862, \$16,795, and \$20,780, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value of the SARs and stock options exercised during fiscal 2020, 2019, and 2018 was \$3,460, \$3,363, and \$1,765, respectively.

The total fair value of shares vested during fiscal 2020, 2019, and 2018 was \$2,285, \$1,846, and \$2,149, respectively.

Performance Shares

Performance shares are paid in shares of Applied stock at the end of a three-year period provided the Company achieves goals established by the Committee. The number of Applied shares payable will vary depending on the level of the goals achieved.

A summary of non-vested performance shares activity at June 30, 2020 is presented below:

| Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Shares in thousands) | Shares | Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value |
|---|--------|--|
| Non-vested, beginning of year | 97 | \$ 50.88 |
| Awarded | 17 | 52.86 |
| Vested | (58) | 47.87 |
| Non-vested, end of year | 56 | \$ 54.62 |

The Committee set three one-year goals for each of the 2020, 2019, and 2018 grants. Each fiscal year during the three-year term has its own separate goals, tied to the Company's earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) and after-tax return on assets (ROA). Achievement during any particular fiscal year is awarded and "banked" for payout at the end of the three-year term. For the outstanding grants as of June 30, 2020, the maximum number of shares that could be earned in future periods was 79.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units

Restricted stock award recipients are entitled to receive dividends on, and have voting rights with respect to their respective shares, but are restricted from selling or transferring the shares prior to vesting. Restricted stock awards vest over periods of one to four years. RSUs are grants valued in shares of Applied stock, but shares are not issued until the grants vest three to five years from the award date, assuming continued employment with Applied. Applied primarily pays dividend equivalents on RSUs on a current basis, however dividend equivalents on RSU grants under the 2019 Plan will be paid upon vesting.

A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested restricted stock and RSUs at June 30, 2020 is presented below:

| Year Ended June 30, 2020 (Share amounts in thousands) | Shares | Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value |
|--|--------|--|
| Non-vested, beginning of year | 89 | \$ 59.93 |
| Granted | 81 | 56.74 |
| Vested | (40) | 53.60 |
| Non-vested, end of year | 130 | \$ 59.91 |

NOTE 12: LEASES

The Company's operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is recorded in selling, distribution and administrative expense on the statements of consolidated income. Operating lease costs and short-term lease costs were \$33,152 and \$10,581 for the year ended June 30, 2020, respectively. Rental expense incurred for operating leases under ASC Topic 840, Leases, was \$45,000 for the year ended June 30, 2019. Variable lease costs and sublease income were not material.

Information related to operating leases is as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| June 30, | 2020 |
| Operating lease assets, net | \$ 90,636 |
| Operating lease liabilities | |
| Other current liabilities | \$ 27,231 |
| Other liabilities | 67,926 |
| Total operating lease liabilities | \$ 95,157 |
| June 30, | 2020 |
| Weighted average remaining lease term (years) | 3.6 |
| Weighted average incremental borrowing rate | 3.45% |
| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 |
| Cash paid for operating leases | \$ 34,642 |
| Right of use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities | \$ 39,136 |

The table below summarizes the aggregate maturities of liabilities pertaining to operating leases with terms greater than one year for each of the next five years:

| Fiscal Year | Maturity of Operating Lease Liabilities |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 2021 | \$ 29,979 |
| 2022 | 22,900 |
| 2023 | 16,428 |
| 2024 | 12,842 |
| 2025 | 6,698 |
| Thereafter | 15,318 |
| Total lease payments | 104,165 |
| Less interest | 9,008 |
| Present value of lease liabilities | \$ 95,157 |

The table below summarizes the future minimum annual rental commitments for operating leases accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 840, Leases, as of June 30, 2019:

| Fiscal Year | Operating Leases |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2020 | \$ 33,707 |
| 2021 | 23,407 |
| 2022 | 16,420 |
| 2023 | 10,653 |
| 2024 | 7,838 |
| Thereafter | 12,135 |
| Total minimum lease payments | \$ 104,160 |

The Company maintains lease agreements for many of the operating facilities of businesses it acquires from previous owners. In many cases, the previous owners of the business acquired become employees of Applied and occupy management positions within those businesses. The payments under lease agreements of this nature totaled \$2,500 in 2020 and \$2,400 in both 2019 and 2018, respectively.

NOTE 13: SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's reportable segments are: Service Center Based Distribution and Fluid Power & Flow Control. These reportable segments contain the Company's various operating segments which have been aggregated based upon similar economic and operating characteristics. The Service Center Based Distribution segment operates through local service centers and distribution centers with a focus on providing products and services addressing the maintenance and repair of motion control infrastructure and production equipment. Products primarily include industrial bearings, motors, belting, drives, couplings, pumps, linear motion products, hydraulic and pneumatic components, filtration supplies, and hoses, as well as other related supplies for general operational needs of customers' machinery and equipment. The Fluid Power & Flow Control segment includes our operations that specialize in distributing, engineering, designing, integrating, and repairing hydraulic and pneumatic fluid power technologies, and engineered flow control products and services.

The accounting policies of the Company's reportable segments are generally the same as those described in note 1. Intercompany sales, primarily from the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment to the Service Center Based Distribution segment of \$29,582, \$28,677, and \$25,556, in 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively, have been eliminated in the following table.

Segment Financial Information

| | Service Center Based Distribution | Fluid Power & Flow Control | Total |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Year Ended June 30, 2020 | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 2,241,949 | \$ 1,003,703 | \$ 3,245,652 |
| Operating income for reportable segments | 211,667 | 109,847 | 321,514 |
| Assets used in the business | 1,314,011 | 969,540 | 2,283,551 |
| Depreciation and amortization of property | 17,133 | 4,063 | 21,196 |
| Capital expenditures | 17,063 | 3,052 | 20,115 |
| Year Ended June 30, 2019 | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 2,452,905 | \$ 1,019,834 | \$ 3,472,739 |
| Operating income for reportable segments | 254,954 | 112,117 | 367,071 |
| Assets used in the business | 1,265,093 | 1,066,604 | 2,331,697 |
| Depreciation and amortization of property | 15,982 | 4,254 | 20,236 |
| Capital expenditures | 16,475 | 2,495 | 18,970 |
| Year Ended June 30, 2018 | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 2,346,418 | \$ 726,856 | \$ 3,073,274 |
| Operating income for reportable segments | 238,322 | 83,175 | 321,497 |
| Assets used in the business | 1,198,296 | 1,087,445 | 2,285,741 |
| Depreciation and amortization of property | 15,336 | 2,462 | 17,798 |
| Capital expenditures | 18,492 | 4,738 | 23,230 |

A reconciliation of operating income for reportable segments to the consolidated income before income taxes is as follows:

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Operating income for reportable segments | \$ 321,514 | \$ 367,071 | \$ 321,497 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Intangible amortization — Service Center Based Distribution | 12,385 | 13,639 | 17,375 |
| Intangible amortization — Fluid Power & Flow Control | 29,168 | 28,244 | 14,690 |
| Intangible Impairment — Service Center Based Distribution | — | 31,594 | — |
| Goodwill Impairment — Fluid Power & Flow Control | 131,000 | — | — |
| Corporate and other expense, net | 59,972 | 59,806 | 63,605 |
| Total operating income | 88,989 | 233,788 | 225,827 |
| Interest expense, net | 36,535 | 40,188 | 23,485 |
| Other income, net | (2,782) | (881) | (2,376) |
| Income before income taxes | \$ 55,236 | \$ 194,481 | \$ 204,718 |

Fluctuations in corporate and other expense, net, are due to changes in corporate expenses, as well as in the amounts and levels of certain expenses being allocated to the segments. The expenses being allocated include corporate charges for working capital, logistics support and other items.

Geographic Information

Long-lived assets are based on physical locations and are comprised of the net book value of property, intangible assets and right of use assets. Information by geographic area is as follows:

| June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Long-Lived Assets: | | | |
| United States | \$ 523,739 | \$ 474,910 | \$ 501,373 |
| Canada | 23,865 | 13,291 | 50,261 |
| Other Countries | 8,148 | 4,968 | 5,656 |
| Total | \$ 555,752 | \$ 493,169 | \$ 557,290 |

NOTE 14: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is a party to various pending judicial and administrative proceedings. Based on circumstances currently known, the Company does not expect that the ultimate resolution of any of these matters will have, either individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

NOTE 15: OTHER INCOME, NET

Other income, net, consists of the following:

| Year Ended June 30, | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|------------|----------|------------|
| Unrealized gain on assets held in rabbi trust for a non-qualified deferred compensation plan | \$ (458) | \$ (689) | \$ (785) |
| Foreign currency transaction (gains) losses | (2,463) | 334 | (210) |
| Net other periodic post-employment (benefits) costs | (120) | (85) | 245 |
| Life insurance expense (income), net | 233 | (479) | (1,628) |
| Other, net | 26 | 38 | 2 |
| Total other income, net | \$ (2,782) | \$ (881) | \$ (2,376) |

NOTE 16: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have evaluated events and transactions occurring subsequent to June 30, 2020 through the date the financial statements were issued.

QUARTERLY OPERATING RESULTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(UNAUDITED)

| | Net Sales | Gross Profit | Operating Income (loss) | Net Income (loss) | Per Common Share | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Net Income (loss) | Cash Dividend |
| 2020 | | | | | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 856,404 | \$ 251,460 | \$ 61,166 | \$ 38,799 | \$ 1.00 | \$ 0.31 |
| Second Quarter | 833,375 | 241,234 | 58,745 | 38,031 | 0.97 | 0.31 |
| Third Quarter | 830,797 | 236,752 | (77,950) | (82,777) | (2.14) | 0.32 |
| Fourth Quarter | 725,076 | 208,290 | 47,028 | 29,989 | 0.77 | 0.32 |
| | \$ 3,245,652 | \$ 937,736 | \$ 88,989 | \$ 24,042 | \$ 0.62 | \$ 1.26 |
| 2019 | | | | | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 864,515 | \$ 251,853 | \$ 66,339 | \$ 48,938 | \$ 1.24 | \$ 0.30 |
| Second Quarter | 840,038 | 242,860 | 60,965 | 38,717 | 0.99 | 0.30 |
| Third Quarter | 885,443 | 255,559 | 34,509 | 16,535 | 0.42 | 0.31 |
| Fourth Quarter | 882,743 | 257,351 | 71,975 | 39,803 | 1.02 | 0.31 |
| | \$ 3,472,739 | \$ 1,007,623 | \$ 233,788 | \$ 143,993 | \$ 3.68 | \$ 1.22 |

On August 7, 2020, there were 3,742 shareholders of record including 2,522 shareholders in the Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. Retirement Savings Plan. The Company's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The closing price on August 7, 2020 was \$67.26 per share.

The sum of the quarterly per share amounts may not equal per share amounts reported for year-to-date. This is due to changes in the number of weighted shares outstanding and the effects of rounding for each period.

Cost of sales for interim financial statements are computed using estimated gross profit percentages which are adjusted throughout the year based upon available information. Adjustments to actual cost are primarily made based on periodic physical inventory and the effect of year-end inventory quantities on LIFO costs.

Fiscal 2020

The decline in net sales in the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2020 is due to slowness in key end markets largely attributable to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2020, the Company adopted ASC 842 – accounting for leases. Adoption of the new standard resulted in the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of \$83.5 million and \$89.8 million, respectively, on July 1, 2019. In addition, the adoption resulted in an adjustment to opening retained earnings of approximately \$3.3 million, net of tax, on July 1, 2019.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2020, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Olympus Controls, a Portland, Oregon based full-service provider of innovative technologies and complete engineered solutions for original equipment manufacturers, machine builders, integrators, and end users. Olympus Controls is included in the Fluid Power & Flow Control segment. The purchase price for the acquisition was \$36.6 million.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2020, the Company recognized a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$131.0 million related to the operations of FCX Performance, Inc. (FCX) within the Company's Fluid Power & Flow Control segment.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2020, the Company incurred certain non-routine charges primarily related to its U.S. operations in the Service Center Based Distribution segment. Total non-routine charges reduced gross profit by \$3.9 million, increased the operating loss by \$6.0 million, and increased the quarter net loss by \$3.6 million.

Fiscal 2019

During the third quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company acquired substantially all of the net assets of MilRoc Distribution and Woodward Steel for a purchase price of \$35.0 million. MilRoc Distribution is an Oklahoma based distributor of oilfield specific products, namely pumps and valves, as well as equipment repair services and industrial trailer parts to the oil & gas industry. Woodward Steel is a Woodward, Oklahoma based steel supplier to the oil & gas and agriculture industries. MilRoc Distribution and Woodward steel are both included in the Service Center Based Distribution segment.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company incurred certain restructuring charges primarily for oil & gas operations. Total restructuring charges reduced gross profit for the quarter by \$0.7 million and operating income by \$2.3 million.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company performed an impairment analysis for certain long-lived intangible assets related to the Company's upstream oil & gas operations in Canada as a result of the continued decline in the oil & gas industry in Western Canada. As a result of this test, the Company determined that the net book values of these long-lived intangible assets were impaired and recognized a non-cash impairment charge of \$31.6 million. The Company also recorded a valuation allowance against its Canadian deferred tax assets of \$3.8 million.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, under the supervision and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Management of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the President & Chief Executive Officer and the Vice President - Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer, and effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's Management and Board of Directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Further, because of changes in conditions, effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting may vary over time.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2020. This evaluation was based on the criteria set forth in the framework "Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, Management determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2020.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

/s/ Neil A. Schrimsher
President & Chief Executive Officer

/s/ David K. Wells
Vice President - Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer

August 14, 2020

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2020 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, a significant portion of our workforce began working remotely in March 2020. These changes to the working environment did not have a material effect on our internal controls over financial reporting during the most recent quarter. We are continually monitoring and assessing the COVID-19 pandemic on our internal controls to minimize the impact on their design and operating effectiveness.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of June 30, 2020, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2020, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, of the Company and our report dated August 14, 2020, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and included an explanatory paragraph regarding the Company's adoption of the FASB's new standard related to leases.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Cleveland, Ohio

August 14, 2020

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The information required by this Item as to Applied's directors is incorporated by reference to Applied's proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of shareholders to be held October 27, 2020, under the caption "Item 1 - Election of Directors." The information required by this Item as to Applied's executive officers has been furnished in this report in Part I, after Item 4, under the caption "Information about our Executive Officers."

The information required by this Item regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is incorporated by reference to Applied's proxy statement, under the caption "Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports."

Applied has a code of ethics, named the Code of Business Ethics, that applies to our employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and principal accounting officer. The Code of Business Ethics is posted via hyperlink at the investor relations area of our www.applied.com website. In addition, amendments to and waivers from the Code of Business Ethics will be disclosed promptly at the same location.

Information regarding the composition of Applied's audit committee and the identification of audit committee financial experts serving on the audit committee is incorporated by reference to Applied's proxy statement, under the caption "Corporate Governance."

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to Applied's proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held October 27, 2020, under the captions "Executive Compensation" and "Compensation Committee Report."

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

Applied's shareholders have approved the following equity compensation plans: the 2007 Long-Term Performance Plan, the 2011 Long-Term Performance Plan, the 2015 Long-Term Performance Plan, the 2019 Long-Term Performance Plan, the Deferred Compensation Plan (no active employees participate in the plan), and the Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (two active directors participate in the plan). All of these plans are currently in effect.

The following table shows information regarding the number of shares of Applied common stock that may be issued pursuant to equity compensation plans or arrangements of Applied as of June 30, 2020.

| Plan Category | Number of Securities to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights | Weighted- Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights | Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans |
|--|---|--|--|
| Equity compensation plans approved by security holders | 1,606,961 | \$51.01 | * |
| Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders | — | — | — |
| Total | 1,606,961 | \$51.01 | * |

* The 2019 Long-Term Performance Plan was adopted in October 2019 to replace the 2015 Long-Term Performance Plan and, similarly, the 2015 Long-Term Performance Plan replaced the 2011 Long-Term Performance Plan, which itself had replaced the 2007 Long-Term Performance Plan. Stock options, stock appreciation rights, and other awards remain outstanding under the 2007, 2011, and 2015 plans, but no new awards are made under those plans. The aggregate number of shares that remained available for awards under the 2019 Long-Term Performance Plan at June 30, 2020 was 2,221,129.

Information concerning the security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated by reference to Applied's proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held October 27, 2020, under the caption "Holdings of Major Shareholders, Officers, and Directors."

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to Applied's proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held October 27, 2020, under the caption "Corporate Governance."

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to Applied's proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held October 27, 2020, under the caption "Item 3 - Ratification of Auditors."

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE.

(a)1. Financial Statements.

The following consolidated financial statements, notes thereto, the reports of independent registered public accounting firm, and supplemental data are included in Item 8 of this report:

- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- Statements of Consolidated Income for the Years Ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018
- Statements of Consolidated Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018
- Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2020 and 2019
- Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows for the Years Ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018
- Statements of Consolidated Shareholders' Equity For the Years Ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018
- Supplementary Data:
 - Quarterly Operating Results

(a)2. Financial Statement Schedule.

The following schedule is included in this Part IV, and is found in this report at the page indicated:

Page No.

Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts: Pg. 72

All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission have been omitted because they are not required under the related instructions, are not applicable, or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

(a)3. Exhibits.

* Asterisk indicates an executive compensation plan or arrangement.

Exhibit No.

Description

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 3.1 | Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., as amended on October 25, 2005 (filed as Exhibit 3(a) to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| 3.2 | Code of Regulations of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., as amended on October 19, 1999 (filed as Exhibit 3(b) to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| 4.1 | Certificate of Merger of Bearings, Inc. (Ohio) and Bearings, Inc. (Delaware) filed with the Ohio Secretary of State on October 18, 1988, including an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated September 6, 1988 (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to Applied's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed May 23, 1997, Registration No. 333-27801, and incorporated here by reference). |
| 4.2 | Amended and Restated Note Purchase and Private Shelf Agreement dated as of October 30, 2019, between Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and PGIM, Inc. (formerly known as Prudential Investment Management, Inc.), and certain of its affiliates (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 8-K filed November 5, 2019, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| 4.3 | Request for Purchase dated May 30, 2014 and 3.19% Series C Notes dated July 1, 2014, under Private Shelf Agreement dated November 27, 1996, as amended, between Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and Prudential Investment Management, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 8-K filed July 2, 2014, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |

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- 4.4 [Request for Purchase dated October 22, 2014 and 3.21% Series D Notes dated October 30, 2014, under Private Shelf Agreement dated November 27, 1996, as amended, between Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and Prudential Investment Management, Inc. \(filed as Exhibit 4.5 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2014, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- 4.5 [Credit Agreement dated as of January 31, 2018, among Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., KeyBank National Association as Agent, and various financial institutions \(filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 8-K filed February 6, 2018, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- 4.6 [Receivables Financing Agreement dated as of August 31, 2018 among AIT Receivables LLC, as borrower, PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., as initial servicer, PNC Capital Markets LLC, as structuring agent and the additional persons from time to time party thereto, as lenders \(filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed September 6, 2018, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- 4.7 [Description of Applied's securities.](#)
- *10.1 A written description of Applied's director compensation program is incorporated by reference to Applied's proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held October 27, 2020 under the caption "Director Compensation."
- *10.2 [Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors \(September 1, 2003 Restatement\), the terms of which govern benefits vested as of December 31, 2004, for Peter A. Dorsman, an Applied director \(filed as Exhibit 10\(c\) to Applied's Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2003, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.3 [Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors \(Post-2004 Terms\) \(filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2008, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.4 [Amendment to the Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors \(Post-2004 Terms\) \(filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.5 [Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement entered into between Applied and each of its directors and executive officers \(filed as Exhibit 10\(g\) to Applied's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed May 23, 1997, Registration No. 333-27801, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.6 [2007 Long-Term Performance Plan \(filed as Exhibit 10 to Applied's Form 8-K filed October 23, 2007, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.7 [Section 409A Amendment to the 2007 Long-Term Performance Plan \(filed as Exhibit 10.5 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2008, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.8 [2011 Long-Term Performance Plan \(filed as Appendix to Applied's proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders held on October 25, 2011, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.9 [2015 Long-Term Performance Plan \(filed as Appendix to Applied's proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders held on October 27, 2015, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.10 [2019 Long-Term Performance Plan, amended and restated \(filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2019, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.11 [Non-Statutory Stock Option Award Terms and Conditions \(Directors\) \(filed as Exhibit 10 to Applied's Form 8-K filed November 30, 2005, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.12 [Restricted Stock Award Terms and Conditions \(Directors\) \(filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.13 [Stock Appreciation Rights Award Terms and Conditions \(Officers\) \(August 2017 revision\) \(filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2017, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.14 [Restricted Stock Units Terms and Conditions \(filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2017, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.15 [Performance Shares Terms and Conditions \(filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2019, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.16 [Management Incentive Plan General Terms \(filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2019, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)
- *10.17 [Key Executive Restoration Plan, as amended and restated \(filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 8-K filed August 16, 2013, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference\).](#)

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| | |
|---------|---|
| *10.18 | Schedule of executive officer participants in the Key Executive Restoration Plan, as amended and restated (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.19 | Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefits Plan (Restated Post-2004 Terms), in which Fred D. Bauer participates (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2008, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.20 | First Amendment to the Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefits Plan (Restated Post-2004 Terms) (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 8-K filed December 22, 2011, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.21 | Second Amendment to the Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Benefits Plan (Restated Post-2004 Terms) (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Applied's Form 8-K filed October 26, 2012, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.22 | Supplemental Defined Contribution Plan (January 1, 1997 Restatement), the terms of which govern benefits vested as of December 31, 2004, for Fred D. Bauer (filed as Exhibit 10(m) to Applied's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed May 23, 1997, Registration No. 333-27801, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.23 | First Amendment to Supplemental Defined Contribution Plan effective as of October 1, 2000 (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2000, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.24 | Second Amendment to Supplemental Defined Contribution Plan effective as of January 16, 2001 (filed as Exhibit 10(a) to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.25 | Supplemental Defined Contribution Plan (Post-2004 Terms), restated effective as of January 1, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 10.27 to Applied's Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference.) |
| *10.26 | Severance Agreement for Neil A. Schrimsher (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Applied's Form 8-K filed October 31, 2011, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.27 | Amendment to Severance Agreement for Neil A. Schrimsher (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Applied's Form 8-K filed October 26, 2012, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.28 | Change in Control Agreement for Neil A. Schrimsher (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Applied's Form 8-K filed October 31, 2011, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.29 | Change in Control Agreement for Fred D. Bauer (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to Applied's Form 8-K filed April 25, 2008, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.30 | Form of Change in Control Agreement for Kurt W. Loring and David K. Wells (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Applied's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.31 | A written description of Applied's Life and Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance for executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10.33 to Applied's Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.32 | A written description of Applied's Long-Term Disability Insurance for executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10.34 to Applied's Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| *10.33 | A written description of Applied's Retiree Health Care Coverage for Neil A. Schrimsher and Fred D. Bauer (filed as Exhibit 10.35 to Applied's Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2017, SEC File No. 1-2299, and incorporated here by reference). |
| 21 | Applied's subsidiaries at June 30, 2020. |
| 23 | Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. |
| 24 | Powers of attorney. |
| 31 | Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certifications. |
| 32 | Section 1350 certifications. |
| 95 | Mine safety and health disclosure. |
| 101.INS | XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document |

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| | |
|---------|--|
| 101.SCH | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document |
| 101.CAL | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document |
| 101.DEF | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document |
| 101.LAB | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document |
| 101.PRE | XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document |

Applied will furnish a copy of any exhibit described above and not contained herein upon payment of a specified reasonable fee, which shall be limited to Applied's reasonable expenses in furnishing the exhibit.

Certain instruments with respect to long-term debt have not been filed as exhibits because the total amount of securities authorized under any one of the instruments does not exceed 10 percent of the total assets of the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The Company agrees to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, a copy of each such instrument.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY.

Not applicable.

APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. & SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE II
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020, 2019, AND 2018
(in thousands)

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B | | COLUMN C | | COLUMN D | COLUMN E |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| DESCRIPTION | Balance at Beginning of Period | Additions Charged to Cost and Expenses | Additions (Deductions) Charged to Other Accounts | Deductions from Reserve | Balance at End of Period | |
| Year Ended June 30, 2020 | | | | | | |
| Reserve deducted from assets to which it applies — | | | | | | |
| Accounts receivable: | | | | | | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | \$ 10,498 | \$ 14,055 | \$ — | \$ 10,892 (C) | \$ 13,661 | |
| Returns reserve | 7,265 | — | 2,618 (B) | — | 9,883 | |
| | <u>\$ 17,763</u> | <u>\$ 14,055</u> | <u>\$ 2,618</u> | <u>\$ 10,892</u> | <u>\$ 23,544</u> | |
| Year Ended June 30, 2019 | | | | | | |
| Reserve deducted from assets to which it applies — | | | | | | |
| Accounts receivable: | | | | | | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | \$ 10,964 | \$ 4,058 | \$ — | \$ 4,524 (C) | \$ 10,498 | |
| Returns reserve | 2,602 | 738 | 3,925 (B) | — | 7,265 | |
| | <u>\$ 13,566</u> | <u>\$ 4,796</u> | <u>\$ 3,925</u> | <u>\$ 4,524</u> | <u>\$ 17,763</u> | |
| Year Ended June 30, 2018 | | | | | | |
| Reserve deducted from assets to which it applies — | | | | | | |
| Accounts receivable: | | | | | | |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | \$ 8,056 | \$ 2,803 | \$ 3,548 (A) | \$ 3,443 (C) | \$ 10,964 | |
| Returns reserve | 1,572 | — | 1,030 (A) | — | 2,602 | |
| | <u>\$ 9,628</u> | <u>\$ 2,803</u> | <u>\$ 4,578</u> | <u>\$ 3,443</u> | <u>\$ 13,566</u> | |

(A) Amounts in the year ending June 30, 2018 represent reserves recorded through purchase accounting for acquisitions made during the year of \$3,548 and for the return of merchandise by customers of \$1,030.

(B) Amounts in the year ending June 30, 2020 and 2019 represent reserves recorded for the return of merchandise by customers. The Company adopted ASC 606 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers effective July 1, 2018 which requires the Company's sales returns reserve to be established at the gross sales value with an asset established for the value of the expected product to be returned.

(C) Amounts represent uncollectible accounts charged off.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 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.

APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

/s/ Neil A. Schrimsher

Neil A. Schrimsher
President & Chief Executive Officer

/s/ David K. Wells

David K. Wells
Vice President-Chief Financial Officer
& Treasurer

/s/ Christopher Macey

Christopher Macey
Corporate Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: August 14, 2020

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

*

Madhuri A. Andrews, Director

*

Peter A. Dorsman, Director

*

Mary Dean Hall, Director

*

Dan P. Komnenovich, Director

*

Robert J. Pagano, Jr., Director

*

Vincent K. Petrella, Director

*

Joe A. Raver, Director

/s/ Neil A. Schrimsher

Neil A. Schrimsher, President & Chief Executive Officer and Director

*

Peter C. Wallace, Director and Chairman

/s/ Fred D. Bauer

Fred D. Bauer, as attorney in fact
for persons indicated by "*"

Date: August 14, 2020

**DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT'S SECURITIES
REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

As of August 14, 2020, Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. (the "Corporation") had a single class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, our Common Stock, without par value.

Description of Common Stock

The following description of our Common Stock is a summary and does not purport to be complete. It is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to our Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles of Incorporation") and our Code of Regulations (the "Regulations"), and would have an effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Certificate of Merger (the "Certificate"), which are filed as Exhibits 3.1, 3.2 and 4.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of which this Exhibit 4.7 is a part. We encourage you to read the Articles of Incorporation, the Regulations, the Certificate and the applicable provisions of Ohio General Corporation Act, Title 1701 of the Ohio Revised Code, for additional information.

Authorized Capital Shares

Our authorized capital shares consist of 80,000,000 shares of common stock, without par value ("Common Stock"), and 2,500,000 shares of preferred stock, without par value ("Preferred Stock"). The outstanding shares of our Common Stock are fully paid and nonassessable.

Voting Rights

Holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters voted on by the shareholders, including the election of directors. Our Common Stock does not have cumulative voting rights.

Dividend Rights

Subject to the rights of holders of outstanding shares of Preferred Stock, if any, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to receive dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors in its discretion out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends.

Liquidation Rights

Subject to any preferential rights of outstanding shares of Preferred Stock, holders of Common Stock will share ratably in all assets legally available for distribution to our stockholders in the event of dissolution.

Other Rights and Preferences

Our Common Stock has no sinking fund or redemption provisions or preemptive, conversion or exchange rights. Holders of Common Stock may act by unanimous written consent.

Provisions Affecting a Change of Control

The shareholders of the Corporation have adopted certain provisions of the Articles of Incorporation that could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Corporation.

Article SEVENTH of the Articles of Incorporation imposes restrictions on certain "Business Combinations" (as defined therein) with any "Related Person", generally any shareholder owning 20 percent or more of the outstanding voting power of the Corporation exercisable in the election of directors, and any Affiliate or Associate of the Related Person.

Article EIGHTH of the Articles of Incorporation requires prior shareholder authorization of any a "Control Share Acquisition." "Control Share Acquisition" means the acquisition by any Person, of shares of the Corporation that, when added to all other shares of the Corporation in respect of which such Person may exercise or direct the

exercise of voting power would first entitle such Person, immediately after such acquisition to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power of the Corporation in the election of directors within any of the following ranges: (i) one-fifth or more but less than one-third of such voting power; (ii) one-third or more but less than a majority of such voting power; or (iii) a majority of such voting power.

Listing

The Common Stock is traded on The New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "AIT."

APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. FORM 10-K FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020
SUBSIDIARIES (as of June 30, 2020)

| Name | Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization |
|--|---|
| * Air Draulics Engineering Co. | Tennessee |
| AIT Canada, ULC | Nova Scotia |
| AIT Holding Corp. | Alberta |
| AIT International Inc. | Ohio |
| AIT Receivables LLC | Delaware |
| Applied Australia Holdings Pty Ltd. | Australia |
| Applied Canada Holdings, ULC | Nova Scotia |
| * Applied Fluid Power Holdings, LLC | Ohio |
| Applied Industrial Technologies - CA LLC | Delaware |
| Applied Industrial Technologies - Capital, Inc. | Delaware |
| Applied Industrial Technologies - Dixie, Inc. | Tennessee |
| Applied Industrial Technologies, LP | Ontario |
| Applied Industrial Technologies Limited | New Zealand |
| Applied Industrial Technologies - PA LLC | Pennsylvania |
| Applied Industrial Technologies - PACIFIC LLC | Delaware |
| Applied Industrial Technologies Canada, ULC | Nova Scotia |
| Applied Industrial Technologies Pty Ltd. | Australia |
| Applied Luxembourg, S.a.r.l. | Luxembourg |
| * Applied Maintenance Supplies & Solutions, LLC | Ohio |
| * Applied México, S.A. de C.V. (97%-owned by subsidiaries of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc.) | Mexico |
| Applied Mexico Holdings, S.A. de C.V. | Mexico |
| Applied Northern Holdings, ULC | Nova Scotia |
| Applied Nova Scotia Company | Nova Scotia |
| Applied US, L.P. | Delaware |
| * Applied US Energy, Inc. | Ohio |
| * Applied US Energy-Oklahoma, LLC | Ohio |
| * Atlantic Fasteners Co., LLC | Ohio |
| BER International, Inc. | Barbados |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| * Baro Controls, Inc. | Texas |
| * Baro Process Products, Inc. | Texas |
| * Basin Engine & Pump, Inc. | Texas |
| * Bay Advanced Technologies, LLC | Ohio |
| * Bay Advanced Technologies Singapore Pte. Ltd. | Singapore |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Bearing Sales & Services Inc. | Washington |
| Bearings Pan American, Inc. | Ohio |
| * Carolina Fluid Components, LLC | Ohio |
| * Corrosion Fluid Products Corp. | Michigan |
| * DTS Fluid Power, LLC | Ohio |
| * Disenos Construcciones y Fabricaciones Hispanoamericanas, S.A. | Mexico |
| * Eads Distribution, LLC | Delaware |
| * ESI Acquisition Corporation (d/b/a Engineered Sales, Inc., ESI Power Hydraulics, and Applied Engineered Systems) | Ohio |
| * FCX Performance, Inc. | Ohio |
| * Fluid Power Sales, LLC | Ohio |
| * FluidTech, LLC | Ohio |
| * HUB Industrial Supply, LLC | Ohio |
| * Hughes Machinery Company | Missouri |
| * HydroAir Hughes, LLC | Ohio |
| * HyQuip, LLC | Ohio |
| * Olympus Controls Corp. | Oregon |
| * Power Systems AHS, LLC | Ohio |
| * Pump Energy, Inc. | Delaware |
| * Pump Pros, Inc. | Ohio |
| * R. L. Stone Company, Inc. | New York |
| * Rafael Benitez Carrillo Inc. | Puerto Rico |
| * Rodensa Mexico S.A. de C.V. | Mexico |
| * S. G. Morris Co., LLC | Ohio |
| * Seals Unlimited Holding Co., Inc. | Ontario |
| * Seals Unlimited (1976) Incorporated | Ontario |
| * Sentinel Fluid Controls, LLC | Ohio |
| * Spencer Fluid Power, Inc. | Ohio |
| * Texas Oilpatch Services, LLC | Ohio |
| * VYCMEX Mexico, S.A. de C.V. | Mexico |
| * Operating companies that do not conduct business under Applied Industrial Technologies trade name | |

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-234645, 333-207922, 333-179354, 333-149183, 333-138054, 333-124574, 333-83809, 033-65513, 033-53361, and 033-53401 on Form S-8 of our reports dated August 14, 2020, relating to the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”), and the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2020.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Cleveland, Ohio
August 14, 2020

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned director and/or officer of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., an Ohio corporation, hereby constitutes and appoints Fred D. Bauer and David K. Wells, and each of them, the true and lawful agents and attorneys-in-fact of the undersigned with full power and authority, and in either or both of them, to sign for the undersigned and in his or her respective name as director and/or officer of the Corporation, the Corporation's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 on Form 10-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, hereby ratifying and confirming all acts taken by such agents and attorneys-in-fact, or any one of them, as herein authorized.

Date: 8/11/2020

By: /s/ Madhuri A. Andrews

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned director and/or officer of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., an Ohio corporation, hereby constitutes and appoints Fred D. Bauer and David K. Wells, and each of them, the true and lawful agents and attorneys-in-fact of the undersigned with full power and authority, and in either or both of them, to sign for the undersigned and in his or her respective name as director and/or officer of the Corporation, the Corporation's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 on Form 10-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, hereby ratifying and confirming all acts taken by such agents and attorneys-in-fact, or any one of them, as herein authorized.

Date: 8/07/2020

By: /s/ Peter A. Dorsman

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned director and/or officer of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., an Ohio corporation, hereby constitutes and appoints Fred D. Bauer and David K. Wells, and each of them, the true and lawful agents and attorneys-in-fact of the undersigned with full power and authority, and in either or both of them, to sign for the undersigned and in his or her respective name as director and/or officer of the Corporation, the Corporation's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 on Form 10-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, hereby ratifying and confirming all acts taken by such agents and attorneys-in-fact, or any one of them, as herein authorized.

Date: 8/07/2020

By: /s/ Mary Dean Hall

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned director and/or officer of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., an Ohio corporation, hereby constitutes and appoints Fred D. Bauer and David K. Wells, and each of them, the true and lawful agents and attorneys-in-fact of the undersigned with full power and authority, and in either or both of them, to sign for the undersigned and in his or her respective name as director and/or officer of the Corporation, the Corporation's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 on Form 10-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, hereby ratifying and confirming all acts taken by such agents and attorneys-in-fact, or any one of them, as herein authorized.

Date: 8/12/2020

By: /s/ D. P. Komnenovich

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned director and/or officer of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., an Ohio corporation, hereby constitutes and appoints Fred D. Bauer and David K. Wells, and each of them, the true and lawful agents and attorneys-in-fact of the undersigned with full power and authority, and in either or both of them, to sign for the undersigned and in his or her respective name as director and/or officer of the Corporation, the Corporation's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 on Form 10-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, hereby ratifying and confirming all acts taken by such agents and attorneys-in-fact, or any one of them, as herein authorized.

Date: 8/11/2020

By: /s/ Robert J. Pagano, Jr.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned director and/or officer of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., an Ohio corporation, hereby constitutes and appoints Fred D. Bauer and David K. Wells, and each of them, the true and lawful agents and attorneys-in-fact of the undersigned with full power and authority, and in either or both of them, to sign for the undersigned and in his or her respective name as director and/or officer of the Corporation, the Corporation's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 on Form 10-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, hereby ratifying and confirming all acts taken by such agents and attorneys-in-fact, or any one of them, as herein authorized.

Date: 8/12/2020

By: /s/ Vincent K. Petrella

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned director and/or officer of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., an Ohio corporation, hereby constitutes and appoints Fred D. Bauer and David K. Wells, and each of them, the true and lawful agents and attorneys-in-fact of the undersigned with full power and authority, and in either or both of them, to sign for the undersigned and in his or her respective name as director and/or officer of the Corporation, the Corporation's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 on Form 10-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, hereby ratifying and confirming all acts taken by such agents and attorneys-in-fact, or any one of them, as herein authorized.

Date: 8/11/2020

By: /s/ Joe A. Raver

POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned director and/or officer of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc., an Ohio corporation, hereby constitutes and appoints Fred D. Bauer and David K. Wells, and each of them, the true and lawful agents and attorneys-in-fact of the undersigned with full power and authority, and in either or both of them, to sign for the undersigned and in his or her respective name as director and/or officer of the Corporation, the Corporation's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 on Form 10-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, hereby ratifying and confirming all acts taken by such agents and attorneys-in-fact, or any one of them, as herein authorized.

Date: 8/09/2020

By: /s/ Peter C. Wallace

APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. FORM 10-K FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020
CERTIFICATIONS

I, Neil A. Schrimsher, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 14, 2020

/s/ Neil A. Schrimsher

Neil A. Schrimsher

President & Chief Executive Officer

I, David K. Wells, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 14, 2020

/s/ David K. Wells

David K. Wells

Vice President-Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer

APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. FORM 10-K FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

[The following certification accompanies the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2020, and is not filed, as provided in applicable SEC releases.]

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. 1350

In connection with the Form 10-K (the "Report") of Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ending June 30, 2020, we, Neil A. Schrimsher, President & Chief Executive Officer, and David K. Wells, Vice President-Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer of the Company, certify that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Neil A. Schrimsher

Neil A. Schrimsher
President & Chief Executive Officer

/s/ David K. Wells

David K. Wells
Vice President-Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer

Dated: August 14, 2020

[A signed original of this written statement has been provided to Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and will be retained by Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.]

Mine Safety and Health Disclosure
Mine Safety and Health Administration Contractor Identification Number 9EI

The operation of domestic mines is subject to regulation by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”) under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the “Mine Act”). Under the Mine Act, an “independent contractor” who provides onsite services to the mine industry is deemed to be a “mine operator.” Applied supplies MRO parts and related services to mine operators, and as such we are providing this report pursuant to section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of SEC Regulation S-K.

MSHA inspects mines on a regular basis and issues citations and orders when it believes a violation has occurred under the Mine Act. The table below sets forth, by mining complex, the total number of citations and/or orders issued, that required disclosure, to Applied during the year ended June 30, 2020 by MSHA under the indicated provisions of the Mine Act, together with the total dollar value of proposed MSHA assessments.

| Mine or Operating Name / MSHA Identification Number | (#) Section 104 S&S Citations | (#) Section 104(b) Orders | (#) Section 104(d) Citations and Orders | (#) Section 110(b)(2) Violations | (#) Section 107(a) Orders | (\$) Total Dollar Value of MSHA Assessments Proposed | (#) Total Number of Mining Related Fatalities | (yes/no) Received Notice of Pattern of Violations Under Section 104(e) | (yes/no) Received Notice of Potential to Have Pattern Under Section 104(e) | (#) Legal Actions Pending as of 6/30/2020 | (#) Legal Actions Initiated During Period | (#) Legal Actions Resolved During the Period |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | | | | | | | |
| A.R. Wilson Quarry #0400119 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 434 | 0 | No | No | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stillwater Mine #2401490 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3,573 | 0 | No | No | 0 | 0 | 0 |

In evaluating this information, note that citations and orders can be contested and appealed, and in that process, are often reduced in severity and amount, and are sometimes dismissed.

- (1) United States mines.
- (2) Total number of citations received from MSHA under section 104 of the Mine Act for health or safety standards that could significantly and substantially contribute to a serious injury if left unabated.
- (3) Total number of orders under section 104(b) of the Mine Act, which represents a failure to abate a citation under section 104(a) within the period of time prescribed by MSHA.
- (4) Total number of citations and orders for unwarrantable failure to comply with mandatory health or safety standards under section 104(d) of the Mine Act.
- (5) Total number of flagrant violations under section 110(b)(2) of the Mine Act.
- (6) Total number of imminent danger orders issued under section 107(a) of the Mine Act.