

TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORP

Form 10-Q

November 07, 2013

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the 13 weeks ended September 28, 2013

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 1-11657

TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

36-4062333

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

14901 South Orange Blossom Trail, Orlando, Florida

(Address of principal executive offices)

32837

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (407) 826-5050

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

As of November 4, 2013, 50,663,517 shares of the common stock, \$0.01 par value, of the registrant were outstanding.

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Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Net sales	\$603.2	\$594.4	\$1,954.5	\$1,872.8
Cost of products sold	199.6	199.5	648.4	619.3
Gross margin	403.6	394.9	1,306.1	1,253.5
Delivery, sales and administrative expense	325.4	318.0	1,023.2	986.1
Re-engineering and impairment charges	2.7	2.0	7.1	4.0
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	—	—	—	76.9
Gains on disposal of assets, including insurance recoveries	0.9	0.3	1.1	8.0
Operating income	76.4	75.2	276.9	194.5
Interest income	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9
Interest expense	10.3	8.5	29.5	27.0
Other expense	1.5	—	5.0	0.1
Income before income taxes	65.2	67.3	244.3	169.3
Provision for income taxes	15.3	19.8	59.8	50.8
Net income	\$49.9	\$47.5	\$184.5	\$118.5
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$0.97	\$0.86	\$3.52	\$2.14
Diluted	0.95	0.85	3.44	2.09
Weighted-average shares outstanding:				
Basic	51.2	55.2	52.4	55.5
Diluted	52.4	56.2	53.6	56.6
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.62	\$0.36	\$1.86	\$1.08

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions)	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended		
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	
Net income	\$49.9	\$47.5	\$184.5	\$118.5	
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Foreign currency translation adjustments	7.1	37.6	(36.7	) 19.6
Deferred (loss) gain on cash flow hedges, net of tax (benefit) provision of (\$0.4), (\$0.4), \$0.3 and (\$0.1) million, respectively	(1.1) (1.8) 1.1	(0.5)
Pension and other post-retirement costs, net of tax provision of \$0.3, \$0.2, \$0.5 and \$0.4 million, respectively	2.2	0.2	1.9	2.3	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	8.2	36.0	(33.7	) 21.4
Total comprehensive income	\$58.1	\$83.5	\$150.8	\$139.9	

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions, except share amounts)	September 28, 2013	December 29, 2012
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 126.0	\$ 119.8
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$33.2 and \$30.4, respectively	187.1	173.4
Inventories	353.1	313.9
Deferred income tax benefits, net	111.1	94.9
Non-trade amounts receivable, net	47.4	39.0
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	30.9	25.5
Total current assets	855.6	766.5
Deferred income tax benefits, net	358.4	359.1
Property, plant and equipment, net	291.0	298.8
Long-term receivables, less allowances of \$21.8 and \$22.4, respectively	23.7	24.8
Trademarks and tradenames	131.8	138.4
Other intangible assets, net	3.7	5.0
Goodwill	185.7	192.9
Other assets, net	30.3	36.3
Total assets	\$ 1,880.2	\$ 1,821.8
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accounts payable	\$ 109.5	\$ 154.8
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	292.8	203.4
Accrued liabilities	364.9	336.3
Total current liabilities	767.2	694.5
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	619.0	414.4
Other liabilities	221.9	233.8
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 600,000,000 shares authorized; 63,607,090 shares issued	0.6	0.6
Paid-in capital	172.8	151.2
Retained earnings	1,233.5	1,172.4
Treasury stock, 12,547,387 and 9,547,436 shares, respectively, at cost	(829.8	) (573.8
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(305.0	) (271.3
Total shareholders' equity	272.1	479.1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,880.2	\$ 1,821.8

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	39 weeks ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$184.5	\$118.5
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	38.5	36.5
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	2.5	—
Equity compensation	11.9	11.3
Amortization of deferred debt costs	0.6	0.7
Premium on senior notes	6.3	—
Net gains on disposal of assets, including insurance recoveries	(0.8	) (8.0
Provision for bad debts	9.3	8.4
Write-down of inventories	11.7	11.1
Non-cash impact of re-engineering and impairment costs	—	76.9
Net change in deferred income taxes	(18.5	) (3.1
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	(13.6	) (11.9
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and notes receivable	(29.2	) (33.3
Inventories	(64.8	) (47.1
Non-trade amounts receivable	(3.2	) 1.1
Prepaid expenses	(5.4	) (8.8
Other assets	4.2	(4.2
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(8.3	) (18.9
Income taxes payable	(5.8	) (20.1
Other liabilities	2.2	0.3
Proceeds from insurance recoveries, net of costs	—	0.2
Net cash impact from hedging activity	3.8	1.9
Other	0.1	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	126.0	111.5
Investing Activities:		
Capital expenditures	(42.9	) (51.0
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	8.4	9.8
Net cash used in investing activities	(34.5	) (41.2
Financing Activities:		
Dividend payments to shareholders	(84.9	) (57.5
Net proceeds from issuance of senior notes	200.0	—
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	18.9	9.7
Repurchase of common stock	(303.7	) (104.3
Repayment of capital lease obligations	(1.9	) (1.8
Net change in short-term debt	87.3	47.4
Debt issuance costs	(2.1) —
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	13.6	11.9
Net cash used in financing activities	(72.8	) (94.6
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(12.5) (0.1
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	6.2	(24.4

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	119.8	138.2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$126.0	\$113.8
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).		

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation: The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Tupperware Brands Corporation and its subsidiaries, collectively “Tupperware” or the “Company”, with all intercompany transactions and balances having been eliminated. These condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes should be read in conjunction with the 2012 audited financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2012.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

These condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared following the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and, in the Company's opinion, reflect all adjustments, including normal recurring items that are necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in the statement of financial position, results of operations, comprehensive income and cash flows prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted as permitted by such rules and regulations. Operating results of any interim period presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for a full fiscal year.

Use of 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. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Note 2: Shipping and Handling Costs

The cost of products sold line item includes costs related to the purchase and manufacture of goods sold by the Company. Among these costs are inbound freight charges, purchasing and receiving costs, inspection costs, depreciation expense, internal transfer costs and warehousing costs of raw material, work in process and packing materials. The warehousing and distribution costs of finished goods are included in delivery, sales and administrative expense (“DS&A”). Distribution costs are comprised of outbound freight and associated labor costs. Fees billed to customers associated with the distribution of products are classified as revenue. The distribution costs included in DS&A expense for the third quarters of 2013 and 2012 were \$36.2 million and \$35.1 million, respectively, and were \$114.6 million and \$109.8 million for the year-to-date periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, respectively.

Note 3: Promotional Costs

The Company frequently makes promotional offers to members of its independent sales force to encourage them to fulfill specific goals or targets for sales levels, party attendance, recruiting of new sales force members or other business-critical functions. The awards offered are in the form of cash, product awards, special prizes or trips. The Company accrues for the costs of these awards during the period over which the sales force qualifies for the award and reports these costs primarily as a component of DS&A expense. These accruals require estimates as to the cost of the awards, based upon estimates of achievement and actual cost to be incurred. During the qualification period, actual results are monitored, and changes to the original estimates are made when known. Promotional and other sales force compensation expenses included in DS&A expense totaled \$102.3 million and \$100.0 million for the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively, and \$332.3 million and \$319.5 million for the year-to-date periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, respectively.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 4: Inventories

(in millions)	September 28, 2013	December 29, 2012
Finished goods	\$274.6	\$251.2
Work in process	31.2	22.9
Raw materials and supplies	47.3	39.8
Total inventories	\$353.1	\$313.9

Note 5: Net Income Per Common Share

Basic per share information is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted per share information is calculated by also considering the impact of potential common stock on both net income and the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

The elements of the earnings per share computations were as follows (in millions, except per share amounts):

	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Net income	\$49.9	\$47.5	\$184.5	\$118.5
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	51.2	55.2	52.4	55.5
Common equivalent shares:				
Assumed exercise of dilutive options, restricted shares, restricted stock units and performance share units	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Weighted-average common and common equivalent shares outstanding	52.4	56.2	53.6	56.6
Basic earnings per share	\$0.97	\$0.86	\$3.52	\$2.14
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.95	\$0.85	\$3.44	\$2.09
Shares excluded from the determination of potential common stock because inclusion would have been anti-dilutive	—	0.4	—	0.3

Note 6: Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

(in millions, net of tax)	Foreign Currency Items	Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and Other Post-retirement Items	Total
Beginning of the year balance	\$(218.2	) \$(0.2	) \$(52.9	) \$(271.3
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(36.7	) 2.1	(3.2	) (37.8
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	(1.0	) 5.1	4.1
Net current-period other comprehensive (loss) income	(36.7	) 1.1	1.9	(33.7
End of period balance	\$(254.9	) \$0.9	\$ (51.0	) \$(305.0

Pretax amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss that relate to cash flow hedges consisted of \$1.6 million of net gains. The tax provision associated with these items was \$0.6 million. See Note 11 for further discussion of derivatives.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Unaudited)

Pretax amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss related to pension and other post-retirement items consisted of \$0.4 million of prior service benefit, \$3.0 million of pension settlement costs and \$3.9 million of actuarial losses. The tax benefit associated with these items was \$1.4 million. See Note 13 for further discussion of pension and other post-retirement benefit costs.

Note 7: Re-engineering and Other Exit Costs

The Company recorded \$2.7 million and \$2.0 million in re-engineering and impairment charges during the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively, and \$7.1 million and \$4.0 million for the respective year-to-date periods. In both years, these charges were primarily related to severance costs incurred for headcount reductions in several of the Company's operations in connection with changes in its management and organizational structures, and in 2012, the decision to cease operating its Nutrimerics businesses in Greece and the United Kingdom, as well as the relocation of the Company's office in Poland.

The balances included in accrued liabilities related to re-engineering and impairment charges as of September 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012 were as follows (in millions):

	September 28, 2013	December 29, 2012
Beginning of the year balance	\$ 1.5	\$ 3.0
Provision	7.1	22.4
Cash expenditures:		
Severance	(4.7	) (6.0
Other	(1.1	) (1.7
Non-cash asset impairments	(0.2	) (16.2
End of period balance	\$ 2.6	\$ 1.5

The accrual balance as of September 28, 2013, related primarily to severance payments to be made by the end of the second quarter of 2014.

Note 8: Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company's goodwill and intangible assets relate primarily to the December 2005 acquisition of the direct selling businesses of Sara Lee Corporation. Certain tradenames are allocated between multiple reporting units.

The Company does not amortize its goodwill or indefinite lived tradename intangible assets. Instead, the Company performs an assessment to test these assets for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate they may be impaired.

Goodwill

The annual process for goodwill begins with an assessment for each entity of qualitative factors to determine whether the two-step goodwill impairment test is necessary. Further testing is only performed if the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value. The qualitative factors evaluated by the Company include: macro-economic conditions of the local business environment, overall financial performance, sensitivity analysis from the most recent step one fair value test, and other entity-specific factors as deemed appropriate. When the Company determines the two-step goodwill impairment test is necessary, a first step is performed, which involves comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill, after any intangible asset impairment charges. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, a second step is required to determine whether there is a goodwill impairment, and if so, the amount of the loss. This step revalues all assets and liabilities of the reporting unit to their current fair value and then compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to

the excess.

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

In the third quarter of 2013, the Company completed the annual assessments for all of its reporting units, concluding there were no impairments. In light of year-to-date results of Fuller Mexico being below previous expectations and current expectations for future results, the amount by which the estimated fair value of the Fuller Mexico reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, at 21 percent, was smaller in 2013 than in previous assessments. This decrease was primarily due to ineffective recruiting and retention of sales force members in light of the competitive environment in that market, as well as the design of certain promotional programs that did not result in the benefits expected. The fair value analysis for Fuller Mexico was completed using a combination of the income and market approach with a 75 percent weighting on the income approach. The significant assumptions used in the income approach included estimates regarding future operations and the ability to generate cash flows, including projections of revenue, costs, utilization of assets and capital requirements. It also requires estimates as to the appropriate discount rate to be used. The most sensitive estimate in this valuation is the projection of operating cash flows, as these provide the basis for the fair market valuation. The Company's cash flow model used a forecast period of 10 years and a terminal value. The significant assumptions for the forecast included annual revenue growth rates ranging from zero to 5.0 percent with an average growth rate of 3 percent, including a 3 percent growth rate used in calculating the terminal value. The growth rates were determined by reviewing historical results of the operating unit and the historical results of the Company's other similar business units, along with the expected contribution from growth strategies being implemented in the Fuller Mexico reporting unit. The discount rate used was 15.6 percent. The market approach relies on an analysis of publicly-traded companies similar to Tupperware and deriving a range of revenue and profit multiples. The publicly-traded companies used in the market approach were selected based on their having similar product lines of consumer goods, beauty products and/or companies using a direct-selling distribution method. The resulting multiples were then applied to the reporting unit to determine fair value. Despite the amount by which the estimated fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value at September 28, 2013, ineffective recruiting and retention; operating performance below current expectations, including changes in projected future revenue, profitability and cash flow; as well as higher interest rates or cost of capital, could have a further negative effect on the fair value of the reporting unit and therefore reduce the fair value below the carrying value. This would result in an impairment to the goodwill.

At September 28, 2013, the book value of goodwill recorded in Fuller Mexico was \$117.3 million.

Other than for the Fuller Mexico reporting unit, management has concluded there is no significant foreseeable risk of failing a future step one impairment test. Given the sensitivity of fair value valuations to changes in cash flow or market multiples, the Company may be required to recognize an impairment of goodwill or indefinite lived intangible assets in the future due to changes in market conditions or other factors related to the Company's performance. Actual results below forecasted results or a decrease in the forecasted future results of the Company's business plans or changes in discount rates could also result in an impairment charge, as could changes in market characteristics including declines in valuation multiples of comparable publicly-traded companies. Further impairment charges would have an adverse impact on the Company's net income and shareholders' equity.

Tradename

The annual process for assessing the carrying value of indefinite-lived tradename intangible assets begins with a qualitative assessment that is similar to the assessment performed for goodwill. When the Company determines it is necessary, the quantitative impairment test for the Company's indefinite-lived tradenames involves comparing the estimated fair value of the assets to the carrying amounts, to determine if fair value is lower and a write-down required. If the carrying amount of a tradename exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recognized in an amount equal to the excess.

In August of 2013, the Company concluded it should reclassify its Fuller tradename from indefinite-lived to definite-lived. This conclusion was primarily reached in light of an expected long-term transition in the Fuller Mexico business to a new brand name. As a result of this expected transition, the Company has determined that the Fuller tradename has a 10 year useful life, with amortization to be recorded on a straight-line basis. Amortization expense recorded in the third quarter of 2013 related to the Fuller tradename was \$0.9 million and is expected to be an

additional \$2.6 million for the remainder of 2013.

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

Estimated future amortization expense related to the Fuller tradename as of September 29, 2013 was as follows:

Fiscal year:	In millions
2013 (remaining three months)	\$2.6
2014	10.5
2015	10.5
2016	10.5
2017	10.5
Thereafter	59.6

The reclassification of the Fuller tradename from an indefinite-lived to definite-lived asset triggered an impairment review similar to that performed during an annual assessment, as described above. The results of the impairment test demonstrated that the current estimated fair value of the Fuller tradename exceeded its carrying value.

In the third quarter of 2013, the Company completed the annual impairment assessments for all of the indefinite-lived tradename intangible assets, determining that there had been no impairments. In addition, management has concluded there is no significant foreseeable risk of the fair value of the indefinite lived intangible assets falling below their respective carrying values. Actual results below forecasted results or a decrease in the forecasted future results of the Company's business plans, royalty rates or changes in discount rates could also result in an impairment charge. Further impairment charges would have an adverse impact on the Company's net income and shareholders' equity.

Note 9: Segment Information

The Company manufactures and distributes a broad portfolio of products, primarily through independent direct sales consultants. Certain operating segments have been aggregated based upon consistency of economic substance, geography, products, production process, class of customers and distribution method.

The Company's reportable segments include the following:

Europe	Primarily design-centric preparation, storage and serving solutions for the kitchen and
Asia Pacific	home through the Tupperware® brand. Europe also includes Avroy Shlain® and
Tupperware	Nutrimetics® units that sell beauty and personal care products. Asia Pacific also sells
North America	beauty and personal care products in some of its units under the NaturCare®,
	Nutrimetics® and Fuller® brands.
Beauty North America	Premium cosmetics, skin care and personal care products marketed under the Armand
	Dupree® and BeautiControl® brands in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico
	and the Armand Dupree® and Fuller Cosmetics® brands in Mexico and Central
	America.
South America	Both housewares and beauty products under the Fuller®, Nutrimetics®, Nuvo® and
	Tupperware® brands.

Worldwide sales of beauty and personal care products totaled \$128.5 million and \$146.7 million in the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively, and \$416.0 million and \$443.6 million in the year-to-date periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, respectively.

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

(In millions)	13 weeks ended		39 weeks ended	
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012
Net sales:				
Europe	\$146.9	\$157.8	\$564.3	\$570.2
Asia Pacific	205.1	197.5	614.5	561.5
Tupperware North America	80.6	78.9	263.1	253.3
Beauty North America	73.9	83.8	241.2	257.0
South America	96.7	76.4	271.4	230.8
Total net sales	\$603.2	\$594.4	\$1,954.5	\$1,872.8
Segment profit:				
Europe	\$10.6	\$12.7	\$82.2	\$80.9
Asia Pacific	44.2	44.0	133.3	118.7
Tupperware North America	14.9	14.1	44.2	45.3
Beauty North America	1.5	6.0	15.0	23.0
South America	21.8	15.6	49.5	42.2
Total segment profit	\$93.0	\$92.4	\$324.2	\$310.1
Unallocated expenses	(16.3	) (15.5	) (46.3	) (42.8
Re-engineering and impairment charges (a)	(2.7	) (2.0	) (7.1	) (4.0
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	—	—	—	(76.9
Gains on disposal of assets, including insurance recoveries	0.9	0.3	1.1	8.0
Interest expense, net	(9.7	) (7.9	) (27.6	) (25.1
Income before taxes	\$65.2	\$67.3	\$244.3	\$169.3
Identifiable assets:			September 28, 2013	December 29, 2012
Europe			\$384.5	\$385.4
Asia Pacific			333.2	331.3
Tupperware North America			147.0	140.0
Beauty North America			298.3	320.3
South America			143.6	114.9
Corporate			573.6	529.9
Total identifiable assets			\$1,880.2	\$1,821.8

(a) See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of re-engineering and impairment charges.

Note 10: Debt

Senior Notes

On June 2, 2011, the Company completed the sale of \$400 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.750% senior notes due June 1, 2021 at an issue price of 98.989% under an indenture, dated as of June 2, 2011 (the "Indenture"), entered into by the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Dart Industries Inc. (the "Guarantor").

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

On March 11, 2013, the Company issued and sold an additional \$200 million in aggregate principal amount of these notes (both issuances together, the "Notes") at an issue price of 103.781% in a registered public offering pursuant to an underwriting agreement, dated March 6, 2013, among the Company, the Guarantor and the representatives of the underwriters. The Notes form a single series under the Indenture. The March 2013 proceeds were used to repay a 90-day \$75 million promissory note entered into on February 1, 2013, as well as a portion of outstanding borrowings under the Company's multicurrency credit agreement in place at that time. The remaining net proceeds were used to fund share repurchases in 2013 under the Company's common stock repurchase authorization. As a result of the 2013 issuance, the Company recorded a premium of \$7.6 million to be amortized over the life of the bond. The Company also incurred \$1.5 million in deferred financing costs, of which \$1.3 million was netted with the bond premium. The Notes were issued under an Indenture between the Company, the Guarantor and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee. As security for its obligations under the guarantee of the Senior Notes, the Guarantor has granted a security interest in certain "Tupperware" trademarks and service marks. The guarantee and the lien securing the guarantee may be released under certain customary circumstances specified in the Indenture. These customary circumstances include:

- payment in full of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Notes;
- satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture;
- upon legal defeasance or covenant defeasance of the Notes as set forth in the Indenture;
- as to any property or assets constituting Collateral owned by the Guarantor that is released from its Guarantee in accordance with the Indenture;
- with the consent of the Holders of the requisite percentage of Notes in accordance with the Indenture; and
- the rating on the Notes is changed to investment grade in accordance with the Indenture.

Credit Agreement

In September 2013, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary Tupperware International Holdings B.V. (the "Subsidiary Borrower"), amended and restated its multicurrency Credit Agreement (the "New Credit Agreement") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as administrative agent (the "Administrative Agent"), swingline lender and issuing bank, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, HSBC Bank USA, N.A., KeyBank National Association and the Royal Bank of Scotland, as syndication agents, joint book runners and joint lead arrangers. The New Credit Agreement replaced the Credit Agreement dated June 2, 2011 (the "Old Credit Agreement") and, other than an increased amount that may be borrowed and a more favorable interest rate spread, has terms and conditions similar to that of the Old Credit Agreement. The New Credit Agreement makes available to the Company and the Subsidiary Borrower a five-year credit facility in an aggregate amount of \$650 million (the "Facility Amount"). The New Credit Agreement provides (i) a revolving credit facility, available up to the full amount of the Facility Amount, (ii) a letter of credit facility, available up to \$50 million of the Facility Amount, and (iii) a swingline facility, available up to \$100 million of the Facility Amount. Each of such facilities is fully available to the Company and is available to the Subsidiary Borrower up to an aggregate amount not to exceed \$325 million. With the agreement of its lenders, the Company is permitted to increase, on up to three occasions, the Facility Amount by a total of up to \$200 million (for a maximum aggregate Facility Amount of \$850 million), subject to certain conditions. As of September 28, 2013, the Company had total borrowings of \$290.3 million outstanding under its New Credit Agreement, with \$134.8 million denominated in euro.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

Loans made under the revolving credit facility are either (i) “Eurocurrency Borrowings”, bearing interest determined in reference to the London interbank offered rate (“LIBOR”) for the applicable currency and interest period, plus a margin or (ii) “ABR Borrowings”, bearing interest at the sum of (A) the greatest of (x) the rate of interest publicly announced from time to time by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as its prime rate, (y) the Federal funds rate plus 0.5% and (z) one month LIBOR, plus 1%, and (B) a margin. The applicable margin in each case will be determined by reference to a pricing schedule and will be based upon the ratio (the “Consolidated Leverage Ratio”) at any time of the consolidated funded indebtedness of the Company and its subsidiaries to the consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the New Credit Agreement and further described below) of the Company and its subsidiaries for the four (4) fiscal quarters then most recently ended. The applicable margin for ABR Borrowings ranges from 0.25% to 1.25%. The applicable margin for Eurocurrency Borrowings ranges from 1.25% to 2.25%. Loans made under the swingline facility bear interest, if denominated in U.S. dollars, at the same rate as an ABR Borrowing and, if denominated in another currency, at a rate to be agreed between the Company and the swingline lender prior to the extension of such loan. As of September 28, 2013, the New Credit Agreement dictated a spread of 150 basis points, which gave the Company a weighted average interest rate on LIBOR based borrowings of 1.63 percent on borrowings under the New Credit Agreement.

The New Credit Agreement contains covenants that, among other things, generally restrict the Company's ability to incur subsidiary indebtedness, create liens on and sell assets, engage in liquidation or dissolutions, engage in mergers or consolidations, or change lines of business. These covenants are subject to significant exceptions and qualifications. The New Credit Agreement also includes financial covenants providing for a maximum Consolidated Leverage Ratio of 3.25 to 1.0 and a minimum interest coverage ratio of 3.0 to 1.0 (defined as consolidated EBITDA divided by consolidated total interest expense). For purposes of the New Credit Agreement, consolidated EBITDA represents earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, as adjusted to exclude unusual, non-recurring gains as well as non-cash charges and certain other items. As of September 28, 2013, and currently, the Company had considerable cushion under its financial covenants.

The Guarantor unconditionally guarantees all obligations and liabilities of the Company and the Subsidiary Borrower relating to this New Credit Agreement, as well as the Notes, supported by a security interest in certain “Tupperware” trademarks and service marks.

The Company routinely increases its revolver borrowings under the New Credit Agreement and uncommitted lines, as well as previously under the Old Credit Facility, during each quarter to fund operating, investing and financing activities and uses cash available at the end of each quarter to reduce borrowing levels. As a result, the Company has higher foreign exchange exposure on the value of its cash during each quarter than at the end of each quarter.

At September 28, 2013, the Company had \$456.6 million of unused lines of credit, including \$357.5 million under the committed, secured \$650 million New Credit Agreement, and \$99.1 million available under various uncommitted lines around the world.

Note 11: Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on the earnings, cash flows and financial position of its international operations. Although this currency risk is partially mitigated by the natural hedge arising from the Company's local manufacturing in many markets, a strengthening U.S. dollar generally has a negative impact on the Company. In response to this fact, the Company uses financial instruments to hedge certain of its exposures and to manage the foreign exchange impact to its financial statements. At its inception, a derivative financial instrument used for hedging is designated as a fair value, cash flow or net equity hedge.

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

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(Unaudited)

Fair value hedges are entered into with financial instruments such as forward contracts, with the objective of limiting exposure to certain foreign exchange risks primarily associated with accounts payable and non-permanent intercompany transactions. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the derivative, as well as the offsetting gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, are recognized in current earnings. In assessing hedge effectiveness, the Company excludes forward points, which are considered to be a component of interest expense. The forward points on fair value hedges resulted in pretax gains of \$3.5 million and \$2.5 million in the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively, and pretax gains of \$7.7 million and \$8.1 million for the respective year-to-date periods.

The Company also uses derivative financial instruments to hedge foreign currency exposures resulting from certain forecasted purchases and classifies these as cash flow hedges. The Company's cash flow hedge contracts are for periods ranging from one to twelve months. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recorded in other comprehensive loss and is reclassified into earnings as the transactions being hedged are recorded. As such, the balance at the end of the reporting period in other comprehensive loss, related to cash flow hedges, will be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months. The associated asset or liability on the open hedges is recorded in other current assets or accrued liabilities, as applicable. In assessing hedge effectiveness, the Company excludes forward points, which are included as a component of interest expense. Forward points on cash flow hedges resulted in pretax expenses of \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million in the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively, and in pretax expenses of \$2.0 million and \$1.8 million for the respective year-to-date periods.

The Company also uses financial instruments, such as forward contracts, to hedge a portion of its net equity investment in international operations and classifies these as net equity hedges. Changes in the value of these derivative instruments, excluding any ineffective portion of the hedges, are included in foreign currency translation adjustments within accumulated other comprehensive loss. The Company recorded a net loss associated with these hedges, in other comprehensive income, net of tax, of \$3.9 million and \$12.8 million in the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively and a net gain (loss) of \$7.2 million and \$(8.2) million for the respective year-to-date periods. Due to the permanent nature of the investments, the Company does not anticipate reclassifying any portion of these amounts to the income statement in the next 12 months. In assessing hedge effectiveness, the Company excludes forward points, which are included as a component of interest expense. For the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, forward points on net equity hedges resulted in pretax expenses of \$4.0 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, and pretax expenses of \$9.6 million and \$10.4 million for the respective year-to-date periods.

While the Company's net equity and fair value hedges of non-permanent intercompany balances mitigate its exposure to foreign exchange gains or losses, they result in an impact to operating cash flows as they are settled, whereas the hedged items may not generate offsetting cash flows. The net cash flow impact of these currency hedges was an inflow of \$3.8 million and \$1.9 million for the year-to-date periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, respectively.

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(Unaudited)

Following is a listing of the Company's outstanding derivative financial instruments at fair value as of September 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012. Related to the forward contracts, the “buy” amounts represent the U.S. dollar equivalent of commitments to purchase foreign currencies, and the “sell” amounts represent the U.S. dollar equivalent of commitments to sell foreign currencies, all translated at the period-end market exchange rates for the U.S. dollar. All forward contracts are hedging net investments in certain foreign subsidiaries, cross-currency intercompany loans that are not permanent in nature, cross-currency external payables and receivables or forecasted purchases. Some amounts are between two foreign currencies:

Forward Contracts (in millions)	September 28, 2013		December 29, 2012	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
Euro	\$27.9		\$66.6	
U.S. dollar	27.0		69.9	
Philippine peso	11.8		9.9	
Chinese yuan renminbi	8.6		—	
Mexican peso	6.3			\$22.0
Uruguayan peso	4.6		0.9	
Malaysian ringgit	4.5		17.2	
Indonesian rupiah	4.2		11.3	
South Korean won	3.8		3.0	
New Zealand dollar	1.1		1.4	
Swiss franc		\$21.0		53.8
Turkish lira		13.9		12.3
Canadian dollar		13.4		3.5
Polish zloty		8.1		3.3
Russian ruble		7.5		5.7
South African rand		4.5		6.8
Brazilian real		3.9		1.7
Danish krone		3.6	0.4	
Thai baht		3.5		3.3
Indian rupee		2.8		3.7
Czech koruna		2.7		3.3
Croatian kuna		2.5		2.5
Australian dollar		2.4		15.5
Japanese yen		1.9		32.8
Hungarian forint		1.8		3.3
Swedish krona		1.7		1.7
Norwegian krone		1.6		1.9
Argentine peso		1.1		—
British pound		1.0		4.8
Other currencies (net)		3.1		2.6
	\$99.8	\$102.0	\$180.6	\$184.5

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
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In agreements to sell foreign currencies in exchange for U.S. dollars, for example, an appreciating dollar versus the opposing currency would generate a cash inflow for the Company at settlement, with the opposite result in agreements to buy foreign currencies for U.S. dollars. The above noted notional amounts change based upon changes in the Company's outstanding currency exposures.

The following table summarizes the Company's derivative positions and the impact they had on the Company's financial position as of September 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012:

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (in millions)	Asset derivatives		Fair Value		Liability derivatives		Fair Value	
	Balance sheet location	Non-trade amounts receivable	Sep 28, 2013	Dec 29, 2012	Balance sheet location	Sep 28, 2013	Dec 29, 2012	
			Foreign exchange contracts			\$ 17.4	\$ 13.1	Accrued liabilities	$ 17.6	$ 15.7

The following table summarizes the impact of the Company's derivative positions on the results of operations for the third quarters of 2013 and 2012:

Derivatives designated as fair value hedges (in millions)	Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivatives	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivatives		Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on related hedged items	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on related hedged items	
		2013	2012		2013	2012
		Foreign exchange contracts	Other expense		\$ 4.7	\$ 19.9	Other expense	$ (5.0 )	$ (19.8 )

The following table summarizes the impact of Company's derivative positions on comprehensive income for the third quarters of 2013 and 2012:

Derivatives designated as cash flow and net equity hedges (in millions)	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in OCI on derivatives (effective portion)		Location of gain or (loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective portion)	Amount of gain or (loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective portion)		Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivatives (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivatives (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	
	2013	2012		2013	2012		2013	2012
	Cash flow hedging relationships							
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ (0.4)	\$ (2.0)	Cost of products sold	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.5	Interest expense	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.6)
Net equity hedging relationships								
Foreign exchange contracts	(6.1)	(20.2)	Other expense	—	—	Interest expense	(4.0)	(3.1)

The following table summarizes the impact of the Company's derivative positions on the results of operations for the year-to-date periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012:

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Derivatives designated as fair value hedges (in millions)	Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivatives	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivatives		Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on related hedged items	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on related hedged items	
		2013	2012		2013	2012
Foreign exchange contracts	Other expense	\$ (7.4)	\$ 9.7	Other expense	\$ 7.1	\$ (9.6)

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

The following table summarizes the impact of Company's derivative positions on comprehensive income for the year-to-date periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012:

Derivatives designated as cash flow and net equity hedges (in millions)	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in OCI on derivatives (effective portion)		Location of gain or (loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective portion)	Amount of gain or (loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective portion)		Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivatives (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivatives (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	
	2013	2012		2013	2012		2013	2012
Cash flow hedging relationships								
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 3.0	\$ (0.6)	Cost of products sold	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.8	Interest expense	\$ (2.0)	\$ (1.8)
Net equity hedging relationships								
Foreign exchange contracts	11.2	(12.8)	Other expense	—	—	Interest expense	(9.6)	(10.4)

Note 12: Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents those assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis:

Description of Assets (in millions)	September 28, 2013	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other
			Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Foreign currency derivative contracts	\$17.4	\$—	\$17.4
Total	\$17.4	\$—	\$17.4
Description of Liabilities (in millions)			
Foreign currency derivative contracts	\$17.6	\$—	\$17.6
Total	\$17.6	\$—	\$17.6
Description of Assets (in millions)			
Description of Assets (in millions)	December 29, 2012	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other
			Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Money market funds	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$—
Foreign currency derivative contracts	13.1	—	13.1
Total	\$15.2	\$2.1	\$13.1
Description of Liabilities (in millions)			

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Foreign currency derivative contracts	\$15.7	\$—	\$15.7
Total	\$15.7	\$—	\$15.7

The Company uses financial instruments to hedge certain of its exposures and to manage the foreign exchange impact to its financial statements. As of September 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, the Company held foreign currency forward contracts to hedge various currencies which had a net fair value, determined based on third party quotations, of negative \$0.2 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. Changes in fair market value are recorded either in other comprehensive income or earnings, depending on the designation of the hedge as outlined in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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(Unaudited)

Included in the Company's cash equivalents balances as of December 29, 2012 was \$2.1 million in money market funds, which were highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less. These assets were classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, as the money market funds were valued using quoted market prices in active markets. There were no such amounts as of September 28, 2013.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Due to their short maturities or their insignificance, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and short-term borrowings approximated their fair values at September 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012. The Company estimates that, based on current market conditions, the value of its 4.750% 2021 Notes was \$615 million at September 28, 2013, compared with the carrying value of \$603 million. The higher fair value resulted from changes, since issuance, in the corporate bond market and investor preferences. The fair value of debt is classified as a Level 2 liability and is estimated using quoted market prices as provided in secondary markets which consider the Company's credit risk and market related conditions.

Note 13: Retirement Benefit Plans

Components of net periodic benefit cost for the third quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012 were as follows (in millions):

	Third Quarter				Year-to-Date			
	Pension benefits		Postretirement benefits		Pension benefits		Postretirement benefits	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Service cost	\$2.5	\$2.4	\$0.1	\$—	\$7.8	\$7.2	\$0.1	\$0.1
Interest cost	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.4	6.4	6.7	0.8	1.1
Expected return on plan assets	(1.4)	(1.4)	—	—	(4.3)	(4.2)	—	—
Settlement/curtailment	2.6	1.0	—	—	3.0	1.0	—	—
Net amortization	1.3	1.1	—	—	3.7	3.2	(0.2)	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$7.2	\$5.3	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$16.6	\$13.9	\$0.7	\$1.2

During the year-to-date periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, approximately \$6.5 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, were reclassified, pretax, from other comprehensive income to a component of net periodic benefit cost. As they relate to foreign plans, the Company uses current exchange rates to make these reclassifications. The impact of exchange rate fluctuations is included on the net amortization line of the table above.

Note 14: Income Taxes

As of September 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefit was \$20.5 million and \$24.9 million, respectively. During the third quarter of 2013, the company reduced its accrual for uncertain tax positions by \$3.8 million due to the expiration of statutes of limitation in various jurisdictions. Of the accrual reduction, \$1.9 million did not impact tax expense. The Company estimates that approximately \$18.8 million of the unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in the Company's global operations are recorded as a component of the provision for income taxes. Accrued interest and penalties were \$4.8 million and \$5.9 million as of September 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, respectively.

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(Unaudited)

The Company estimates that it may settle one or more foreign audits in the next twelve months that may result in a decrease in the amount of accrual for uncertain tax positions of up to \$1.1 million. For the remaining balance as of September 28, 2013, the Company is not able to reliably estimate the timing or ultimate settlement amount. While the Company does not currently expect material changes, it is possible that the amount of unrecognized benefit with respect to the uncertain tax positions will significantly increase or decrease related to audits in various foreign jurisdictions that may conclude during that period or new developments that could also, in turn, impact the Company's assessment relative to the establishment of valuation allowances against certain existing deferred tax assets. These valuation allowances relate to tax assets in jurisdictions where it is management's best estimate that there is not a greater than 50 percent probability that the benefit of the assets will be realized in the associated tax returns. Subject to certain developments, it is reasonably possible that the Company will reverse a material portion of the valuation allowance in the next 12 months. This would result in a corresponding income tax benefit. If this occurs, the Company expects it would implement other tax planning strategies that would partially or fully offset the income statement impact of such a valuation allowance reversal. The likelihood of realizing the benefit of deferred tax assets is assessed on an ongoing basis. This assessment requires estimates as to future operating results, as well as an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's tax planning strategies. At this time, the Company is not able to make a reasonable estimate of the range of impact on the balance of unrecognized tax benefits or the impact on the effective tax rate related to these items.

The effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2013 was 23.4 percent, compared with 29.4 percent for the comparable 2012 period. The decrease was primarily due to tax benefits related to 2013 reductions in the accrual for uncertain tax positions as well as intangible impairment charges recorded in the second quarter of 2012 for which limited tax benefits were available that also impacted the tax rate in the third quarter of 2012. The effective tax rate for the year-to-date period ended September 28, 2013 was 24.5 percent, compared with 30.0 percent for the comparable 2012 period. The decrease was primarily due to the items noted above. The effective tax rates are below the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to lower foreign effective tax rates.

Note 15: Statement of Cash Flow Supplemental Disclosure

Under the Company's stock incentive programs, employees are allowed to use shares retained by the Company to satisfy minimum statutorily required withholding taxes. In the year-to-date periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, 47,187 and 70,183 shares, respectively, were retained to fund withholding taxes, with values totaling \$3.7 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, which were included as a component of stock repurchases in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

In the in the year-to-date period ended September 29, 2012, the Company acquired \$1.2 million of property, plant and equipment under capital lease arrangements. There were no such capital lease arrangements initiated in the year-to-date period ended September 28, 2013.

In relation to the issuance of the Senior Notes in the first quarter of 2013, the proceeds related to the \$7.6 million debt premium were reduced by \$1.3 million of non-cash debt issuance costs.

Note 16: Stock Based Compensation

The Company records compensation expense using the applicable accounting guidance for share-based payments related to stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance share awards granted to directors and employees. Compensation expense for share-based awards is recorded straight line over the required service period, based on the fair value of the award, although with respect to performance share awards, this is subject to an assessment of the likelihood of reaching performance levels included in the programs.

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Stock Options

Stock options to purchase the Company's common stock are granted to employees, upon approval by the Company's Board of Directors, with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. Options generally become exercisable in three years, in equal installments beginning one year from the date of grant, and generally expire 10 years from the date of grant. In the year-to-date period of 2013, the Company has granted options to acquire 11,804 shares. The fair value of the Company's stock options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following assumptions were used to value the 2013 option grants: dividend yield of 2.7 percent; expected volatility of 39 percent; risk-free interest rate of 1.8 percent; and expected life of 8 years. The weighted average of the grant date fair value of the stock options granted during the year-to-date period of 2013 was \$25.60 per share. Options to acquire 24,300 shares of stock were granted during the year-to-date period of 2012. Compensation expense associated with all outstanding stock option awards was \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million in the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively, and \$1.4 million and \$1.8 million in the respective year-to-date periods.

Stock option activity for 2013, under all of the Company's incentive plans, is summarized in the following table:

	Shares subject to option	Weighted average exercise price per share	Aggregate intrinsic value (in millions)
Outstanding at December 29, 2012	2,935,919	\$37.15	
Granted	11,804	78.61	
Expired / Forfeited	(32,585)	) 58.08	
Exercised	(694,275)	) 27.27	
Outstanding at September 28, 2013	2,220,863	\$40.15	\$103.8
Exercisable at September 28, 2013	1,508,330	\$32.12	\$82.6

The intrinsic value of options exercised totaled \$6.0 million and \$3.2 million in the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively, and \$35.3 million and \$18.3 million in the respective year-to-date periods.

Performance Awards, Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units

The Company also grants performance awards, restricted stock and restricted stock units to employees and directors. The Company has time-vested and performance-vested awards, which typically have initial vesting periods ranging from one to six years. Compensation expense associated with restricted stock and restricted stock units is equal to the market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, and for time-vested awards, is recorded straight-line over the required service period. For performance-vested awards, expense is recorded over the required service period, subject to a probability assessment of achieving the performance criteria.

The Company granted 64,725 and 68,000 performance-vested award shares under its performance share plan in February 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company's performance-vested awards provide incentive opportunity based on the overall success of the Company, as reflected through cash flow and earnings per share achieved over a three year performance period. The program is based upon a pre-defined number of performance share units.

Depending on achievement under the performance measures, the actual payout can be up to 150 percent of share units initially granted.

In the year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012, the Company granted 79,734 and 2,000 shares of time-vested restricted stock and restricted stock units with average fair values of \$82.58 and \$54.51 per share, respectively, that vest three years from the date of grant.

During the year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012, the Company granted 13,910 and 17,600 shares of time-vested restricted stock units with average fair values of \$82.72 and \$53.99 per share, respectively, that provide for vesting one year from the date of grant.

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For the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, compensation expense associated with all employee and director restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards outstanding, including performance shares, was \$3.7 million and \$3.5 million, respectively. Such expense was \$10.5 million and \$9.5 million for the year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Restricted stock, restricted stock units, and performance share award activity for 2013 under all of the Company's incentive plans is summarized in the following table:

	Shares outstanding	Weighted average grant date fair value
December 29, 2012	800,041	\$43.01
Granted	158,369	81.05
Performance share adjustments	29,109	58.71
Vested	(105,299)	) 47.08
Forfeited	(41,747)	) 55.73
September 28, 2013	840,473	\$49.58

The fair value of performance awards, restricted stock and restricted stock units vested in the year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012 was \$7.6 million and \$14.3 million, respectively. There were no such amounts vested in the third quarters of 2013 or 2012.

As of September 28, 2013, total unrecognized stock based compensation expense related to all stock based awards was \$21.9 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.9 years. The average remaining contractual life on outstanding and exercisable stock options was 6.0 and 4.9 years, respectively.

Note 17: Allowance for Long-Term Receivables

As of September 28, 2013, \$22.2 million of long-term receivables from both active and inactive customers were considered past due, the majority of which were reserved through the Company's allowance for uncollectible accounts. The balance of the allowance for long-term receivables as of September 28, 2013 was as follows (in millions):

Beginning of the year balance	\$22.4
Write-offs	(2.3)
Provision	1.8
Currency translation adjustment	(0.1)
End of period balance	\$21.8

Note 18: Guarantor Information

The Company's payment obligations under the Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a senior secured basis, by the Guarantor. The guarantee is secured by certain "Tupperware" trademarks and service marks owned by the Guarantor, as discussed in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed consolidated financial information as of September 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012 and for the quarter-to-date and year-to-date periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012 for Tupperware Brands Corporation (the "Parent"), Dart Industries Inc. (the "Guarantor") and all other subsidiaries (the "Non-Guarantors") is as follows.

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

Each entity in the consolidating financial information follows the same accounting policies as described in the consolidated financial statements, except for the use by the Parent and Guarantor of the equity method of accounting to reflect ownership interests in subsidiaries that are eliminated upon consolidation. The Guarantor is 100% owned by the Parent, and there are certain entities within the Non-Guarantors classification which the Parent owns directly. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of either the Parent or the Guarantor from obtaining adequate funds from their respective subsidiaries by dividend or loan that should interfere with their ability to meet their operating needs or debt repayment obligations.

In November 2013, the Company determined that it had misclassified certain intercompany transactions previously reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for each period included in Note 18, Guarantor Information, in the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent interim periods. These transactions primarily represented intercompany loans and borrowings between the Parent, Guarantor and Non-Guarantor. Depending on whether it was from the perspective of the Parent, Guarantor or Non-Guarantor, the cash flows related to these transactions should have been classified as either investing or financing activities. These misclassifications do not change the total cash flows reported in each column presented in Note 18 in the Company's 2012 Annual Report and subsequent interim periods. There was no impact on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The Company assessed the materiality of these items on its previously issued annual report and quarterly financial statements in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 99, and concluded that the errors were not material to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. As such, the Company will revise the statements of cash flows included in the guarantor financial information of future filings in which the revised information will be presented, to reflect the required classification adjustments in the respective periods. The statements of cash flow presented below for the periods ended September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, as revised, reflect the correct classification of intercompany transactions as investing and financing activities.

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
 (Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

(In millions)	September 28, 2013				
	Parent	Guarantor	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$0.2	\$ 125.8	\$—	\$ 126.0
Accounts receivable, net	—	—	187.1	—	187.1
Inventories	—	—	353.1	—	353.1
Deferred income tax benefits, net	4.8	46.8	59.6	(0.1)	111.1
Non-trade amounts receivable, net	—	7.0	40.4	—	47.4
Intercompany receivables	6.1	285.1	402.5	(693.7)	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2.0	58.8	80.9	(110.8)	30.9
Total current assets	12.9	397.9	1,249.4	(804.6)	855.6
Deferred income tax benefits, net	95.8	179.7	82.9	—	358.4
Property, plant and equipment, net	—	36.5	254.5	—	291.0
Long-term receivables, net	—	0.1	23.6	—	23.7
Trademarks and tradenames	—	—	131.8	—	131.8
Other intangible assets, net	—	—	3.7	—	3.7
Goodwill	—	2.9	182.8	—	185.7
Investments in subsidiaries	1,592.4	2,337.5	—	(3,929.9)	—
Intercompany notes receivable	62.1	591.0	1,758.4	(2,411.5)	—
Other assets, net	5.8	9.9	42.7	(28.1)	30.3
Total assets	\$ 1,769.0	\$ 3,555.5	\$ 3,729.8	\$ (7,174.1)	\$ 1,880.2
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
EQUITY					
Accounts payable	\$0.1	\$ 1.6	\$ 107.8	\$—	\$ 109.5
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	155.5	—	137.3	—	292.8
Intercompany payables	258.6	397.8	37.3	(693.7)	—
Accrued liabilities	104.3	76.9	294.6	(110.9)	364.9
Total current liabilities	518.5	476.3	577.0	(804.6)	767.2
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	602.7	—	16.3	—	619.0
Intercompany notes payable	349.2	1,409.1	653.2	(2,411.5)	—
Other liabilities	26.5	38.6	184.9	(28.1)	221.9
Shareholders' equity	272.1	1,631.5	2,298.4	(3,929.9)	272.1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,769.0	\$ 3,555.5	\$ 3,729.8	\$ (7,174.1)	\$ 1,880.2

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

(In millions)	December 29, 2012				
	Parent	Guarantor	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$0.2	\$ 119.6	\$—	\$ 119.8
Accounts receivable, net	—	—	173.4	—	173.4
Inventories	—	—	313.9	—	313.9
Deferred income tax benefits, net	4.8	46.8	43.3	—	94.9
Non-trade amounts receivable, net	—	3.2	35.8	—	39.0
Intercompany receivables	152.0	378.0	415.4	(945.4)	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1.4	65.8	111.0	(152.7)	25.5
Total current assets	158.2	494.0	1,212.4	(1,098.1)	766.5
Deferred income tax benefits, net	82.9	174.2	102.0	—	359.1
Property, plant and equipment, net	—	32.4	266.4	—	298.8
Long-term receivables, net	—	0.1	24.7	—	24.8
Trademarks and tradenames	—	—	138.4	—	138.4
Other intangible assets, net	—	—	5.0	—	5.0
Goodwill	—	2.9	190.0	—	192.9
Investments in subsidiaries	1,417.0	2,195.0	—	(3,612.0)	—
Intercompany notes receivable	81.5	578.2	1,677.4	(2,337.1)	—
Other assets, net	4.5	7.9	86.2	(62.3)	36.3
Total assets	\$ 1,744.1	\$ 3,484.7	\$ 3,702.5	\$ (7,109.5)	\$ 1,821.8
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
EQUITY					
Accounts payable	\$—	\$2.6	\$ 152.2	\$—	\$ 154.8
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	37.0	—	166.4	—	203.4
Intercompany payables	343.4	556.3	45.7	(945.4)	—
Accrued liabilities	116.4	96.7	275.9	(152.7)	336.3
Total current liabilities	496.8	655.6	640.2	(1,098.1)	694.5
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	396.4	—	18.0	—	414.4
Intercompany notes payable	346.9	1,330.5	659.7	(2,337.1)	—
Other liabilities	24.9	77.3	193.9	(62.3)	233.8
Shareholders' equity	479.1	1,421.3	2,190.7	(3,612.0)	479.1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,744.1	\$ 3,484.7	\$ 3,702.5	\$ (7,109.5)	\$ 1,821.8

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

Consolidating Statement of Income

(In millions)	13 Weeks Ended September 28, 2013				
	Parent	Guarantor	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
Net sales	\$—	\$—	\$ 606.0	\$(2.8)	) \$603.2
Other revenue	—	34.9	4.5	(39.4)) —
Cost of products sold	—	4.5	235.0	(39.9)	) 199.6
Gross margin	—	30.4	375.5	(2.3)	) 403.6
Delivery, sales and administrative expense	3.9	23.1	300.7	(2.3)	) 325.4
Re-engineering and impairment charges	—	—	2.7	—	) 2.7
Gains on disposal of assets, including insurance recoveries	—	—	0.9	—	) 0.9
Operating (loss) income	(3.9)	) 7.3	73.0	—	) 76.4
Interest income	0.1	7.4	2.3	(9.2)	) 0.6
Interest expense	9.4	5.1	5.0	(9.2)	) 10.3
Income from equity investments in subsidiaries	58.5	52.6	—	(111.1)) —
Other expense	0.1	—	1.4	—	) 1.5
Income before income taxes	45.2	62.2	68.9	(111.1)	) 65.2
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(4.7)	) 4.7	15.3	—	) 15.3
Net income	\$49.9	\$57.5	\$ 53.6	\$(111.1)	) \$49.9
Comprehensive income	\$58.1	\$65.7	\$ 49.8	\$(115.5)	) \$58.1

Consolidating Statement of Income

(In millions)	13 Weeks Ended September 29, 2012				
	Parent	Guarantor	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
Net sales	\$—	\$—	\$ 597.1	\$(2.7)	) \$594.4
Other revenue	—	22.9	5.5	(28.4)) —
Cost of products sold	—	5.5	225.1	(31.1)	) 199.5
Gross margin	—	17.4	377.5	—	) 394.9
Delivery, sales and administrative expense	4.1	19.0	294.9	—	) 318.0
Re-engineering and impairment charges	—	—	2.0	—	) 2.0
Gains on disposal of assets, including insurance recoveries	—	0.3	—	—	) 0.3
Operating (loss) income	(4.1)	) (1.3)	) 80.6	—	) 75.2
Interest income	0.4	7.7	1.2	(8.7)	) 0.6
Interest expense	7.1	4.9	5.2	(8.7)	) 8.5
Income from equity investments in subsidiaries	54.4	52.1	—	(106.5)) —
Income before income taxes	43.6	53.6	76.6	(106.5)	) 67.3
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(3.9)	) (0.5)	) 24.2	—	) 19.8
Net income	\$47.5	\$54.1	\$ 52.4	\$(106.5)) \$47.5
Comprehensive income	\$83.5	\$89.8	\$ 62.0	\$(151.8)) \$83.5

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

Consolidating Statement of Income

(In millions)	39 Weeks Ended September 28, 2013				
	Parent	Guarantor	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
Net sales	\$—	\$—	\$ 1,959.6	\$(5.1)	) \$1,954.5
Other revenue	—	89.7	13.3	(103.0)) —
Cost of products sold	—	13.3	735.6	(100.5)	) 648.4
Gross margin	—	76.4	1,237.3	(7.6)	) 1,306.1
Delivery, sales and administrative expense	11.3	58.0	961.5	(7.6)	) 1,023.2
Re-engineering and impairment charges	—	—	7.1	—	) 7.1
Gains on disposal of assets, including insurance recoveries	—	—	1.1	—	) 1.1
Operating (loss) income	(11.3)	) 18.4	269.8	—	) 276.9
Interest income	0.4	23.5	5.0	(27.0)	) 1.9
Interest expense	25.0	14.4	17.1	(27.0)	) 29.5
Income from equity investments in subsidiaries	207.5	191.6	—	(399.1)) —
Other expense	—	—	5.0	—	) 5.0
Income before income taxes	171.6	219.1	252.7	(399.1)	) 244.3
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(12.9)	) 11.6	61.1	—	) 59.8
Net income	\$184.5	\$207.5	\$ 191.6	\$(399.1)) \$184.5
Comprehensive income	\$150.8	\$175.9	\$ 162.2	\$(338.1)) \$150.8

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

Consolidating Statement of Income

(In millions)	39 Weeks Ended September 29, 2012				
	Parent	Guarantor	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
Net sales	\$—	\$—	\$ 1,878.3	\$(5.5)	) \$1,872.8
Other revenue	—	74.9	14.0	(88.9)) —
Cost of products sold	—	14.0	699.7	(94.4)	) 619.3
Gross margin	—	60.9	1,192.6	—	) 1,253.5
Delivery, sales and administrative expense	11.0	46.1	929.0	—	) 986.1
Re-engineering and impairment charges	—	—	4.0	—	) 4.0
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	—	—	76.9	—	) 76.9
Gains on disposal of assets, including insurance recoveries	—	0.5	7.5	—	) 8.0
Operating (loss) income	(11.0)	) 15.3	190.2	—	) 194.5
Interest income	1.3	23.2	3.6	(26.2)	) 1.9
Interest expense	21.2	14.7	17.3	(26.2)	) 27.0
Income from equity investments in subsidiaries	138.3	119.9	—	(258.2)) —
Other expense	—	—	0.1	—	) 0.1
Income before income taxes	107.4	143.7	176.4	(258.2)	) 169.3
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(11.1)	) 5.7	56.2	—	) 50.8
Net income	\$118.5	\$138.0	\$ 120.2	\$(258.2)) \$118.5
Comprehensive income	\$139.9	\$158.7	\$ 113.1	\$(271.8)) \$139.9

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

(In millions)	39 Weeks Ended September 28, 2013				
	Parent	Guarantor	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Total
Operating Activities:					
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$(43.3)	\$12.6	\$ 181.6	\$(24.9)	\$126.0
Investing Activities:					
Capital expenditures	—	(10.0)	(32.9)	—	(42.9)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	—	8.4	—	8.4
Net intercompany loans	—	(73.4)	(96.4)	169.8	—
Net cash used in investing activities	—	(83.4)	(120.9)	169.8	(34.5)
Financing Activities:					
Dividend payments to shareholders	(84.9)	—	—	—	(84.9)
Dividend payments to parent	—	—	(36.2)	36.2	—
Net proceeds from issuance of senior notes	200.0	—	—	—	200.0
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	18.9	—	—	—	18.9
Repurchase of common stock	(303.7)	—	—	—	(303.7)
Repayment of capital lease obligations	—	—	(1.9)	—	(1.9)
Net change in short-term debt	118.5	—	(31.2)	—	87.3
Debt issuance costs	(2.1)	—	—	—	(2.1)
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	13.6	—	—	—	13.6
Net intercompany borrowings	83.0	70.8	27.3	(181.1)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	43.3	70.8	(42.0)	(144.9)	(72.8)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(12.5)	—	(12.5)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	—	6.2	—	6.2
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	—	0.2	119.6	—	119.8
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$—	\$0.2	\$ 125.8	\$—	\$126.0

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
 (Unaudited)

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

(In millions)	39 Weeks Ended September 29, 2012									
	Parent		Guarantor		Non-Guarantors		Eliminations		Total	
	Previously Reported	As Revised	Previously Reported	As Revised	Previously Reported	As Revised	Previously Reported	As Revised	Previously Reported	As Revised
Operating Activities:										
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$31.5	\$(31.2)	\$15.6	\$(42.0)	\$161.8	\$282.2	\$(97.4)	\$(97.5)	\$111.5	
Investing Activities:										
Capital expenditures	—	—	(7.0)	(7.0)	(44.0)	(44.0)	—	—	(51.0)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	—	0.3	0.3	9.5	9.5	—	—	9.8	
Net intercompany loans	—	—	—	(8.5)	—	(224.9)	—	233.4	—	
Net cash used in investing activities	—	—	(6.7)	(15.2)	(34.5)	(259.4)	—	233.4	(41.2)	
Financing Activities:										
Dividend payments to shareholders	(57.5)	(57.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(57.5)	
Dividend payments to parent	—	—	—	—	(68.9)	(68.9)	68.9	68.9	—	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	9.7	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	
Repurchase of common stock	(104.3)	(104.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(104.3)	
Repayment of capital lease obligations	—	—	—	—	(1.8)	(1.8)	—	—	(1.8)	
Net change in short-term debt	61.0	61.0	—	—	(13.6)	(13.6)	—	—	47.4	
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	11.9	11.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.9	
Net intercompany borrowings	47.7	110.4	(11.3)	54.8	(64.9)	39.6	28.5	(204.8)	—	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(31.5)	31.2	(11.3)	54.8	(149.2)	(44.7)	97.4	(135.9)	(94.6)	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	0.8	0.8	(0.9)	(0.9)	—	—	(0.1)	
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(1.6)	(1.6)	(22.8)	(22.8)	—	—	(24.4)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	—	—	1.9	1.9	136.3	136.3	—	—	138.2	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$—	\$—	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$113.5	\$113.5	\$—	\$—	\$113.8	

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TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(Unaudited)

Note 19: New Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2013, the FASB issued an amendment to existing guidance regarding a parent's accounting for the cumulative translation adjustment upon derecognition of certain subsidiaries or groups of assets within a foreign entity or of an investment in a foreign entity. The amendment is effective prospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013, and early adoption is permitted. The amendment will not have an impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued an amendment to existing guidance regarding inclusion of the Fed Funds effective swap rate as a benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting purposes. The amendment is effective prospectively for qualifying new or redesignated hedging relationships entered into on or after July 17, 2013. As the Company does not intend to use the Fed Funds rate for any new redesignated hedging relationships, the amendment will not have an impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued an update to provide explicit guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss or a tax credit carryforward exists. The amendment is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013, and early adoption is permitted. As this update only modifies the current balance sheet presentation of unrecognized tax benefits, it will not have a significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is a discussion of the results of operations for the 13 and 39 weeks ended September 28, 2013, compared with the 13 and 39 weeks ended September 29, 2012, and changes in financial condition during the 39 weeks ended September 28, 2013.

The Company's primary means of distributing its products is through independent sales organizations and individuals, which in many cases are also its customers. The vast majority of the Company's products are, in turn, sold to end customers who are not members of its sales force. The Company is largely dependent upon these independent sales organizations and individuals to reach end consumers, and any significant disruption of this distribution network would have a negative financial impact on the Company and its ability to generate sales, earnings and operating cash flows. The Company's primary business drivers are the size, activity and productivity of its independent sales organizations.

As exchange rates are an important factor in understanding period-to-period comparisons, the Company believes the presentation of results on a local currency basis, as a supplement to reported results, helps improve readers' ability to understand the Company's operating results and evaluate performance in comparison with prior periods. The Company presents information that compares results between periods as if current period exchange rates had been the exchange rates in the prior period. The Company uses this information as one measure to evaluate performance. The Company generally refers to such amounts as calculated on a "local currency" basis, or "excluding the impact of foreign currency." These results should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, results reported in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"). Results on a local currency basis may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies and are not measures of performance presented in accordance with GAAP.

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Overview

Dollars in millions, except per share amounts	13 weeks ended			Change		Change excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	Change				
Net sales	\$603.2	\$594.4	1	%	6	%	\$(22.8)
Gross margin as percent of sales	66.9	% 66.4	% 0.5	pp	na		na
DS&A as percent of sales	53.9	% 53.5	% 0.4	pp	na		na
Operating income	\$76.4	\$75.2	2	%	11	%	\$(6.4)
Net income	49.9	47.5	5		17		(4.9)
Net income per diluted share	0.95	0.85	12		25		(0.09)
Dollars in millions, except per share amounts	39 weeks ended			Change		Change excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact
	September 28, 2013	September 29, 2012	Change				
Net sales	\$1,954.5	\$1,872.8	4	%	7	%	\$(41.1)
Gross margin as percent of sales	66.8	% 66.9	% (0.1)	) pp	na		na
DS&A as percent of sales	52.4	% 52.7	% (0.3)	) pp	na		na
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	\$—	\$76.9	na		na		na
Operating income	276.9	194.5	42	%	49	%	\$(9.3)
Net income	184.5	118.5	56		65		(7.1)
Net income per diluted share	3.44	2.09	65		75		(0.12)

na not applicable

pp percentage points

Sales increased 1 percent in the third quarter of 2013. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, sales increased 6 percent. Excluding the significant inflationary price increases in South America, the average price increase, including the impact of discounting, was 2 percent. The remainder of the increase was primarily due to the net change in volume of products sold.

The Company defines its established markets as Western Europe (including Scandinavia), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States. All other markets are classified as emerging markets. The Company's businesses operating in emerging market economies achieved strong growth in the quarter, with a 13 percent sales increase in local currency. The Company's units that operate in established economy markets, as a group, had an 8 percent sales decrease in local currency compared with 2012.

Among the emerging market units, the main increases in sales were in Argentina, Brazil, China, Indonesia, Malaysia/Singapore, Turkey and Venezuela. These increases were partially offset by decreases in Fuller Mexico and Tupperware South Africa. Among the established market businesses, there were decreases in BeautiControl, Tupperware France, Germany and Scandinavia. Both operating income and net income increased in the third quarter of 2013. Excluding the impacts of foreign exchange rates, net income increased 17 percent. This primarily reflected, on a local currency basis, a significant increase in the Company's South America segment and a strong increase in Asia Pacific, as well as an increase in Tupperware North America. These were partially offset by decreases in Beauty North America and Europe and higher interest expense. The comparison was also impacted by the benefit of a lower effective tax rate.

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Reported sales for the year-to-date period increased 4 percent compared with the same period of 2012. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, sales increased 7 percent. The units and factors impacting the year-to-date sales largely mirrored those impacting the third quarter along with higher year-to-date sales in Tupperware France, India and the Philippines.

The factors impacting the year-to-date operating and net income comparisons were similar to those impacting the third quarter comparisons, except for the benefit of not having the \$76.9 million impairment of goodwill and intangible assets that was incurred in the second quarter of 2012, a year-to-date profit increase in Europe, a year-to-date loss in Tupperware North America, the impact of a higher 2013 tax provision, as well as a first quarter 2013 impact of a devaluation of the Venezuelan bolivar. Venezuela is accounted for as hyperinflationary and therefore, there was an expense recorded related to the inventory and net monetary position on the balance sheet when the devaluation occurred.

Except for in South America, inflation did not generally have a significant impact on the year-over year comparisons. The Company's net working capital position increased by \$16.4 million, compared with the end of 2012, primarily due to increases in trade and non-trade receivables, inventories and deferred tax assets, as well as a reduction in accounts payable. These were partially offset by increased short-term borrowings and accrued liabilities, as well as a \$6.3 million impact due to the weaker foreign currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar. Net cash provided by operating activities, for the nine months ended September, was \$126.0 million in 2013 compared with \$111.5 million in 2012. The favorable comparison primarily reflected a smaller reduction in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, a smaller increase in prepaid and other assets, inflows from hedges and cash received as a premium in connection with the issuance of \$200 million of Notes. These benefits were partially offset by larger increases in inventory in 2013 than in 2012, as well as the impact of weaker foreign currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar. The cash flow from operating activities, along with the issuance of \$200 million of Notes and the increase in short-term borrowings funded the cash outflow in the year-to-date period for investing activities, dividends and on-going share repurchases.

Net Sales

Reported sales increased 1 percent in the third quarter of 2013. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, sales increased 6 percent. The increase was mainly in the Company's emerging market units, which accounted for 69 percent and 66 percent of the Company's reported sales for the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively. Total sales for the emerging markets increased \$26.0 million, or 7 percent, which included a negative \$21.2 million impact from weaker foreign currency exchange rates.

The strong increase in local currency sales in the Company's emerging markets in the third quarter of 2013 was primarily in Argentina, Brazil, China, Indonesia, Malaysia/Singapore, Turkey and Venezuela. This primarily reflected substantial increases in the total sales forces in Brazil, Indonesia, Turkey and Venezuela, improved productivity in Malaysia/Singapore, strong growth in the number of outlets and outlet productivity in China, as well as significant inflation related price increases and a mix benefit in Argentina. Inflation related price increases in Venezuela also impacted the comparison. The sales growth in these markets was partially offset by decreases in Fuller Mexico and Tupperware South Africa, primarily due to smaller sales forces from lower recruiting of sales force members. Sales in the established markets decreased \$17.2 million, or 8 percent, which included a negative \$1.5 million impact from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Among these units, there were local currency decreases in BeautiControl and Scandinavia, reflecting smaller and less active sales forces from lower recruiting, and Germany, due to a less active and productive sales force, as well as lower sales force activity in France.

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On a year-to-date basis, emerging markets accounted for 65 percent and 62 percent of total Company sales for 2013 and 2012, respectively. Total sales on a reported basis in the emerging markets increased \$115.4 million, or 10 percent. This reflected a negative impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates of \$34.2 million. Excluding the impact of foreign currency, sales increased in these markets by 13 percent. Total sales for the established markets decreased \$33.7 million, or 5 percent, for the year-to-date period of 2013, compared with the same period of 2012, which included a negative \$6.8 million impact from foreign currency exchange rate changes. The sources of the year-to-date fluctuations largely followed those of the quarter, with higher year-to-date sales in France, India and the Philippines being the exceptions.

A more detailed discussion of the sales results for the Company's reporting segments is included in the segment results section below.

As discussed in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company includes promotional costs in delivery, sales and administrative expense (DS&A). As a result, the Company's net sales may not be comparable with other companies that treat these costs as a reduction of revenue.

Re-engineering and Impairment Expenses

Refer to Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of re-engineering activities and related accruals.

The Company recorded \$2.7 million and \$2.0 million in re-engineering and impairment charges during the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively, and \$7.1 million and \$4.0 million for the respective year-to-date periods. In both years, these charges were primarily related to severance costs incurred for headcount reductions in several of the Company's operations in connection with changes in its management and organizational structures, and in 2012, the decision to cease operating its Nutrimetics businesses in Greece and the United Kingdom, as well as the relocation of the Company's office in Poland.

For the remainder of 2013, the Company expects to incur approximately \$3 million of such costs, mainly related to headcount reductions.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company's goodwill and intangible assets relate primarily to the December 2005 acquisition of the direct selling businesses of Sara Lee Corporation. The Company does not amortize its goodwill or indefinite lived tradename intangible assets. Instead, the Company performs an assessment to test these assets for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate they may be impaired. See Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements regarding the annual assessment process.

During the second quarter of 2012, the Company completed its annual impairment test of the BeautiControl intangibles and as a result recorded an impairment charge of \$38.9 million associated with its U.S. and Canadian operation, as the expected growth rates of sales, profit and cash flow at that time were below the Company's previous projections. In 2011, the Company estimated the fair value of this reporting unit at an amount that exceeded its carrying value by almost 45 percent. However, the estimated fair value was dependent, over the next 3 years, upon the reporting unit's ability to overcome a negative sales trend that had lasted several years and to begin increasing its sales force in a profitable manner. 2011 was also the first annual period in which the reporting unit was unable to generate positive profit and cash flow. Also in 2011, significant investments were made in the reporting unit to build the sales force. These investments did not lead to the increase in sales and profit that were anticipated, as the sales force size, activity and productivity continued to decrease through the first half of 2012. This led to a larger than anticipated decrease in sales in the second quarter of 2012. As a result, the growth projections for this business going forward were lowered for the foreseeable future. The performance of the business, as well as other macroeconomic factors, added a risk component to the step 1 valuation performed in 2012 that did not exist in 2011. As a result, the discount rate used was 2.4 percentage points higher than in the 2011 annual valuation. The combination of these factors contributed equally to an estimated fair value that was below the carrying value. The Company then performed the second step in the goodwill impairment test, that resulted in an implied fair value of zero for the goodwill of the reporting unit.

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Also during the second quarter of 2012, as part of its on-going assessment of goodwill and intangible assets, the Company noted the financial performance of the Nutrimetics Asia Pacific, Nutrimetics Europe and NaturCare reporting units fell below their previous trend lines, and it became apparent that they would fall significantly short of expectations.

Although an impairment of the goodwill of the Nutrimetics reporting unit in Asia Pacific was recorded in the third quarter of 2011 due to an expectation of even sales and slow growth in profit for several years, the results of operations during the second quarter of 2012 represented a significant decline in sales and profit versus that projected in 2011, which was deemed a triggering event. As the size and activity levels of the sales force were worse than previously expected, management concluded it would take several years in order to reverse the trend of decreasing sales, profit and cash flows. Similarly, the previously estimated 2011 fair value of the Nutrimetics reporting unit in Europe included an assumption of an ability to grow the business. With conditions worsening in Greece, and the determination that there was a lack of necessary infrastructure in the United Kingdom, the decision was made in the second quarter of 2012 to exit these business units. This was deemed a triggering event to evaluate Nutrimetics Europe for impairment. As part of the evaluation of Nutrimetics Europe, it was concluded that the growth prospects for the Nutrimetics business in France were expected to take several years to be realized and results were expected to decline in the near term. As a result of the conditions in Greece, the United Kingdom and France, the projections for the Nutrimetics Europe reporting unit were lowered. Due to insufficient profit in both Nutrimetics Asia Pacific and Nutrimetics Europe, management also determined it was appropriate to lower the royalty rate versus what had previously been used to value the Nutrimetics tradename. In addition, the NaturCare reporting unit had had several years of decreasing sales and profit, though the unit had never had an annual loss or negative cash flow. During a business review conducted during the second quarter of 2012, the reporting unit's management projected that the business would not grow in a significant way for the foreseeable future. This was deemed to be a triggering event and both the tradename and goodwill were tested for impairment.

As a result of these interim impairment tests, the Company recorded tradename impairments of \$13.8 million for Nutrimetics and \$9.0 million for NaturCare, primarily due to the use of lower estimated royalty rates, 1.5% in 2012 versus 3.0% in 2011 for Nutrimetics and 3.75% in 2012 versus 4.75% in 2011 for NaturCare, in light of lower sales and profit forecasts for these units, as well as macroeconomic factors that resulted in increases in the discount rates, 15.2% in 2012 versus 14.9% in 2011 for Nutrimetics and 13.5% in 2012 versus 12.6% in 2011 for NaturCare, used in the valuations. In addition, the Company wrote off the remaining \$7.2 million and \$7.7 million carrying value of the goodwill of Nutrimetics Asia Pacific and Nutrimetics Europe reporting units, respectively, in light of current operating trends and expected future results, along with the decision to cease operating the Greek and United Kingdom operations, as well as the macroeconomic factors that resulted in increases in the discount rates used in the valuations. The discount rates used in 2012 for Nutrimetics Asia Pacific and Nutrimetics Europe reporting units were 14% and 13.7%, respectively, versus 13.8% and 13.3% used in 2011, respectively.

The fair value of the NaturCare reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by 29% as of June 29, 2012, using projections that assumed only minimal growth into the foreseeable future. Continued operating performance below expectations, changes in projected future revenue, profitability and cash flow and higher interest rates or cost of capital could have a further negative effect on the fair value of the unit and therefore reduce the estimated fair value below the carrying value.

In the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, the Company completed the annual impairment assessments for all of its significant reporting units and indefinite lived tradename intangibles, concluding there were no impairments.

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In light of year-to-date results of Fuller Mexico being below previous expectations and current expectations for future results, the amount by which the estimated fair value of the Fuller Mexico reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, at 21 percent, was smaller in 2013 than in previous assessments. This decrease was primarily due to ineffective recruiting and retention of sales force members in light of the competitive environment in that market, as well as the design of certain promotional programs that did not result in the benefits expected. Despite the amount by which the estimated fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value at September 28, 2013, ineffective recruiting and retention; operating performance below current expectations, including changes in projected future revenue, profitability and cash flow; as well as higher interest rates or cost of capital, could have a further negative effect on the fair value of the reporting unit and therefore reduce the fair value below the carrying value. This would result in an impairment to the goodwill. At September 28, 2013, the book value of goodwill recorded in Fuller Mexico was \$117.3 million. See Note 8 for further details.

Other than for the Fuller Mexico reporting unit, management has concluded there is no significant foreseeable risk of failing a future step one impairment test, nor is there significant foreseeable risk of the fair value of the indefinite lived intangible assets falling below their respective carrying values. Given the sensitivity of fair value valuations to changes in cash flow or market multiples, the Company may be required to recognize an impairment of goodwill or indefinite lived intangible assets in the future due to changes in market conditions or other factors related to the Company's performance. Actual results below forecasted results or a decrease in the forecasted future results of the Company's business plans, royalty rates or changes in discount rates could also result in an impairment charge, as could changes in market characteristics including declines in valuation multiples of comparable publicly-traded companies. Further impairment charges would have an adverse impact on the Company's net income and shareholders' equity.

In August of 2013, the Company concluded it should reclassify its Fuller tradename from indefinite lived to definite lived. This conclusion was primarily reached in light of a long-term transition in the Fuller Mexico business to a new brand name. As a result of this transition, the Company has determined that the Fuller tradename has a 10 year useful life with amortization to be recorded on a straight-line basis. Amortization expense recorded in the third quarter of 2013 related to the Fuller tradename was \$0.9 million and is expected to be an additional \$2.6 million for the remainder of 2013. See Note 8 for details regarding the projected amortization expense over the remaining useful life of the Fuller tradename.

Gross Margin

Gross margin as a percentage of sales was 66.9 percent and 66.4 percent in the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively. The increase of 0.5 percentage points reflected favorable product mix and pricing over certain product categories, particularly in South America (0.5pp), lower manufacturing costs, mainly in Europe (0.3 pp), and mix from higher sales volume in certain markets with higher than average margins, particularly in Europe (0.1 pp). These were partially offset by higher obsolescence charges in Beauty North America (0.2 pp), higher resin costs in South America (0.1 pp) and the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates (0.1 pp).

For the year-to-date periods, gross margin as a percentage of sales was 66.8 percent in 2013, compared with 66.9 percent for the same period of 2012. The factors leading to the 0.1 percentage point decrease reflected unfavorable product mix and pricing, in part from discounting, over certain product categories (0.3 pp), particularly in Beauty North America, and higher manufacturing costs (0.2 pp), mainly in South America. These were partially offset by the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates (0.4 pp).

As discussed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company includes costs related to the distribution of its products in DS&A. As a result, the Company's gross margin may not be comparable with other companies that include these costs in costs of products sold.

Costs and Expenses

DS&A as a percentage of sales was 53.9 percent for the third quarter of 2013, compared with 53.5 percent in 2012. This increase primarily reflected the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates (0.4 pp), higher warehousing costs (0.3 pp), higher promotional costs (0.1 pp) and other operating expenses, including amortization of the Company's definite lived tradename intangible asset (0.1 pp). These were partially offset by lower marketing costs (0.2 pp) and lower commissions (0.3 pp).

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For the year-to-date periods, DS&A as a percentage of sales decreased to 52.4 percent from 52.7 percent in 2012. This decrease primarily related to commissions and other selling costs (0.3 pp), promotional costs (0.1 pp) and marketing costs (0.1 pp), partially offset by the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates (0.1 pp) and higher warehousing (0.1 pp).

Specific segment impacts are discussed in the segment results section.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense was \$9.7 million for the third quarter of 2013, compared with \$7.9 million in 2012. For the year-to-date periods, net interest expense was \$27.6 million for 2013, compared with \$25.1 million in 2012. Interest expense increased in the year-over-year comparisons primarily as a result of higher borrowings with a higher interest rate, in connection with the issuance of \$200 million of Notes near the end of the first quarter of 2013, as well as higher average borrowings under the Company's \$650 million New Credit Agreement during the third quarter. Forward points from the Company's hedging activities did not significantly impact either of the year-over-year comparisons. For a discussion of forward points, which are considered to be a component of interest expense, refer to Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Tax Rate

The effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2013 was 23.4 percent, compared with 29.4 percent for the comparable 2012 period. The decrease was primarily due to tax benefits related to 2013 reductions in the accrual for uncertain tax positions as well as intangible impairment charges recorded in the second quarter of 2012 for which limited tax benefits were available that also impacted the tax rate in the third quarter of 2012. The effective tax rate for the year-to-date period ended September 28, 2013 was 24.5 percent, compared with 30.0 percent for the comparable 2012 period. The decrease was primarily due to the items noted above. The effective tax rates are below the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to lower foreign effective tax rates.

As discussed in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company's uncertain tax positions increase the potential for volatility in its tax rate. As such, it is reasonably possible that the effective tax rates in any individual quarter will vary from the full year expectation. At this time, the Company is unable to estimate what impact that may have on any individual quarter.

On October 31, 2013, the Mexican congress approved tax reform legislation that will become effective on January 1, 2014. Certain clarifications of the new legislation are expected to be issued in the future. The Company is in the process of analyzing the impact of this legislation on its businesses in Mexico, and there could be an adverse impact on future earnings and cash flow.

Net Income

Net income in the third quarter of 2013 increased \$2.4 million compared with 2012. Excluding the impact of foreign currency exchange rates, net income increased 17 percent. The local currency net income comparison primarily benefited from the contribution margin on higher sales in Asia Pacific and South America due to generally larger sales forces, along with improved productivity in Asia Pacific and contribution margin on increased sales in Tupperware North America. These were partially offset by decreases in Beauty North America and Europe due to lower sales, as well as higher interest expense related to the senior notes issued in the first quarter of 2013 that carry a higher fixed rate than the variable rate debt they replaced under the revolving credit agreement and higher pension settlement costs than in the prior year, primarily in Asia.

Net income for the year-to-date period of 2013 increased \$66.0 million compared with the same period of 2012, including a negative 7.1 million foreign currency impact. Excluding the impact of foreign currency exchange rates, net income increased 65 percent. The factors impacting the year-to-date net income comparison included those impacting the third quarter comparison, along with: the first quarter 2013 expense recorded from the impact on the net monetary position and inventory balance sheet amounts at the time of the devaluation of the Venezuelan bolivar; the benefit of not having the \$76.9 million impairment of goodwill and intangible assets that was incurred in the second quarter of 2012; a year-to-date profit increase in Europe; year-to-date losses in Tupperware North America; and the impact of a higher 2013 tax provision.

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International operations generated 91 and 90 percent of sales in the third quarter and year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012, respectively. These units generated 100 percent of net segment profit in the third quarter of both years and the 2013 year-to-date period. In the year-to-date 2012 period, these units generated 99 percent of net segment profit.

The sale of beauty products generated 21 percent of sales in both the third quarter and year-to-date periods of 2013, compared with 25 percent and 24 percent of sales in the respective 2012 periods.

Segment Results

Europe

dollars in millions	13 weeks ended			Change excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact	Percent of total	
	Sep 28, 2013	Sep 29, 2012	Change			2013	2012
Net sales	\$146.9	\$157.8	(7)%	(6)%	\$(0.9)	25	27
Segment profit	10.6	12.7	(16)	(8)	(1.6)	11	14
Segment profit as percent of sales	7.2 %	8.0 %	(0.8) pp	na	na	na	na
	39 weeks ended			Change excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact	Percent of total	
dollars in millions	Sep 28, 2013	Sep 29, 2012	Change			2013	2012
Net sales	\$564.3	\$570.2	(1)%	— %	\$(7.8)	29	30
Segment profit	82.2	80.9	2	5	(2.8)	25	26
Segment profit as percent of sales	14.6 %	14.2 %	0.4 pp	na	na	na	na

na not applicable

pp percentage points

Reported sales decreased 7 percent compared with the third quarter of 2012. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, sales decreased 6 percent. The overall decrease in local currency sales was primarily due to reduced volume as detailed further below. Also, the average price increase for the segment compared with the third quarter of 2012 was 3 percent.

On a local currency basis, the emerging market units' sales increased by 2 percent, reflecting significant growth in Turkey from a larger sales force due to solid recruiting, as well as increased activity and productivity, resulting from attractive promotions. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in Tupperware South Africa, due to a smaller and less productive sales force from the inability to develop enough first-line sales force leaders and in light of a difficult consumer spending environment. The established market units' sales decreased by 11 percent on a local currency basis, reflecting a decrease in Germany, due to less sales force activity resulting from low first-half recruiting, and France, reflecting lower activity due to consumer sentiment in light of changes to personal income tax rates. There was also a decrease in the Scandinavian countries due to a smaller sales force from ineffective recruiting efforts.

Segment profit decreased \$2.1 million, or 16 percent, during the third quarter of 2013, and excluding the impact of foreign currency, was 8 percent lower. The decrease was primarily due to the lost contribution margin on the lower sales of the units highlighted above. These decreases were partially offset by higher profit in Turkey, reflecting higher sales, as well as an improved value chain, along with an improved gross margin and the benefit of a timing shift in promotional spending in Russia.

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The year-to-date sales and segment profit variances largely mirrored those of the quarter, except for year-to-date increases in sales and profit in France, higher year-to-date profit in Tupperware South Africa, despite lower sales, where there was aggressive spending in light of a difficult sales environments in 2012, along with a year-to-date loss in Russia.

The euro, South African rand and Turkish lira were the main currencies that impacted the year over year comparisons. Asia Pacific

dollars in millions	13 weeks ended			Change	excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact	Percent of total	
	Sep 28, 2013	Sep 29, 2012					2013	2012
Net sales	\$205.1	\$197.5	4	%	13	% \$(16.2)	34	33
Segment profit	44.2	44.0	—		8	(3.3)	48	48
Segment profit as percent of sales	21.6	% 22.3	% (0.7	) pp	na	na	na	na
dollars in millions	39 weeks ended			Change	excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact	Percent of total	
	Sep 28, 2013	Sep 29, 2012					2013	2012
Net sales	\$614.5	\$561.5	9	%	15	% \$(27.8)	32	30
Segment profit	133.3	118.7	12		18	(5.6)	41	38
Segment profit as percent of sales	21.7	% 21.1	% 0.6	pp	na	na	na	na

na not applicable

pp percentage points

Reported sales increased 4 percent, compared with the third quarter of 2012. Excluding the impact of foreign currency exchange rates, sales increased 13 percent. Of the 13 percent increase in local currency sales, the Company estimates that 1 percentage point of the increase was due to higher prices. The remaining increase in local currency sales was primarily due from volume increases in China and Indonesia as detailed below.

Emerging markets accounted for \$167.6 million and \$152.7 million, or 82 and 77 percent, of the reported sales in the segment in the third quarters of 2013 and 2012, respectively. Compared with 2012, emerging market sales were negatively impacted by \$9.6 million from changes in foreign currency rates. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency rates, sales increased 17 percent in these units. The most significant contribution to the overall increase was in Indonesia, the Company's largest business unit, as a result of a larger and more productive sales force due to strong recruiting, attractive promotions and product offerings. Other significant increases in sales were in China and Malaysia/Singapore. In China, where the Company operates a retail outlet model through independent distributors, the increase related to a positive response to promotional offerings and new, higher-priced, water-related products in conjunction with growth in the total number and productivity of the outlets. The increase in Malaysia/Singapore reflected increased sales per active sales force member.

The improvements achieved in the emerging market businesses were partially offset by a decline in reported sales in the established markets, primarily reflecting the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency rates, sales in these markets decreased by 2 percent.

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Total segment profit was even with the third quarter of 2012. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency rates, segment profit increased 8 percent. The increase was mainly related to the contribution margin from the higher sales in Indonesia and China. This was partially offset by lower profit in Malaysia/Singapore, despite higher sales, due to a lower gross margin, reflecting consumer purchase decisions among the products offered and higher fixed costs in the value chain. Also negatively impacting the segment's profit comparison were pension settlement costs.

The year-to-date sales and segment profit variances largely mirrored those of the quarter, including more significant increases in India and the Philippines on a year-to-date basis than in the third quarter.

The Australian dollar, Indian rupee, Indonesian rupiah, Japanese yen and the Malaysian ringgit were the main currencies that led to the foreign currency impact on the year-over-year sales comparisons and the Indian rupee and Indonesian rupiah on the profit comparisons.

Tupperware North America

dollars in millions	13 weeks ended				Change excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact	Percent of total	
	Sep 28, 2013	Sep 29, 2012	Change				2013	2012
Net sales	\$80.6	\$78.9	2	%	2	% \$0.1	13	13
Segment profit	14.9	14.1	6		5	0.1	16	15
Segment profit as percent of sales	18.5	% 17.9	% 0.6	pp	na	na	na	na
dollars in millions	39 weeks ended				Change excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact	Percent of total	
	Sep 28, 2013	Sep 29, 2012	Change				2013	2012
Net sales	\$263.1	\$253.3	4	%	2	% \$3.4	13	14
Segment profit	44.2	45.3	(2)	)	(5)	) 1.1	14	15
Segment profit as percent of sales	16.8	% 17.9	% (1.1)	) pp	na	na	na	na

na not applicable

pp percentage points

Reported sales increased 2 percent in the third quarter of 2013. The impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the comparison was not significant. The increase in sales for the segment was primarily due to higher pricing in Tupperware Mexico, as well as a more active sales force, reflecting attractive promotional offers to consumers by the Tupperware Mexico business, despite an estimated 1 percentage point impact on the year-over-year comparison from hurricanes and flooding in September. The Company expects the impact of the flooding and the disruption that causes to the business, as well as recruiting and lost contact with the sales force, to extend into the fourth quarter. The average price increase for the segment, including discounting, was 3 percent.

Segment profit increased \$0.8 million in the quarter. The higher profit reflected an increase in the Tupperware Mexico business from the contribution margin on the higher sales. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in the Tupperware United States and Canada due to higher distribution costs and a higher than normal cost related to a sales force promotion.

The year-to-date sales and segment profit variances largely mirrored those of the quarter, although Tupperware United States and Canada had a sales increase in the year-to-date period and a year-to-date decrease in profit that fully offset increased profit in Tupperware Mexico.

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The Mexican peso was the main foreign currency that impacted the year-to-date sales and year-over-year profit comparisons.

Beauty North America

dollars in millions	13 weeks ended			Change excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact	Percent of total	
	Sep 28, 2013	Sep 29, 2012	Change			2013	2012
Net sales	\$73.9	\$83.8	(12)%	(13)%	\$0.6	12	14
Segment profit	1.5	6.0	(75)	(75)	—	2	6
Segment profit as percent of sales	2.0	% 7.2	% (5.2)	pp na	na	na	na
dollars in millions	39 weeks ended			Change excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact	Percent of total	
	Sep 28, 2013	Sep 29, 2012	Change			2013	2012
Net sales	\$241.2	\$257.0	(6)%	(8)%	\$6.5	12	14
Segment profit	15.0	23.0	(35)	(38)	1.1	5	7
Segment profit as percent of sales	6.2	% 8.9	% (2.7)	pp na	na	na	na

na not applicable

pp percentage points

Reported sales for the segment decreased 12 percent in the third quarter, and excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, decreased 13 percent. The decrease in local currency sales was due to lower sales volume, reflecting smaller and less active sales forces in both BeautiControl and Fuller Mexico, as well as an estimated 2 percentage point impact on the comparison due to hurricanes conditions flooding in Mexico in September. The Company expects the impact of the flooding and the disruption that causes to the business, as well as recruiting and lost contact with the sales force, to extend into the fourth quarter. The average price increase in this segment, including discounting, was 3 percent.

Segment profit was \$4.5 million lower in the third quarter of 2013. The impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the comparison was not significant. The decrease in profit reflected the lower sales, along with concessions in gross margin and in spending in an effort to grow the sales force size and sales in both markets, as well as increased inventory obsolescence charges in BeautiControl from lower than expected sales.

The year-to-date sales and segment profit variances largely mirrored those of the quarter.

The Mexican peso was the main currency that impacted the year-over-year sales and year-to date profit comparisons.

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South America

dollars in millions	13 weeks ended				Change excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact	Percent of total	
	Sep 28, 2013	Sep 29, 2012	Change				2013	2012
Net sales	\$96.7	\$76.4	27	%	38	% \$(6.4)	16	13
Segment profit	21.8	15.6	40		53	(1.3)	23	17
Segment profit as percent of sales	22.5	% 20.4	% 2.1	pp	na	na	na	na
dollars in millions	39 weeks ended				Change excluding the impact of foreign exchange	Foreign exchange impact	Percent of total	
	Sep 28, 2013	Sep 29, 2012	Change				2013	2012
Net sales	\$271.4	\$230.8	18	%	26	% \$(15.4)	14	12
Segment profit	49.5	42.2	17		25	(2.6)	15	14
Segment profit as percent of sales	18.2	% 18.3	% (0.1)	pp	na	na	na	na

na not applicable

pp percentage points

Reported sales for the segment increased 27 percent in the third quarter, and, excluding the impact of foreign currency exchange rates, other than the Venezuelan bolivar, on the comparison, increased 38 percent. The increase was mainly in Brazil and Venezuela, reflecting larger sales forces due to strong recruiting, as well as increased activity in Venezuela due to the importation of products new to that market and higher prices in light of inflation. Argentina also had an increase, primarily reflecting higher pricing due to inflation, along with the mix benefit of selling more Tupperware products that carry higher price points than beauty and personal care items. For the whole segment, the Company estimates that about 40 percent of the local currency sales increase was a result of higher pricing due to inflation and product mix sold. The first quarter devaluation of the Venezuelan bolivar had a negative impact on the segment's third quarter local currency sales comparison of 4.0 percentage points.

Segment profit increased in the third quarter of 2013, primarily reflecting the contribution margin on higher sales in Brazil and Venezuela.

The year-to-date sales and segment profit variances largely mirrored those of the quarter, other than the impact of the first quarter 2013 devaluation of the Venezuelan bolivar, as described below.

The Brazilian real was the main currency that impacted the year-over-year comparisons, along with the Argentine peso which impacted both the quarter and year-to-date sales comparisons.

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The Company used the "banded" exchange rate of 5.3 to translate the value of the Venezuelan bolivar versus the U.S. dollar, until February 2013, when the Venezuelan government set a new official exchange rate of 6.3 bolivars to the U.S. dollar and abolished the banded exchange rate. As a result of Venezuela being deemed hyper-inflationary, any gains or losses from translation of the financial statements are recorded in earnings. As a result of the change to the 6.3 exchange rate, the Company's year-to-date 2013 earnings were reduced by \$4.2 million related to items on the balance sheet. As of the end of the third quarter of 2013, the Company had \$26 million in net monetary assets denominated in Venezuelan bolivars, including \$29.7 million in cash and cash equivalents, which would be directly impacted by any additional changes in the exchange rate. To illustrate the sensitivity to potential future changes in the exchange rate, if the exchange rate in Venezuela were to further devalue to a rate of 42 bolivars to the U.S. dollar, the Company estimates the negative impact on the remainder of its 2013 pretax earnings would be \$32 million related to items on the balance sheet as of the end of the third quarter. The Company also estimates the operating income impact of this rate for the remainder of 2013 would be \$4 million and for the 12 months ending September 2014 would be \$21 million.

Financial Condition

Liquidity and Capital Resources Net working capital increased by \$16.4 million, compared with the end of 2012, which primarily included increases in trade and non-trade receivables, inventories and deferred tax assets, as well as a reduction in accounts payable. These were partially offset by increased short-term borrowings and accrued liabilities, as well as a \$6.3 million impact due to the weaker foreign currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar. In June 2011, the Company completed the sale of \$400 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.750% senior notes due June 1, 2021. On March 11, 2013, the Company issued and sold an additional \$200 million in aggregate principal amount of these notes (both issuances together the "Notes"). The Notes form a single series under the Indenture. The proceeds received from the March 2013 issuance were used to repay a 90-day \$75 million promissory note entered into on February 1, 2013, as well as a portion of outstanding borrowings under the Company's multicurrency credit agreement in place at that time. The remaining net proceeds were used to fund share repurchases under the Company's common stock repurchase authorization. As a result of the 2013 issuance, the Company recorded a premium of \$7.6 million to be amortized over the life of the notes sold in 2013.

In September 2013, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary Tupperware International Holdings B.V. (the "Subsidiary Borrower"), amended and restated its multicurrency Credit Agreement (the "New Credit Agreement") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as administrative agent (the "Administrative Agent"), swingline lender and issuing bank, Cr dit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, HSBC Bank USA, N.A., KeyBank National Association and the Royal Bank of Scotland, as syndication agents, joint book runners and joint lead arrangers. The New Credit Agreement replaced the Credit Agreement dated June 2, 2011 (the "Old Credit Agreement") and, other than an increased amount that may be borrowed and a more favorable interest rate spread, has terms and conditions similar to that of the Old Credit Agreement. The New Credit Agreement makes available to the Company and the Subsidiary Borrower a five-year credit facility in an aggregate amount of \$650 million (the "Facility Amount"). The New Credit Agreement provides (i) a revolving credit facility, available up to the full amount of the Facility Amount, (ii) a letter of credit facility, available up to \$50 million of the Facility Amount, and (iii) a swingline facility, available up to \$100 million of the Facility Amount. Each of such facilities is fully available to the Company and is available to the Subsidiary Borrower up to an aggregate amount not to exceed \$325 million. With the agreement of its lenders, the Company is permitted to increase, on up to three occasions, the Facility Amount by a total of up to \$200 million (for a maximum aggregate Facility Amount of \$850 million), subject to certain conditions.

Loans taken under the New Credit Agreement bear interest under a formula that includes, at the Company's option, one of three different base rates, plus an applicable spread. The Company generally selects the London interbank offered rate ("LIBOR").

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As of September 28, 2013, the New Credit Agreement dictated a spread of 150 basis points, which gave the Company an interest rate on LIBOR based borrowings of 1.63 percent under the New Credit Agreement. As of September 28, 2013, the Company had total borrowings of \$290.3 million outstanding under its Credit Agreement, with \$134.8 million denominated in euro. The Company routinely increases its revolver borrowings under the New Credit Agreement and uncommitted lines, as well as previously under the Old Credit Facility, during each quarter to fund operating, investing and financing activities and uses cash available at the end of each quarter to reduce borrowing levels. As a result, the Company has higher foreign exchange exposure on the value of its cash during each quarter than at the end of each quarter.

The New Credit Agreement contains customary covenants, including financial covenants requiring a minimum level of interest coverage and allowing a maximum amount of leverage. As of September 28, 2013, and currently, the Company had considerable cushion under its financial covenants. However, economic conditions, adverse changes in foreign exchange rates, lower than foreseen sales, profit and/or cash flow generation, share repurchases or the occurrence of other events discussed under "Forward Looking Statements" and elsewhere could cause noncompliance. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details regarding the Company's debt.

The Company monitors the third-party depository institutions that hold its cash and cash equivalents and diversifies its cash and cash equivalents among counterparties, which minimizes exposure to any one of these entities. Furthermore, the Company is exposed to financial market risk resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currency rates and the possible liquidity and credit risks of its counterparties. The Company believes that it has sufficient liquidity to fund its working capital and capital spending needs and its current dividend. This liquidity includes its cash and cash equivalents, which totaled \$126.0 million as of September 28, 2013, cash flows from operating activities, and access to its \$650 million New Credit Agreement. As of September 28, 2013, the Company had \$357.5 million available under its New Credit Agreement and \$99.1 million available under other uncommitted lines of credit. The Company has not experienced any limitations on its ability to access its committed facility.

Cash and cash equivalents ("cash") totaled \$126.0 million as of September 28, 2013. Of this amount, \$124 million was held by foreign subsidiaries. Approximately 55 percent of the cash held outside of the United States was not eligible for repatriation due to the level of past statutory earnings by the foreign unit in which the cash was held or other local restrictions. The remaining cash is subject to repatriation tax effects. The Company's current intent is to indefinitely reinvest these funds in its foreign operations, as the cash is needed to fund on-going operations. In the event circumstances change, leading to the conclusion that these funds will not be indefinitely reinvested, the Company would need to provide at that time for the income taxes that would be triggered upon their repatriation.

The Company's most significant exposures are to the euro, the Indonesian rupiah and the Mexican peso, as well as the Brazilian real and Malaysian ringgit. Business units in which the Company generated at least \$100 million of sales in 2012 included Brazil, Tupperware France, Fuller Mexico, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia/Singapore, Tupperware Mexico and Tupperware United States and Canada. Significant downturn in the Company's business in these markets adversely impacts the Company's ability to generate operating cash flows.

Operating Activities Net cash provided by operating activities was \$126.0 million in 2013, compared with \$111.5 million in 2012. The favorable comparison primarily reflected a smaller reduction in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, a smaller increase in prepaid and other assets, inflows from hedges and cash received as a premium in connection with the issuance of \$200 million of Notes. These benefits were partially offset by larger increases in inventory in 2013 than in 2012, as well as the impact of weaker foreign currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar.

Investing Activities During the year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012, the Company had \$42.9 million and \$51.0 million, respectively, of capital expenditures. In both 2013 and 2012, the most significant capital expenditures were related to molds. In 2013 and 2012, capital expenditures included \$2.9 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, related to facilities in Venezuela, to support operations and as a natural hedge against possible currency devaluation, increasing manufacturing capacity in India and Brazil, new facilities in Indonesia and new vehicles for the sales force in South Africa. In 2013, additional expenditures related to increasing manufacturing capacity in Venezuela, China and several manufacturing plants in Europe.

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Financing Activities Dividends paid to shareholders were \$84.9 million and \$57.5 million in the year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012, respectively. The higher 2013 amount was due to the increase in the quarterly dividends paid from \$0.36 per share declared throughout 2012 to \$0.62 in 2013, partially offset by a reduction in the number of shares outstanding in connection with the Company's share repurchase program. Proceeds received from the exercise of stock options were \$18.9 million and \$9.7 million for the year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company also issued the \$200 million of Notes and increased revolver borrowings through its New Credit Agreement by \$87.3 million for funding of investing activities, dividends and on-going share repurchases.

Through open market repurchases, and under its stock incentive programs, the Company repurchased in the year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012, 3.8 million and 1.8 million shares for a total of \$303.7 million and \$104.3 million, respectively.

Open market repurchases are being made under an authorization that runs until February 1, 2017 and allows up to \$2.0 billion to be spent. Under this program, the Company repurchased 3.7 million and 1.7 million shares for \$300.0 million and \$100.0 million in the year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012, respectively, and program-to-date through the end of September 2013, had spent \$1.13 billion to repurchase 19.2 million shares. Going forward, in setting share repurchase amounts, the Company expects to target over time a debt-to-EBITDA ratio of 1.75 times (as defined in the Company's New Credit Agreement). The Company expects to spend \$75 million on open market share repurchases in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Repurchases under the Company's stock incentive programs are made when employees use shares to satisfy the minimum statutorily required withholding taxes. In the year-to-date periods of 2013 and 2012, 47,187 and 70,183 shares were retained to fund withholding taxes, totaling \$3.7 million and \$4.3 million, respectively.

New Pronouncements

Refer to Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of new pronouncements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

One of the Company's market risks is its exposure to the impact of interest rate changes on its borrowings. The Company has elected to manage this risk through the maturity structure of its borrowings and the currencies in which it borrows.

Loans taken under the New Credit Agreement are of a short duration and bear interest under a formula that includes, at the Company's option, one of three different base rates, plus an applicable spread. The Company generally selects the London interbank offered rate ("LIBOR"). See Note 10 for further details on the interest rate formula. As of September 28, 2013, the New Credit Agreement dictated a spread of 150 basis points, which gave the Company an interest rate on LIBOR based borrowings of 1.63 percent on borrowings under the New Credit Agreement. In light of the Company's share repurchase program, the Company is targeting a debt-to-EBITDA ratio of 1.75 times consolidated funded indebtedness (as defined in the New Credit Agreement) as of and for the four quarters ending of each quarter.

As of September 28, 2013, the Company had total borrowings of \$290.3 million outstanding under its New Credit Agreement, with \$134.8 million denominated in euro. If short-term interest rates varied by 10 percent, with all other variables remaining constant, the Company's annual interest expense would not be significantly impacted.

The Company routinely increases its revolver borrowings under the New Credit Agreement and uncommitted lines, as well as previously under the Old Credit Facility, during each quarter to fund operating, investing and financing activities and uses cash available at the end of each quarter to reduce borrowing levels. As a result, the Company has higher foreign exchange exposure on the value of its cash during each quarter than at the end of each quarter.

A significant portion of the Company's sales and profit come from its international operations. Although these operations are geographically dispersed, which partially mitigates the risks associated with operating in particular countries, the Company is subject to the usual risks associated with international operations. These risks include local political and economic environments and relations between foreign and U.S. governments.

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Another economic risk of the Company is exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the earnings, cash flows and financial position of its international operations. The Company is not able to project, in any meaningful way, the possible effect of these fluctuations on translated amounts or future earnings. This is due to the Company's constantly changing exposure to various currencies, the fact that all foreign currencies do not react in the same manner in relation to the U.S. dollar and the large number of currencies involved, although the Company's most significant exposures are to the euro, Indonesian rupiah and Mexican peso, as well as the Brazilian real and Malaysian ringgit.

Although this currency risk is partially mitigated by the natural hedge arising from the Company's local product sourcing in many markets, a strengthening U.S. dollar generally has a negative impact on the Company. In response to this fact, the Company uses financial instruments, such as forward contracts, to hedge its exposure to certain foreign exchange risks associated with a portion of its investment in international operations. In addition to hedging against the balance sheet impact of changes in exchange rates, the hedge of investments in international operations also has the effect of hedging a portion of cash flows from those operations. The Company also hedges, with these instruments, certain other exposures to various currencies arising from amounts payable and receivable, non-permanent intercompany loans and forecasted purchases. The Company generally does not seek to hedge the impact of currency fluctuations on the translated value of the sales, profit or cash flow generated by its operations.

While the Company's hedges of its equity in its foreign subsidiaries and its fair value hedges of balance sheet risks all work together to mitigate its exposure to foreign exchange gains or losses, they result in an impact to operating cash flows as they are settled. For the year-to-date periods ending September 28, 2013 and September 29, 2012, the cash flow impact of these currency hedges was an inflow of \$3.8 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

The U.S. dollar equivalent of the Company's most significant net open foreign currency hedge positions as of September 28, 2013 were to buy euros \$27.9 million; U.S. dollars \$27.0 million; Philippine peso \$11.8 million and Mexican peso \$6.3 million and to sell Swiss francs \$21.0 million; Turkish lira \$13.9 million and the Canadian dollar \$13.4 million. In agreements to sell foreign currencies in exchange for U.S. dollars, for example, an appreciating dollar versus the opposing currency would generate a cash inflow for the Company at settlement, with the opposite result in agreements to buy foreign currencies for U.S. dollars. The notional amounts change based upon changes in the Company's outstanding currency exposures. Based on rates existing as of September 28, 2013, the Company was in a net payable position of approximately \$0.2 million related to its currency hedges, which, upon settlement, could have a significant impact on the Company's cash flow. The Company records the impact of forward points in net interest expense.

A precise calculation of the impact of currency fluctuations is not practical since some of the contracts are between non-U.S. dollar currencies. The Company continuously monitors its foreign currency exposure and may enter into additional contracts to hedge exposure in the future. See further discussion regarding the Company's hedging activities for foreign currency in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company is subject to credit risks relating to the ability of counterparties of hedging transactions to meet their contractual payment obligations. The risks related to creditworthiness and nonperformance have been considered in the determination of fair value for the Company's foreign currency forward exchange contracts. The Company continues to closely monitor its counterparties and will take action, as appropriate and possible, to further manage its counterparty credit risk.

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The Company is also exposed to rising material prices in its manufacturing operations and, in particular, the cost of oil and natural gas-based resins. This is the primary material used in production of most Tupperware® products, and the Company estimates that 2013 cost of sales will include about \$180 million for the cost of resin in the Tupperware® brand products it produces and has contract manufactured. The Company uses many different kinds of resins in its products. About three-fourths of its resins are “polyolefins” (simple chemical structure, easily refined from oil), and as such, the price of these is strongly affected by the underlying price of oil and natural gas. The remaining one-fourth of its resins is more highly engineered, where the price of oil and natural gas plays a less direct role in determining price. With a comparable product mix and exchange rates, a 10 percent fluctuation in the cost of resin would impact the Company's annual cost of sales by about \$18 million compared with the prior year. For the third quarter of 2013, the Company estimates its cost of sales of the Tupperware® products it produced and had contract manufactured was negatively impacted by about \$1 million in local currency due to resin cost changes, as compared with 2012. For full year 2013, the estimated impact of resin cost changes, on a local currency basis, on the Company's cost of sales of the Tupperware® products it produces and has contract manufactured is expected to be negative \$7 million, as compared with 2012. The Company partially manages its risk associated with rising resin costs by utilizing a centralized procurement function that is able to take advantage of bulk discounts while maintaining multiple suppliers and also enters into short-term pricing arrangements. It also manages its margin through the pricing of its products, with price increases generally in line with consumer inflation in each market, and its mix of sales through its promotional programs and discount offers. It may also, on occasion, make advance material purchases to take advantage of current favorable pricing. At this point in time, the Company has determined that entering into forward contracts for resin is not practical or cost beneficial and has no such contracts in place. However, should circumstances warrant, the Company may consider such contracts in the future.

The Company has a program to sell land held for development around its Orlando, Florida headquarters. This program is exposed to the risks inherent in the real estate development process. Included among these risks is the ability to obtain all government approvals, the success of buyers in attracting tenants for commercial or residential developments in the Orlando real estate market or obtaining financing and general economic conditions, such as interest rate increases. In recent years, the Company's land sale program has been negatively impacted by the drivers and ramifications of the credit crisis and real estate market conditions in the United States. Although market conditions have improved, the Company cannot predict when the program will be completed.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain written and oral statements made or incorporated by reference from time to time by the Company or its representatives in this report, other reports, filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases, conferences or otherwise are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Statements in this report or elsewhere that are not based on historical facts or information are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties which may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, the following:

- successful recruitment, retention and productivity levels of the Company's independent sales forces;
- disruptions caused by the introduction of new distributor operating models or sales force compensation systems or allegations by equity analysts or others as to the legality or viability of the Company's business model;
- success of new products and promotional programs;
- the ability to implement appropriate product mix and pricing strategies;
- governmental regulation of materials used in products coming into contact with food (e.g. polycarbonate), as well as beauty, personal care and nutritional products;
- the impact of changes in consumer spending patterns and preferences, particularly given the global nature of the Company's business;
- the value of long-term assets, particularly goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles associated with acquisitions, and the realizability of the value of recognized tax assets;

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changes in plastic resin prices, other raw materials and packaging components, the cost of converting such items into finished goods and procured finished products and the cost of delivering products to customers;

the introduction of Company operations in new markets outside the United States;

general social, economic and political conditions in markets;

disruptions resulting from either internal or external labor strikes, work stoppages, or similar difficulties;

changes in cash flow resulting from changes in operating results, working capital management, debt payments, share repurchases and hedge settlements;

the impact of currency fluctuations on the value of foreign operations generally, and particularly in Venezuela, including their cash balances, the results of those operations, the cost of sourcing products across geographies and the success of foreign hedging and risk management strategies;

the impact of natural disasters and epidemic or pandemic disease outbreaks;

the ability to repatriate, or otherwise make available, cash in the United States and to do so at a favorable foreign exchange rate and with favorable tax ramifications;

the ability to obtain all government approvals on, and to control the cost of infrastructure obligations associated with, land development;

the ability to timely and effectively implement, transition, maintain and protect necessary information technology systems and infrastructure;

the ability to attract and retain certain executive officers and key management personnel;

the success of land buyers in attracting tenants for commercial and residential development and obtaining financing;

the costs and covenant restrictions associated with the Company's credit arrangements;

integration of non-traditional product lines into Company operations;

the effect of legal, regulatory and tax proceedings, as well as restrictions imposed on the Company's operations or Company representatives by foreign governments, including exposure to tax responsibilities imposed on the sales force and their potential impact on the sales force's value chain and resulting disruption to the business;

the effect of competitive forces in the markets in which the Company operates, particularly related to sales of beauty, personal care and nutritional products, where there are a greater number of competitors than in the housewares market;

the impact of changes in U.S. federal, state and foreign tax or other laws;

the Company's access to, and the costs of, financing; and

other risks discussed in Item 1A, Risk Factors, of the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes, other financial information appearing elsewhere in this report and the Company's other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Company does not intend to update forward-looking information other than in its quarterly earnings releases unless it expects diluted earnings per share for the current quarter, excluding items impacting comparability and the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, to be significantly below its previous guidance.

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Investors should also be aware that while the Company does, from time to time, communicate with securities analysts, it is against the Company's policy to disclose to them any material non-public information or other confidential commercial information. Accordingly, it should not be assumed that the Company agrees with any statement or report issued by any analyst irrespective of the content of the confirming financial forecasts or projections issued by others.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e)) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, management, under the supervision of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Controls

There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's third quarter that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect its internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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OTHER INFORMATION

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (a)
6/30/13 - 8/3/13	532,642	\$80.46	532,642	\$929,463,069
8/4/13 - 8/31/13	373,100	84.93	373,100	897,776,757
9/1/13 - 9/28/13	301,500	84.41	301,500	872,326,684
	1,207,242	\$82.83	1,207,242	\$872,326,684

(a) Open market repurchases are being made under an authorization that runs until February 1, 2017 and allows up to \$2.0 billion to be spent.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer

31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

32.1 Certification Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code by the Chief Executive Officer

32.2 Certification Pursuant to Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code by the Chief Financial Officer

101 The following financial statements from Tupperware Brands Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 28, 2013, filed on November 7, 2013, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Statements of Income, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged in detail.

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SIGNATURES

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

TUPPERWARE BRANDS CORPORATION

By: /S/ MICHAEL S. POTESHMAN
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

By: /S/ NICHOLAS K. POUCHER
Vice President and Controller

Orlando, Florida
November 7, 2013

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