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

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For the quarter ended: September 30, 1999
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OR
( ) TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the transition period from $\qquad$ to $\qquad$
Commission file number: 0-16214

## ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

## Delaware

-------

$$
14-0462060
$$

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

$$
12204
$$

(Zip Code)

$$
518-445-2200
$$

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 X No

The registrant had $24,058,924$ shares of Class A Common Stock and $5,754,376$ shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding as of September 30, 1999.

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
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Notes to consolidated financial statements
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

## ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.

 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS (unaudited)(in thousands except per share data)


[^0]| (in thousands) | (unaudited) <br> September 30, $1999$ | December 31, 1998 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$24,983 | \$5,868 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 227,419 | 184,748 |
| Inventories: |  |  |
| Finished goods | 133,285 | 115,740 |
| Work in process | 63,396 | 43,523 |
| Raw material and supplies | 45,690 | 37,646 |
|  | 242,371 | 196,909 |
| Deferred taxes and prepaid expenses | 26,418 | 22,188 |
| Total current assets | 521,191 | 409,713 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 377,409 | 325,109 |
| Investments in associated companies | 4,389 | 4, 054 |
| Intangibles | 233,223 | 60,800 |
| Deferred taxes | 31,304 | 27,193 |
| Other assets | 51,916 | 39,497 |
| Total assets | \$1,219,432 | \$866,366 |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY |  |  |
| Notes and loans payable | \$28,850 | \$112, 828 |
| Accounts payable | 37,776 | 25,838 |
| Accrued liabilities | 82,778 | 66,791 |
| Current maturities of long-term debt | 4,455 | 5,178 |
| Income taxes payable and deferred | 4,688 | 9,403 |
| Total current liabilities | 158,547 | 220,038 |
| Long-term debt | 554,219 | 181,137 |
| Other noncurrent liabilities | 135,616 | 113,282 |
| Deferred taxes and other credits | 42,062 | 37,059 |
| Total liabilities | 890,444 | 551,516 |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY |  |  |
| Preferred stock, par value $\$ 5.00$ per share; authorized 2,000,000 shares; none issued | - | - |
| Class A Common Stock, par value $\$ .001$ per share; authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued $26,264,916$ in 1999 and $26,082,438$ in 1998 |  |  |
| Class B Common Stock, par value $\$ .001$ per share; authorized $25,000,000$ shares; issued and outstanding 5,754,376 in 1999 and 5,785,282 in 1998 | 26 6 | 26 |
| Additional paid in capital | 209,344 | 206,428 |
| Retained earnings | 286,758 | 255,586 |
| Accumulated items of other comprehensive income: |  |  |
| Translation adjustments | $(104,435)$ | $(83,736)$ |
| Pension liability adjustment | $(16,868)$ | $(16,868)$ |
|  | 374,831 | 361,442 |
| Less treasury stock (Class A), at cost (2,205,992 shares in 1999;2,240,050 shares in 1998) | 45,843 | 46,592 |
| Total shareholders' equity | 328,988 | 314,850 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$1,219,432 | \$866,366 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Net income
Nine Months Ended September 30,

Adjustments to reconcile net cash provided by operating activities:
Equity in earnings of associated companies
Depreciation and amortization
Provision for deferred income taxes, other credits and long-term liabilities
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance, net of premiums paid Unrealized currency transaction gains
Loss on disposition of assets
Shares contributed to ESOP
Debt issuance costs
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:
Accounts receivable
Inventories
Prepaid expenses
Accounts payable
Accrued liabilities
Income taxes payable
Other, net
Net cash provided by operating activities

INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Purchases of property, plant and equipment
Purchased software
Proceeds from sale of assets
Premiums paid for life insurance
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired
Loan to other company
Distributions from associated companies
Investment in associated companies
Net cash used in investing activities

FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Proceeds from borrowings
Principal payments on debt
Proceeds from options exercised
Tax benefit of options exercised
Purchases of treasury shares
Dividends paid
Net cash provided by financing activities

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash flows

Increase in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

| 573,306 | 131, 068 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $(336,828)$ | $(74,101)$ |
| 165 | 2,105 |
| 11 | 281 |
| - | $(45,227)$ |
| - | $(6,387)$ |
| 236,654 | 7,739 |
| $(14,019)$ | $(3,512)$ |
| 19,115 | 1,893 |
| 5,868 | 2,546 |
| \$24,983 | \$4,439 |

## ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 1. Management Opinion

In the opinion of management the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of only normal, recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of results for such periods. The results for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been omitted. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 1998.

## 2. Accounting for Derivatives

Gains or losses on forward exchange contracts that function as an economic hedge against currency fluctuation effects on future revenue streams are recorded in "Other income, net".

Gains or losses on forward exchange contracts that are designated a hedge of a foreign operation's net assets and/or long-term intercompany loans are recorded in "Translation adjustments", a separate component of shareholders' equity. These contracts reduce the risk of currency exposure on foreign currency net assets and do not exceed the foreign currency amount being hedged. To the extent the above criteria are not met, or the related assets are sold, extinguished, or terminated, activity associated with such hedges is recorded in "Other income, net".

All open positions on forward exchange contracts are valued at fair value using the estimated forward rate of a matching contract.

Gains or losses on futures contracts have been recorded in "Other income, net". Open positions have been valued at fair value using quoted market rates.

In June 1998, Financial Accounting Standard No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", was issued. This Standard establishes a new model for accounting for derivatives and hedging activities. All derivatives will be required to be recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value. Each hedging relationship must be designated and accounted for pursuant to this Standard. Since the Company already records forward exchange and futures contracts at fair value, this Standard is not expected to have a material effect on the accounting for these transactions. The Company plans to adopt this Standard on its effective date of January 1, 2001.
3. Other Income, Net

Included in other income, net for the nine months ended September 30 are: currency transactions, $\$ 3.2$ million income in 1999 and $\$ 4.0$ million income in 1998; amortization of debt issuance costs and loan origination fees, $\$ 0.9$ million in 1999 and $\$ 0.5$ million in 1998 and other miscellaneous items, none of which are significant, in 1999 and 1998.

Included in other income, net for the three months ended September 30 are: currency transactions, $\$ 1.2$ million income in 1999 and $\$ 3.3$ million income in 1998; amortization of debt issuance costs and loan organization fees, \$0.4 million in 1999 and $\$ 0.2$ million in 1998 and other miscellaneous items, none of which are significant, in 1999 and 1998.

## 4. Earnings Per Share

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standard No. 128, "Earnings Per Share", net income per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of Class A and Class B Common Stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share includes the effect of all potentially dilutive securities.

The amounts used in computing earnings per share, including the effect on income and the weighted average number of shares of potentially dilutive securities, are as follows:

| (in thousands) | $\begin{array}{rl} \text { Nine Months Ended } \\ \text { September } & 30, \\ 1999 & 1998 \end{array}$ | Three Months Ended September 30, 1999 1998 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Income available to common stockholders:

| Income available to common stockholders | \$31,172 | \$32,717 | \$10,667 | \$11,067 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weighted average number of shares: |  |  |  |  |
| Weighted average number of shares used in net income per share | 29,716 | 30,756 | 29,776 | 30,378 |
| Effect of dilutive securities: Stock options | 202 | 446 | 75 | 265 |
| Weighted average number of shares used in diluted net income per share | 29,918 | 31,202 | 29,851 | 30,643 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Options excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share because the options' exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares for the period were as follows:

| Nine Months Ended September 30, 1999 |  | Three Months Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | September 30, 1999 |  |
|  | Exercise |  | Exercise |
| Options | Price | Options | Price |
| Outstanding | Per Share | Outstanding | Per Share |
| - | - | 23,500 | \$17.625 |
| - | - | 57,200 | 18.625 |
| - | - | 176,600 | 18.75 |
| - | - | 412,000 | 19.375 |
| - | - | 409,500 | 19.75 |
| 746,200 | \$22.25 | 746,200 | 22.25 |
| 250,000 | 25.5625 | 250,000 | 25.5625 |

Total comprehensive income consists of:

|  | Nine Months Ended September 30, |  | Three Months Ended September 30, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (in thousands) | 1999 | 1998 | 1999 | 1998 |
| Net income | \$31, 172 | \$32, 717 | \$10, 667 | \$11, 067 |
| Other comprehensive (loss)/income, before tax: Foreign currency translation adjustments | $(20,699)$ | (866) | 3,296 | 4,280 |
| Income tax related to items of other comprehensive loss | - | - | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income | \$10,473 | \$31, 851 | \$13,963 | \$15, 347 |

## 6. Operating Segment Data

The following table shows data by operating segment, reconciled to consolidated totals included in the financial statements:

|  | Nine Months Ended September 30, | Three Months Ended September 30, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (in thousands) | 19991998 | 19991998 |


| Net Sales |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engineered Fabrics | \$450, 217 | \$433, 363 | \$160, 125 | \$142, 423 |
| High Performance Industrial Doors | 72,280 | 71,127 | 25,506 | 24,600 |
| All other | 31,463 | 27,640 | 10,935 | 9,323 |
| Consolidated Total | \$553,960 | \$532, 130 | \$196, 566 | \$176, 346 |
| Operating Income |  |  |  |  |
| Engineered Fabrics | \$101, 011 | \$96, 955 | \$37,336 | \$30, 758 |
| High Performance Industrial Doors | 3,446 | 6,585 | 814 | 1,955 |
| All other | 4,000 | 4, 085 | 808 | 1,217 |
| Research expense | $(16,710)$ | $(17,392)$ | $(5,534)$ | $(5,681)$ |
| Unallocated expenses | $(25,666)$ | $(22,723)$ | $(9,529)$ | $(7,492)$ |
| Operating income before reconciling items | 66,081 | 67,510 | 23,895 | 20,757 |
| Reconciling items: |  |  |  |  |
| Interest expense, net | $(15,227)$ | $(14,267)$ | $(6,489)$ | $(4,973)$ |
| Other income, net | 231 | 77 | 555 | 2,315 |
| Consolidated income before income taxes | \$51, 085 | \$53, 320 | \$17,961 | \$18, 099 |

## 7. Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30,1999 and 1998 was $40 \%$ and $39 \%$ respectively. The effective tax rate for the full year 1999 is anticipated to be $43 \%$.

Interest paid for the nine months ended September 30, 1999 and 1998 was $\$ 15.3$ million and $\$ 13.8$ million, respectively.

Taxes paid for the nine months ended September 30, 1999 and 1998 was $\$ 20.7$ million and $\$ 19.7$ million, respectively.

## 9. Acquisitions

In April 1999, the Company purchased all of the shares of Jansen Tortechnik, a manufacturer of high quality sectional overhead doors located in Surwold, Germany. The purchase price was approximately $\$ 7.7$ million and was accounted for as a purchase. Accordingly, the results of operations are included in the financial statements since the acquisition date.

In August 1999, the Company completed the purchase of all of the outstanding capital stock of the paper machine clothing business of the Geshmay group for approximately $\$ 250$ million. Geshmay's principal operations are located in Europe and the United States. The transaction is being accounted for as a purchase. The fair market value of assets and liabilities are being determined by valuations and appraisals that are not yet complete. Therefore, the allocation of the total purchase cost has been estimated at September 30, 1999. The results of operations are included in the financial statements since the acquisition date.

## 10. Debt

In August 1999, the Company entered into a new $\$ 750$ million credit agreement with its banks. $\$ 250$ million of this facility is a term loan with $\$ 40$ million due in 2001, $\$ 60$ million in 2002, $\$ 70$ million in 2003 and $\$ 80$ million in 2004. The remaining $\$ 500$ million is a revolving loan with the banks' commitment to lend terminating in 2004. This agreement includes commitment fees and variable interest rates based on various loan pricing methods. The credit agreement contains various covenants which include limits on the disposition of assets and interest coverage and a maximum leverage ratio, as well as mandatory prepayments out of excess cash flow and proceeds from asset sales and debt offerings. Borrowings are secured by a pledge of shares of, and intercompany loans to, certain subsidiaries of the Company.

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

For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 1999
The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net sales increased to $\$ 196.6$ million for the three months ended September 30 1999 as compared to $\$ 176.3$ million for the three months ended September 30 1998. The effect of the stronger U.S. dollar as compared to the third quarter of 1998 was to decrease net sales by $\$ 1.1$ million. Acquisitions made in 1999 (as discussed below) added $\$ 19.0$ million to third quarter 1999 net sales. Excluding these two factors, 1999 net sales were up $1.3 \%$ as compared to 1998.

Net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 1999 increased to $\$ 554.0$ million as compared to $\$ 532.1$ million for the same period in 1998 . The effect of the stronger U.S. dollar as compared to the first nine months of 1998 was to decrease net sales by $\$ 3.9$ million. Acquisitions made in 1999 and 1998 added $\$ 25.7$ million to 1999 net sales. Excluding these two factors, 1999 net sales were flat as compared to 1998.

In the United States, net sales in the third quarter of 1999 increased $2.5 \%$ resulting in a year to date decrease of $1.0 \%$ as compared to the same period in 1998. Net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 1999, as compared to the same period in 1998, decreased in Canada and were higher in Asia. European sales increased in local currencies and were down 1.6\% in U.S. dollars.

Gross profit was $39.9 \%$ of net sales for the three months ended September 30, 1999 as compared to $41.6 \%$ for the same period in 1998 bringing the nine month result to $41.0 \%$ for 1999 as compared to $42.5 \%$ for 1998. Year to date variable costs as a percent of net sales increased to $34.2 \%$ in 1999 from $33.6 \%$ for the same period in 1998. Excluding the effect of the stronger U.S. dollar and acquisitions, variable costs as a percent of net sales were $34.2 \%$ in 1999. The decrease in gross profit margin is the result of acquisitions and pricing pressures from major paper machine clothing customers. Improvements in profitability at the paper-manufacturing base should translate to price stability in the paper machine clothing industry.

Selling, technical, general and research expenses, excluding the effect of the stronger U.S. dollar and acquisitions, decreased $1.0 \%$ for the nine months ended September 30, 1999 as compared to the same period in 1998.

Operating income as a percentage of net sales decreased to $11.9 \%$ for the nine months ended September 30, 1999 from 12.7\% for the comparable period in 1998 due to items discussed above. Excluding the effect of the stronger U.S. dollar and acquisitions, operating income as a percentage of net sales was $12.2 \%$ in 1999 .

Interest expense for the first nine months of 1999, as compared to 1998, increased $\$ 1.0$ million due to higher total debt as a result of acquisitions, as noted below. Management anticipates interest expense, at current rates, to be approximately $\$ 10$ million per quarter beginning in the fourth quarter of 1999.

The tax rate for the first nine months of 1999 was $40 \%$. The tax rate for the full year 1999 is expected to be $43 \%$ due to the Geschmay acquisition, as noted below. This will result in an unusually high tax rate in the fourth quarter of 1999, which is not expected to continue in future quarters.

The Company is on schedule to achieve slightly more than the expected 1999 cost reduction of $\$ 10$ million resulting from the global restructuring plan announced in January 1999. In 1999, as part of this plan, the Company announced the closing of plants in Weaverville, North Carolina, Ahlen, Germany and a press fabrics plant in Simpsonville, South Carolina. This plan will result in cumulative annual cost savings of $\$ 22$ million in 2000 and $\$ 25$ million in 2001. The acquisition of Geschmay, as discussed below, has created synergistic opportunities that should result in additional cost reductions of $\$ 25$ million, for a total of $\$ 50$ million when all restructuring plans are complete. The first steps of this integration plan were announced in October 1999 and included the closing of a dryer fabrics plant in Simpsonville, South Carolina, a reduction of the combined sales force in the United States and the closing of the Geschmay sales offices in Singapore and Canada.

In April 1999, the Company purchased all of the shares of Jansen Tortechnik, a manufacturer of high quality sectional overhead doors located in Surwold, Germany. The purchase price was approximately $\$ 7.7$ million and was accounted for as a purchase. Accordingly, the results of operations are included in the financial statements since the acquisition date.

In August 1999, the Company completed the purchase of all of the outstanding capital stock of the paper machine clothing business of the Geschmay group for approximately $\$ 250$ million. Geschmay's principal operations are located in Europe and the United States. The transaction is being accounted for as a purchase. The fair market value of assets and liabilities are being determined by valuations and appraisals that are not yet complete. Therefore, the allocation of the total purchase cost has been estimated at September 30, 1999. The results of operations are included in the financial statements since the acquisition date.

Reasons for the changes in operating results for the three month period ended September 30, 1999 as compared to the corresponding period in 1998 are similar to those which affected the nine month comparisons, except where specifically noted.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES:
Accounts receivable increased $\$ 42.7$ million since December 31, 1998. Excluding the effect of the stronger U.S. dollar and the Geschmay acquisition, accounts receivable were flat. Inventories increased $\$ 45.5$ million during the nine months ended September 30, 1999. Excluding the items noted above, inventories decreased \$1.4 million.

In order to fund the Geschmay acquisition, in August 1999, the Company entered into a new $\$ 750$ million credit agreement with its banks. $\$ 250$ million of this facility is a term loan with $\$ 40$ million due in 2001, $\$ 60$ million in 2002, $\$ 70$ million in 2003 and $\$ 80$ million in 2004. The remaining $\$ 500$ million is a revolving loan with the banks' commitment to lend terminating in 2004. \$515 million of this facility was used as of September 30, 1999. This agreement includes commitment fees and variable interest rates based on various loan pricing methods. The credit agreement contains various covenants which include limits on the disposition of assets and interest coverage and a maximum leverage ratio, as well as mandatory prepayments out of excess cash flow and proceeds from asset sales and debt offerings. Borrowings are secured by a pledge of shares of, and intercompany loans to, certain subsidiaries of the Company.

Capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 1999, including leases to the extent they are required to be capitalized, were $\$ 23.3$ million as compared to $\$ 28.5$ million for the same period last year. The Company anticipates that capital expenditures, including leases, will be approximately $\$ 45$ million. These expenditures will be financed with cash from operations and existing credit facilities.

In June 1998, Financial Accounting Standard No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", was issued. This Standard establishes a new model for accounting for derivatives and hedging activities. All derivatives will be required to be recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value. Each hedging relationship must be designated and accounted for pursuant to this Standard. Since the Company already records forward exchange and futures contracts at fair value, this standard is not expected to have a material effect on the accounting for these transactions. The Company plans to adopt this Standard on its effective date of January 1, 2001.

In 1997, the Company began a program to assess, test and remedy its computer and manufacturing systems to assure that these systems will properly recognize the year 2000 and therefore substantially eliminate the risk of date-related computer shutdowns from internal operations.

The most significant area to assess under this program is the Company's business system, which includes the Company's information system, the hardware and software associated with its network of personal computers and its telecommunications infrastructure. Most of the Company's operations have substantially completed the assessment, testing and remediation phases of this program. Currently, the implementation of a new information system is in progress and has not been accelerated as a result of the year 2000 issue. Each of the Company's operations are at a different level of completion. In some cases, the existing system which is being replaced is not year 2000 compliant. If the implementation of the new system for these operations is not expected to be complete by the year 2000, a contingency plan which includes upgrading the existing software or the temporary use of manual processes will be put in place. Management does not expect any significant internal issues related to year 2000 compliance.

The Company's manufacturing process involves some use of computers and embedded chips in process equipment. Each operation has been assigned a coordinator to oversee the planning, testing and remediation of this equipment. While management does not expect any year 2000 related shutdowns, it believes that any problems that do occur would be isolated. In these cases, production can be moved to other operations within the Company until the problem is corrected. Management expects to remediate any undiscovered year 2000 equipment problems within a matter of days, with no material impact on overall production.

The Company depends on customers and suppliers for its daily operations. Disruptions due to year 2000 problems in their operations could have a significant impact on the Company. The Company is currently monitoring the status of its customers and suppliers to determine risks and contingency plans.

As of September 30, 1999, total external expenditures related to the year 2000 program are approximately $\$ 1.0$ million and have been funded from cash from operations. Of the $\$ 1.0$ million, $\$ 0.3$ million was for consultants, $\$ 0.4$ million for hardware, $\$ 0.2$ million for software and $\$ 0.1$ million for communications equipment. Future expenditures for this program are not expected to be significant.

## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-Q contains "forward-looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements include statements about such matters as global restructuring, product pricing, interest expense, annual cost savings, future sales, estimated impact of actions upon future earnings, year 2000 expenditures and compliance, industry trends, operating efficiency and profitability. Actual future events and circumstances (including future performance, results and trends) could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors. One factor is the risk to completing the year 2000 plan, which includes the Company's ability to discover and correct year 2000 problems within its systems and the ability of its customers and suppliers to bring their systems into year 2000 compliance. Other factors include even more competitive marketing conditions resulting from customer consolidations, possible softening of customer demand, unanticipated events or circumstances related to recently acquired businesses, the occurrence of unanticipated events or difficulties relating to divestiture, joint venture, operating, capital, global integration and other projects, changes in currency exchange rates, changes in general economic and competitive conditions, technological developments, and other risks and uncertainties, including those detailed in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

## Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Reports on Form 8-K were filed on September 8, 1999 (Item 2. Acquisition or Disposition of Assets) and September 21, 1999 (exhibit only).

Exhibit No.

3(b).
11. Schedule of computation of net income per share and diluted net income per share

Financial data schedule

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.

## ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.

-----------------(Registrant)

## by /s/Michael C. Nahl

Michael C. Nahl
Sr. Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 3(b)
Bylaws of Registrant

## ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP

## BY LAWS

ARTICLE I

## MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS

SECTION 1. An annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before such meeting shall be held on such date prior to September 1 of each year, and at such place and time, as shall be designated by the Board of Directors or by such person or persons as the Board of Directors shall authorize.

SECTION 2. Special meetings of stockholders may be called at any time by a majority of the whole number of members of the Board of Directors. It shall also be the duty of the Chairman of the Board, or, if there is no Chairman of the Board, the President, to call a special meeting whenever requested in writing to do so by stockholders holding shares of common stock of the Company entitling such stockholders to cast a majority of the votes for the election of directors. Any such request shall state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is to be called. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting of stockholders other than business stated in the notice of such meeting as the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

SECTION 3. Written notice of each meeting of stockholders shall be given to each stockholder entitled to vote thereat, stating the place, date and hour or the meeting, and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes of the meeting. Such notice may be given by mail or by such other means as is permitted by law.

SECTION 4. At all meetings of stockholders, shares of common stock of the corporation entitling the holders thereof to cast a majority of the votes for the election of directors, present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. At all meetings of stockholders, only such persons shall be entitled to vote, in person or by proxy, as appear as stockholders on the books of the corporation on the record date for such meeting. The Board of Directors may fix a record date for a meeting as permitted by law.

SECTION 6. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside at all meetings of stockholders. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors is absent or that office is vacant, the President shall preside. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the President are absent, or those offices are vacant, the longest serving member of the Board of Directors present shall preside at the meeting unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 7. Proposals of stockholders, including nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors of the corporation, shall not be presented, considered or voted upon at an annual meeting of stockholders of the corporation, or at any adjournment thereof, unless (i) notice of the proposal has been received by mail directed to the Secretary of the corporation at its principal executive offices at P.O., Box 1907, Albany, New York, 12201 not less than 100 days nor more than 180 days prior to the anniversary date of the last preceding annual meeting of stockholders and (ii) the stockholder giving such notice is a stockholder of record on the date of the giving of such notice and on the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at such annual meeting. Each such notice shall set forth (i) the proposal desired to be brought before the annual meeting and the reasons for presenting such proposal at the annual meeting, (ii) the name and address, as they appear on the corporation's books, of the stockholder making such proposal, (iii) the number and class of shares owned beneficially
or of record by such stockholder, (iv) any material
interest of such stockholder in the proposal and (iv) such other information with respect to the proposal and such stockholder as is required to be disclosed in solicitation of proxies to vote upon such proposal, or is otherwise required, pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("the Proxy Rules"). In the case of proposed nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors, each such notice shall also (i) set forth such information with respect to such nominees and the stockholder proposing the nominations as is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors, or is otherwise required, pursuant to the Proxy Rules and (ii) be accompanied by the written consent of each proposed nominee to being named in the corporation's proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected and by written confirmation by each such nominee of the information relating to such nominee contained in the notice.

## ARTICLE II

## DIRECTORS

SECTION 1. Until changed by the Board of Directors as hereinafter provided, the number of directors shall be nine. The number of directors may be changed by the Board of Directors to such number, not less than three, as the Board of Directors may determine from time to time. No decrease in the number of directors shall shorten the term of any incumbent director. Each director shall hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders, or the delivery of a consent or consents in lieu thereof, and until his or her successor has been elected and qualified. No person shall be elected a director of the corporation after he or she shall have reached the age of 72 years; but any person who shall, while a director, reach the age of 72 years may continue to serve until the next annual meeting, or the delivery of a consent or consents in lieu thereof, and until his or her successor has been elected and qualified.

SECTION 2. Newly created directorships resulting from an increase in the number of directors, and vacancies occurring in the Board of Directors for any reason, may be filled by vote of a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum exists, or by a sole remaining director.

SECTION 3. The Board of Directors may hold meetings at such times and places as it may from time to time determine. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at any time by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, by the President or by any three directors. Notice of each regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors, stating the time and place thereof, shall be given, orally or in writing, personally, by mail, telephone, facsimile or other electronic means or by any other reasonable method at least 48 hours prior to such meeting. A director may waive such notice in writing, either before or after the meeting. Attendance in person at any meeting of the Board of Directors shall be deemed to constitute waiver of notice by a director.

SECTION 4. The Board of Directors may provide for compensation to, and expenses of, its members for attendance at meetings of the Board and any committees thereof. The Board of Directors may also provide for compensation to, and expenses of, committees of stockholders.

SECTION 5. The Board of Directors may designate one or more committees consisting of one or more members of the Board of Directors. Such committees shall have and may exercise all of the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, including the power to authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to documents, as the Board of Directors may provide in the resolution establishing such committee or by other action taken from time to time. The Board of Directors may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of a member of a committee, the member or members present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not such member or members constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board of Directors to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent or disqualified member. No committee shall have power or authority to (i) approve, adopt or recommend to the stockholders any action or matter expressly required by the Delaware General Corporation Law to be submitted to the stockholders for approval or (ii) amend the By Laws of the corporation.

SECTION 6. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting if all of the members of the Board or such committee consent thereto in writing, and the writing or writings are filed with the minutes of the Board or Committee.

SECTION 7. Members of the Board of Directors, or any committee, may participate in a meeting of the Board or committee by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment that permits all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other participant, and participation in a meeting in such manner shall constitute presence in person at the meeting.

SECTION 8. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors. If the Chairman of the Board is absent or that office is vacant, the President shall preside. If the Chairman of the Board and the President are absent, or those offices are vacant, the longest serving member of the Board of Directors present shall preside at the meeting unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III

## OFFICERS

The Board of Directors may elect or appoint a Chairman of the Board, a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer and such other officers as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person. Each officer shall have such authority, and perform such duties, as usually devolve upon his or her office or as may otherwise be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors or provided for in the By Laws of the corporation.

## ARTICLE IV

## INDEMNIFICATION

SECTION 1. The corporation shall indemnify any person who is a party, or is threatened to be made a party, or who is called or threatened to be called to give testimony (whether during pre-trial discovery, at trial or otherwise) in connection with any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding of any kind, whether civil, criminal or investigative, including an action by or in the right of the corporation, by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against costs, expenses (including attorneys fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if (i) such person acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, (ii) such person did not personally gain, as a result of the acts or omissions to which such action, suit or proceeding relates, a financial profit or other financial advantage to which such person was not legally entitled and, (iii) with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, such person had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not meet the standards of conduct set forth in the preceding sentence.

SECTION 2. Any person entitled to indemnification under Section 1 of this Article IV shall, upon delivery to the corporation of the undertaking described in the following sentence, be entitled to require the corporation to pay, in advance of the final disposition
of any action, suit or proceeding in respect of which indemnification is required hereunder, the costs and expenses (including attorneys fees) reasonably incurred by such person from time to time in connection with such action, suit or proceeding. The undertaking referred to above shall be a valid, written agreement of such person to repay all amounts paid to such person by the corporation pursuant to the preceding sentence if it shall ultimately be determined that such person is not entitled to indemnification by the corporation under this Article.

SECTION 3. In the event the corporation refuses to indemnify any person and an action, suit or proceeding is commenced in order to determine whether such indemnification is required under this Article IV, or in the event of any action, suit or proceeding to enforce any undertaking referred to in Section 2 of this Article, (i) the corporation, and any other participant in such an action, suit or proceeding who asserts that such person is not entitled to indemnification by the corporation under this Article, shall have the burden of proof to establish that such person is not entitled to indemnification under this Article, and (ii) if, as a result of such action, suit or proceeding, such person is held to be entitled to indemnification under this Article, or if the corporation and all other participants asserting such claim cease to pursue the claim that such person is not entitled to indemnification, then the corporation shall, in addition to the indemnification otherwise required under Section 1 of this Article, indemnify such person against the costs and expenses (including attorneys fees) reasonably incurred by such person in connection with the action, suit or proceeding in which such person's right to indemnification was disputed.

SECTION 4.
(a) The Board of Directors of the corporation may authorize the purchase and maintenance by the corporation of insurance for the benefit of any person or persons entitled to indemnification under this Article covering risks of the kind to which such indemnification relates. Such insurance coverage may exceed the scope of such indemnification.
(b) If, at any time, any person receives proceeds from an insurance policy referred to in the preceding subsection (a) on account of any matter with respect to which such person is entitled to indemnification under this Article, the indemnification obligations of the corporation under this Article shall be reduced by the amount of such proceeds so received.
(c) Upon payment by the corporation of any amount as indemnification under this Article, the corporation will be subrogated, to the extent of such amount, to the rights, if any, of the indemnified person under any insurance policy covering risks of the kind to which indemnification under this Article relates, and the indemnified person will cooperate to facilitate the corporation's enforcement of such subrogation rights.

SECTION 5. Indemnification rights provided under this Article IV shall be deemed to be contract rights. No modification or termination of any provision of this Article or of the rights provided hereunder shall diminish or change any right of any person to indemnification under this Article with respect to any action, suit or proceeding which relates to acts or omissions of such person occurring prior to the time when such person receives written notice that such modification or termination has occurred.

SECTION 6. The Board of Directors of the corporation may authorize the execution and delivery by the corporation of agreements with persons who are or who become beneficiaries of the indemnification rights provided under this Article, such agreements to contain provisions substantially in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

SECTION 7. The rights of indemnification provided in this Article IV are not intended to be exclusive of any other rights of indemnification to which any person may be or become entitled, whether by reason of law, contract, action by the Board of Directors or otherwise.

SECTION 8. For purposes of this Article IV: references to "other enterprises" shall include employee benefit plans; references to "fines" shall include any excise taxes assessed on a person with respect to any employee benefit plan; and references to "serving at the request of the corporation" shall include any service as a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation which imposes duties on, or involves services by, such director, officer, employee or agent with respect to an employee benefit plan, its participants or beneficiaries; and a person who acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonable believed to be in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of an employee benefit plan shall be deemed to have acted in a manner "not opposed to the best interests of the corporation" for purposes of this Article.

SECTION 9. The rights of indemnification provided in this Article IV (including, without limitation, rights to advancement of costs and expenses) shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation with respect to acts or omissions occurring while such person was a director, officer, employee or agent and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person with respect to such acts or omissions.

ARTICLE V
AMENDMENT OF BY LAWS

SECTION 1. These By Laws may be amended at any time, and from time to time, by the Board of Directors or by the stockholders of the corporation.

## ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.

EXHIBIT 11
SCHEDULE OF COMPUTATION OF NET INCOME PER SHARE AND DILUTED NET INCOME PER SHARE
(in thousands, except per share data)

## Net income

Weighted average number of shares
Effect of potentially dilutive securities: Stock options (2)

Weighted average number shares,
including the effect of potentially dilutive securities

Net income per share

Diluted net income per share
For the three months
ended September 30,
$1999(1)$
$1998(1)$
$===========$
$29,776,046$

For the nine months ended September 30,

201, 856
445,730

| 29,851, 236 | 30,643,738 |
| :---: | :---: |

1999 (1) 1998 (1)

| $\$ 31,172$ |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| $============$ | $\$ 32,717$ <br> ========== <br> $29,715,743$ |
| $30,756,166$ |  |

1999 (1) 1998 (1)

29,917,599
31,201, 896
$\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.05 \\ &============ \\ &=========== \\ & \text { \$1.04 } \\ &======================\end{aligned}$

Calculation of Weighted Average Number of Shares:


1998

Beginning balance
Treasury shares - 5,000 Options - 2,500 shares
Treasury shares - 411,100
Treasury shares - 400,000
Treasury shares - 13.700
ESOP shares - 12,783
Treasury shares - 26,000
ESOP shares - 41,378
Options - 600 shares
Options - 20,000 shares
Options - 8,000 shares
Options - 9,500 shares and
ESOP shares - 10,011
Options - 4,400 shares Options - 8,000 shares Options - 16,600 shares Options - 1,600 shares Options - 5,400 shares Options - 1,500 shares ESOP shares - 10,443 Options - 500 shares Options - 7,400 shares Directors shares - 2,004 Options - 600 shares Options - 3,000 shares Options - 1,200 shares Options - 600 shares ESOP shares - 9,096 Options - 10,000 shares Options - 10,000 shares Options - 2,500 shares Options - 500 shares Options - 3, 000 shares Treasury shares - 6,900 Options - 550 shares Treasury shares - 120,000 ESOP shares - 11,371 Treasury shares - 72,200 Treasury shares - 33,700 Treasury shares - 50,000 ESOP shares - 13,945 Treasury shares - 52,000 Treasury shares - 64,800

| $31,638,530$ | 8 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $31,633,379$ | 6 |
| $31,635,954$ | 1 |
| $31,212,429$ | 7 |
| $30,800,339$ | 7 |
| $30,786,224$ | 1 |
| $30,799,394$ | 25 |
| $30,772,608$ | 3 |
| $30,815,237$ | 13 |
| $30,815,855$ | 5 |
| $30,836,459$ | 9 |
| $30,844,701$ | 4 |
| $30,864,802$ | 2 |
| $30,869,335$ | 1 |
| $30,877,577$ | 3 |
| $30,894,678$ | 15 |
| $30,896,327$ | 3 |
| $30,901,890$ | 4 |
| $30,903,435$ | 2 |
| $30,914,194$ | 1 |
| $30,914,709$ | 10 |
| $30,922,333$ | 4 |
| $30,924,397$ | 4 |
| $30,925,015$ | 1 |
| $30,928,106$ | 2 |
| $30,929,342$ | 5 |
| $30,929,961$ | 4 |
| $30,939,331$ | 3 |
| $30,949,634$ | 2 |
| $30,959,936$ | 3 |
| $30,962,512$ | 1 |
| $30,963,027$ | 9 |
| $30,966,117$ | 1 |
| $30,959,009$ | 3 |
| $30,959,575$ | 3 |
| $30,835,948$ | 5 |
| $30,848,049$ | 22 |
| $30,774,037$ | 1 |
| $30,739,491$ | 1 |
| $30,688,236$ | 7 |
| $30,702,531$ | 4 |
| $30,649,226$ | 3 |
| $30,582,800$ | 4 |

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927,136
695, 239
115, 883
800, 319
789, 752
112,770
2, 820, 457
338,161
1,467,392
564,393
1, 016,587
451,937
226,116
113, 074
339, 314
1,697,510 339, 520 452,775 226,399
113, 239
1,132,407 453, 074 453,105 113, 278 226,580 566, 471 453, 186 339, 993 226,737 340, 219 113,416
1, 020, 759 113,429 340, 209 340,215 564,761
2,485,923
112,725 112,599 786,878 449, 854 336,805 448,100

Treasury shares - 7,800
Treasury shares - 63,700 Treasury shares - 16,800 Treasury shares - 60,000 Treasury shares - 14,400 Treasury shares - 50,000 Treasury shares - 40,100 Treasury shares - 5,000 ESOP shares - 13,856
Treasury shares - 36,000 Treasury shares - 152,000 Treasury shares - 200,000 Treasury shares - 100,000 Treasury shares - 15,000 Treasury shares - 35,000 Treasury shares - 44,900 Treasury shares - 63,600 ESOP shares - 14,678

30,574, 804
30,509,505 30, 492, 283 30,430, 777 30, 416, 016 30, 364, 761 30, 323, 654 30, 318, 529 30, 332,733 30, 295, 829 30,140, 014 29, 934, 994 29, 832,484 29, 817, 107 29, 781, 229 29, 735, 202 29, 670, 005 29, 686, 322

| 2 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 4 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 9 | 9 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 |

664,670
1,326,500 662,876 330, 769 330, 609
1,650, 259 329,605
1, 318, 197 659,407 329, 302 327,609
1, 626,902 324, 266
1,620,495
323, 709
2,908, 878
1,612,500
322, 677

## Totals

## 1999

Beginning balance
ESOP shares - 13,772
ESOP shares - 15,530
ESOP shares - 49, 234
Options - 2,400 shares
ESOP shares - 13,350
Stock dividend adjust. - 1,592
Directors shares - 2,884
Options - 1,550 shares Options - 1,400 shares Options - 1,000 shares Options - 400 shares ESOP shares - 12,335 Options - 1,800 shares ESOP shares - 13,827
ESOP shares - 16,877 ESOP shares - 16,925 ESOP shares - 20,754

Totals
(1) Includes Class A and Class B Common Stock
(2) Incremental shares of unexercised options are calculated based on the average price of the Company's stock for the respective period. The calculation includes all options that are dilutive to earnings per share.

THIS SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM
ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP'S CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1999 AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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## 9-MOS

DEC-31-1999
SEP-30-1999

$$
24,983
$$

235, 691
8, 272
242, 371
521, 191
724,162
346, 753
1, 219, 432
158,547

| 0 | 554,219 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 |
|  | 328,956 |

1,219,432

$$
320,900
$$

328, 956

553, 960
553, 960

488, 048
(231)
(169)

15, 227
51, 085
20, 426
31,172
${ }^{\circ}$
31, 172
1.05
1.04


[^0]:    financial statements.

