

PILGRIMS PRIDE CORP  
Form 10-K  
February 21, 2014

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the fiscal year ended December 29, 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 1-9273

PILGRIM S PRIDE CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

75-1285071  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1770 Promontory Circle, Greeley, Colorado  
(Address of principal executive offices)

80634-9038  
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(970) 506-8000**  
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class  
Common Stock, Par Value \$0.01

Name of each exchange on which registered  
The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form

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10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-accelerated Filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a 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

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2013, was \$905,871,034. For purposes of the foregoing calculation only, all directors, executive officers and greater than 10% beneficial owners have been deemed affiliates. Number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding as of February 19, 2014 was 259,029,033.

### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this annual report.

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**PILGRIMS PRIDE CORPORATION**  
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## PART I

### Item 1. Business

#### Company Overview

Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (referred to herein as Pilgrim's, PPC, the Company, we, us, our, or similar terms), which was incorporated in Texas in 1968 and reincorporated in Delaware in 1986, is the successor to a partnership founded in 1946 as a retail feed store. We are one of the largest chicken producers in the world with operations in the United States ( U.S. ), Mexico and Puerto Rico. We are primarily engaged in the production, processing, marketing and distribution of fresh, frozen and value-added chicken products to retailers, distributors and foodservice operators. We offer a wide range of products to our customers through strong national and international distribution channels. We employ approximately 36,700 people and have the capacity to process more than 34.7 million birds per week for a total of more than 10.2 billion pounds of live chicken annually. In 2013, we generated \$8.4 billion in total revenue and produced 7.2 billion pounds of chicken products.

The Company operates on the basis of a 52/53-week fiscal year that ends on the Sunday falling on or before December 31. The reader should assume any reference we make to a particular year (for example, 2013) in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements applies to our fiscal year and not the calendar year. Fiscal 2013 was a 52-week fiscal year.

We market our balanced portfolio of fresh, prepared and value-added chicken products to a diverse set of customers across the U.S., Mexico and in approximately 100 other countries. We have become a valuable partner to our customers and a recognized industry leader by consistently providing high-quality products and services designed to meet their needs and enhance their business. Our sales efforts are largely targeted towards the foodservice industry, principally chain restaurants and food processors such as Chick-fil-A<sup>®</sup> and Yum! Brands<sup>®</sup>, distributors such as US Foods and Sysco<sup>®</sup> and retail customers, including grocery store chains and wholesale clubs such as Kroger<sup>®</sup>, Wal-Mart<sup>®</sup>, Costco<sup>®</sup>, Publix<sup>®</sup> and Sam's Club<sup>®</sup>.

Our Mexico operations generated approximately 10.8% of our net sales in 2013. We are one of the largest producers and sellers of chicken in Mexico and we believe we are one of the most efficient producers of chicken in that region. Our presence in Mexico provides access to a market with growing demand and has enabled us to leverage our operational strengths within the region. The market for chicken products in Mexico is still developing with most sales attributed to fresh, commodity-oriented, market price-based business. We believe our Mexico business is well positioned to continue benefiting from these trends in the Mexican consumer market. Additionally, we are an important player in the live market, which accounts for approximately 33% of the industry's chicken sales in Mexico in 2013. We intend to expand our presence in Mexico by capitalizing on our vast experience in providing a broad range of high-quality products in addition to our well-known service.

As a vertically integrated company, we control every phase of the production of our products. We believe that vertical integration helps us better manage food safety and quality, as well as more effectively control margins and improve customer service. We currently operate in 12 U.S. states, Puerto Rico and Mexico. Our plants are strategically located to ensure that customers timely receive the freshest products. We operate 24 fresh processing plants in the U.S., six prepared foods cook plants in the U.S., one fresh processing plant in Puerto Rico, three processing plants in Mexico, and 13 distribution centers (one in Puerto Rico and 12 in Mexico). In addition, the Company operates eight rendering facilities (five in the U.S., one in Puerto Rico and two in Mexico) and three pet food plants in the U.S. The Company has six additional processing plants that are currently idle. Combined with our global network of approximately 4,200 growers, 28 feed mills and 36 hatcheries, we believe we are well positioned to supply the growing demand for our products.

On December 1, 2008, Pilgrim's and six of its subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas, Fort Worth Division (the Bankruptcy Court), seeking reorganization relief under the provisions of Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code. We emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings on December 28, 2009. See Note 1. Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report for additional information.

#### The Industry

##### *Industry Overview*

The U.S. consumes more chicken than any other protein (approximately 31.1 billion pounds projected in calendar year 2014 according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture ( USDA )), and chicken is the second most consumed protein globally after pork. The U.S. is the world's largest producer of chicken and is projected to produce approximately 38.5 billion pounds of ready-to-cook broiler meat in calendar year 2014, representing 20.0% of the total world production. China and Brazil produce the second and third most broiler meat, with 16.9% and 15.6% of the

world market, respectively, according to the USDA.

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The U.S. is the second-largest exporter of broiler meat behind Brazil. The U.S. is projected to export 7.5 billion pounds in calendar year 2014, which would account for 31.0% of the total world exports and 19.6% of the total U.S. production, according to the USDA. The top five exporters controlled over 87% of the market in 2013.

The broiler export marketplace has grown at a rapid pace since the early 1990s. The growth has been driven by various geopolitical events such as the collapse of the former Soviet Union and consumption growth in emerging markets, as well as changing consumer preferences. Key importers of broilers include Russia, China, the EU, Mexico and Saudi Arabia. Other export markets such as Hong Kong, Vietnam, the Middle East and Africa are projected to increase their imports of U.S. chicken.

The U.S. market is concentrated with four major chicken producers accounting for over 50% of production. The U.S. chicken industry is largely vertically integrated with major producers owning and operating feed mills, processing plants and further processing plants while contracting out breeding and broiler production to thousands of contractually bound chicken farmers. More than 90% of all chickens raised for consumption are produced by farmers under contracts with processing companies. Processing companies provide the growers with chickens, feed, vaccines and medicines required for the production of broilers. The grower supplies all systems and labor required to bring the broilers up to slaughter weight. The grower is then paid based on the weight gain exhibited by the flock.

According to the USDA, chicken production in the U.S. increased at a compounded annual growth rate of 1.4% from 2002 through 2012. Similarly, per capita consumption of chicken in the U.S. increased at a compounded annual growth rate of 0.8% during this same period of time. Also during this same period of time, per capita beef consumption in the U.S. declined at a compounded annual growth rate of 0.8% while per capita pork consumption in the U.S. increased at a compounded annual growth rate of only 0.1%. The growth in chicken demand is attributable to (i) relative affordability compared to other proteins such as beef and pork, (ii) the increasingly health conscious nature of U.S. consumers, (iii) chicken's consistent quality and versatility and (iv) its introduction on many foodservice menus. In addition, global protein demand has remained strong, and we believe protein demand will continue to expand consistent with rising standards of living and a growing middle class in developing countries around the world. USDA estimates from 2010 through 2020 show an anticipated increase of global chicken demand of 29%, 81% of which is expected to come from emerging markets. We believe our relationship with our largest stockholder, JBS USA Holdings, Inc. ( JBS USA ) positions us to capture a portion of those emerging markets.

We benefit from a shorter production lifecycle of broilers compared to other proteins. While production for cattle takes approximately 28 to 39 months from breeding to slaughter and the production for pork takes 11 to 12 months, the production lifecycle for the broiler is only ten weeks. There are three key components of broilers that are sold for consumption: the breast, the wing and the leg quarters. An estimated 88% of broiler production in the U.S. is sold in separate parts, rather than as a whole bird. This is due primarily to domestic preferences associated with white meat, as well as increased demand for boneless breasts and wings.

### *Key Industry Dynamics*

**Pricing.** Changes to either the supply or demand components of the chicken market can significantly impact the profitability of key players in the industry, including our company. Specifically, any supply or demand shift within the broiler industry can drive a change in pricing of chicken products and significantly affect the income generated by the producer. Items that influence chicken pricing in the U.S. include international demand, changes in production by other broiler producing countries, input costs and the demand associated with substitute products such as beef and pork. While broiler producers attempt to match supply and demand, a minor change in downstream demand can impact whether the planned supply meets the market need. We believe our focus on sales mix enables us to adapt to changing supply demand dynamics by adjusting our production to maximize value.

**Feed.** Broilers are fed corn and soybean meal as well as certain vitamins and minerals. Corn and soybean meal accounted for approximately 50% and 27% of our feed costs, respectively, in 2013. Broiler production is significantly more efficient from a feed perspective than cattle or hog production. Approximately two pounds of feed are required for each pound of chicken, as compared to approximately seven and 3.5 pounds for cattle and hogs, respectively.

Historically, cost of feed had been largely steady, with occasional spikes resulting from externalities. These externalities often took the form of poor weather conditions, such as droughts or excessive rains leading to poor crop yields and increased demand both domestically for ethanol and globally for protein production. In recent years, feed prices have also been impacted by increased demand both domestically for ethanol and globally for protein production. Market prices for feed ingredients remained at historically high levels until the latter half of 2013 and remain volatile. In response to these volatile market prices, we have sought to mitigate the impact of feed price volatility on our profitability by decreasing the amount of our products that are sold under longer term fixed price contracts, broadening our product portfolio and expanding the variety of contracts within our book of business. We believe that having a broad product portfolio provides flexibility in our product offerings and enables us to focus our production on the most profitable products within any feed ingredient price environment. Additionally, we believe

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that having a variety of contracts with more flexible pricing reduces the risk associated with volatile feed prices by creating a spread model, which allows us to reflect market prices on a more real-time basis, while ensuring volume commitments to our customer base.

## Competitive Strengths

We believe that our competitive strengths will enable us to maintain and grow our position as a leading chicken company and to capitalize on future favorable growth opportunities:

**Leading market position in the growing chicken industry.** We are a leading chicken producer in the U.S. with a 19.0% market share, based on ready-to-cook production in 2013. We are also one of the largest chicken producers on a global basis. We believe we can maintain this prominent market position as we are one of the few producers in the chicken industry that can fully satisfy the requirements of large retailers and foodservice companies due to our broad product range, national distribution and technical capabilities. We believe we are well positioned to be the primary chicken supplier for large customers due to our ability to provide consistent supply, innovate and develop new products to address consumer desires and provide competitive pricing across a diverse product portfolio. Our vertical integration gives us control over our supply of chicken and chicken parts. Further, our processing facilities offer a wide range of capabilities and are particularly suited for the high-volume production as well as low-volume custom production runs necessary to meet both the capacity and quality requirements of our customer base. Finally, we have established a reputation for dependable quality, highly responsive service and excellent technical support while tailoring our products to market taste preferences.

**Experienced management team and results-oriented corporate culture.** We have a proven senior management team whose tenure in the chicken industry has spanned numerous market cycles and is among the most experienced in the industry. Our senior management team is led by William W. Lovette, our Chief Executive Officer, who has over 30 years of experience in the chicken industry. Our management team has successfully improved and realigned our business and instilled a corporate culture focused on performance and accountability. Management's strategy included the implementation of zero-based budgeting and plant-level profit and loss analysis, driving engagement and ownership over the results at each plant. Our senior operating executives have backgrounds with leading agribusiness companies, including Tyson Foods, Inc., ConAgra Foods, Inc. and Bunge Limited. We believe that this combination of backgrounds and experience will continue to provide the foundation for a results-oriented business strategy and will enable us to maintain and strengthen long-term relationships with customers and help us grow our business in the future. We also benefit from management ideas, best practices, and talent shared with the seasoned management team at our majority stockholder, JBS USA, and its parent company, JBS S.A., who have over 50 years of combined experience operating protein processing facilities in South America, North America and Australia.

**Leaner, more focused enterprise under new strategy.** As a result of our restructuring efforts, we are a more efficient and lean organization supported by a market-driven business strategy. Since 2008, we have closed, idled or sold 11 plants and 14 distribution centers, reduced or consolidated production at other facilities, streamlined our workforce and reduced administrative and corporate expenses including moving our corporate headquarters and closing satellite headquarters as part of our becoming a majority owned subsidiary of JBS USA. In addition, we continue to make significant production improvements driven by improved yields, labor, cost savings and product mix. Since 2010, these efforts have resulted in a \$642.0 million cumulative annualized run rate improvement in plant-related costs, sales mix and product yield. As a result of these efforts, we are a financially stronger company with a more conservative capital structure since we emerged from bankruptcy in 2009.

**Blue chip and diverse customer base across all industry segments.** We benefit from strong relationships with leading companies in every customer segment, including Chick-fil-A®, Sysco®, US Foods, Yum! Brands®, Kroger®, Wal-Mart®, Costco®, Publix®, Sam's Club® and ConAgra Foods®, all of whom have been doing business with us for more than five years. We sell our products to a large and diverse customer base, with over 5,000 customers and no concentrations above 7.0% of net sales except for our largest customer, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., which accounted for 9.7% of net sales in 2013.

**Relationship with JBS USA.** As a majority-owned subsidiary of JBS USA, we work closely with JBS USA's management to identify areas where both companies can achieve synergies. As part of our integration plan, we moved our headquarters to Greeley, Colorado, the headquarters of JBS USA. In addition to cost savings through the integration of certain corporate functions and the rationalization of facilities, our relationship with JBS USA allows us to enjoy several advantages given its diversified international operations and strong record in commodity risk management. We seek to leverage JBS USA's international network by expanding into untapped international markets and strengthening our presence in geographies in which we already operate. In addition, JBS USA's expertise in managing the risk associated with volatile commodity inputs will help us to further improve our operations and manage our margins.



## Business Strategy

We intend to continue growing our business and enhancing profitability by pursuing the following strategies:

**Valued partner with our key customers.** We are a leading producer of chicken products in the world. We have developed and acquired complementary markets, distributor relationships and geographic locations, establishing relationships with broad-line national distributors and retailers that have enabled us to expand our customer base and provide nationwide distribution capabilities for all of our product lines. As a result, we believe we are one of only two U.S. chicken producers that can supply the growing demand for a broad range of price competitive standard and specialized products with well-known brand names on a nationwide basis from a single-source supplier. Additionally, we intend to leverage our innovation capabilities to develop new products along with our customers to accelerate sales and enhance the profitability of chicken products at their businesses. By having best-in-class quality management systems, we plan to further enhance our industry position by optimizing our sales mix and production to increase our profitability and accelerate innovation.

**Operational excellence.** As production and sales grow, we continue to focus on improving operating efficiencies by focusing on cost reductions, more effective processes, training and our total quality management program. Specific initiatives include:

- Benchmarking live and plant costs against the industry;
- Striving to be in the top 25% of the industry for yields and costs;
- Fostering a culture of accountability and ownership deeper in the organization;
- Conducting monthly performance reviews with senior management; and
- Improving sales mix and price.

**Strategically grow value added exports.** We will continue our focus on expanding international sales by seeking opportunities to increase penetration in our existing markets and entering attractive new markets. Expansion of our export sales complements our U.S. chicken operations and positions us to capitalize on expected global demand growth, particularly in emerging markets. According to the USDA, the export of U.S. chicken products increased at an average annual growth rate of 4.4% from 2002 through 2012. We believe U.S. chicken exports will continue to grow as global demand increases for high-quality, low-cost meat protein sources. Utilizing the extensive sales network of JBS USA, we believe that we can accelerate the sales of value-added chicken products into our international distribution channels. Our key international markets include Mexico, the Middle East, Asia and countries within the Commonwealth of Independent States ( CIS ). Our relationship with JBS USA has improved our access to markets such as Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia. We believe substantial opportunities exist to expand our sales to these markets by capitalizing on direct international distribution channels supplemented by our existing export broker relationships. We also believe that opportunities exist to sell more profitable products into these markets and continue to look for opportunities to invest capital to support these markets. Our export sales accounted for approximately 10.0% of our U.S. chicken sales in 2013.

## Reportable Business Segment

We operate in one reportable business segment, as a producer and seller of chicken products we either produce or purchase for resale in the U.S., Puerto Rico and Mexico. We conduct separate operations in the U.S., Puerto Rico and Mexico; however, for geographic reporting purposes, we include Puerto Rico with our U.S. operations. See Note 19. Business Segment and Geographic Reporting of our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report for additional information.

## Narrative Description of Business

### *Products and Markets*

Our primary product types are fresh chicken products, prepared chicken products and value-added export chicken products. We sell our fresh chicken products to the foodservice and retail markets. Our fresh chicken products consist of refrigerated (nonfrozen) whole or cut-up chicken, either pre-marinated or non-marinated and prepackaged case-ready chicken. Our case-ready chicken includes various combinations of freshly refrigerated, whole chickens and chicken parts in trays, bags or other consumer packs labeled and priced ready for the retail grocer's fresh meat counter. Our fresh chicken sales accounted for 59.9% of our total U.S. chicken sales in 2013.

We also sell prepared chicken products, including portion-controlled breast fillets, tenderloins and strips, delicatessen products, salads, formed nuggets and patties and bone-in chicken parts. These products are sold either refrigerated or frozen and may be fully cooked, partially cooked or raw. In addition, these products are breaded or non-breaded and either pre-marinated or non-marinated. Our prepared chicken products sales accounted for 29.7% of our total U.S. chicken sales in 2013.

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Value-added export and other chicken products primarily consist of whole chickens and chicken parts sold either refrigerated for distributors in the U.S. or frozen for distribution to export markets. We sell U.S.-produced chicken products for export to Mexico, the Middle East, Asia, countries within the CIS and other world markets. In the U.S., prices of these products are negotiated daily or weekly and are generally related to market prices quoted by the USDA or other public price reporting services. Prices for export sales are determined by supply and demand and local market conditions. In certain newly accessed international markets, we have established premium brands, which allow us to market our products at a premium to commodity price levels within those regions. Our value-added export and other chicken products sales accounted for 10.4% of our total U.S. chicken sales in 2013.

Our primary customer markets consist of the foodservice and retail channels, as well as selected export and other markets.

Our foodservice market principally consists of chain restaurants, food processors, broad-line distributors and certain other institutions located throughout the continental U.S. Within this market, we service frozen, fresh and corporate accounts. Fresh and frozen chicken products are usually pre-cut to customer specifications and are often marinated to enhance value and product differentiation. Corporate accounts include further-processed and value-added products supplied to select foodservice customers, improving their ability to manage product consistency and quality in a cost efficient manner. We believe we are positioned to be the primary or secondary supplier to national and international chain restaurants who require multiple suppliers of chicken products. Additionally, we believe we are well suited to be the sole supplier for many regional chain restaurants. Regional chain restaurants often offer better margin opportunities and a growing base of business. We believe we have operational strengths in terms of full-line product capabilities, high-volume production capacities, research and development expertise and extensive distribution and marketing experience are competitive strengths compared to smaller and non-vertically integrated producers. Foodservice growth is anticipated to continue, despite the effects resulting from continued weak economic conditions in the U.S.

Our retail market consists primarily of grocery store chains, wholesale clubs and other retail distributors. Our retail market products consist primarily of branded, prepackaged cut-up and whole chicken and chicken parts. We concentrate our efforts in this market on creating value for our customers through category management and supporting key customers in expanding their private label sales programs. Additionally, for many years, we have invested in both trade and retail marketing designed to establish high levels of brand name awareness and consumer preference. We utilize numerous advertising and marketing techniques to develop and strengthen trade and consumer awareness and increase brand loyalty for consumer products marketed under the Gold Kist<sup>®</sup>, County Post<sup>®</sup>, Pierce Chicken<sup>®</sup>, Pilgrim's Pride<sup>®</sup> and Pilgrim<sup>®</sup> brands. We believe our efforts to achieve and maintain brand awareness and loyalty help to achieve greater price premiums than would otherwise be the case in certain markets and support and expand our product distribution. We actively seek to identify and address consumer preferences by using sophisticated qualitative and quantitative consumer research techniques in key geographic markets to discover and validate new product ideas, packaging designs and methods.

Our export and other chicken market consists primarily of customers who purchase for distribution in the U.S. or for export to Mexico, the Middle East, Asia, countries within the CIS and other world markets. Our value-added export and other chicken products, with the exception of our exported prepared chicken products, consist of whole chickens and chicken parts sold in bulk, or value-added form, either refrigerated or frozen. We believe that U.S. chicken exports will continue to grow as worldwide demand increases for high-quality, low-cost meat protein sources. We expect that worldwide demand for higher-margin prepared food products will increase over the next several years and believe our strategy of value-added export growth positions us to take advantage of this expected demand.

Historically, we have targeted international markets to generate additional demand for our dark chicken meat, for which there has been less demand in the U.S. than for white chicken meat. We have expanded our portfolio to provide prepared chicken products tailored for export to the international divisions of our U.S. chain restaurant customers, as well as newly identified customers in regions not previously accessed. Through our relationship with JBS USA, we have developed an international distribution channel focused on growing our tailored export program and expanding value-added products such as all-vegetable-fed whole griller birds, chicken franks and further processed thigh meat. Utilizing the extensive sales network of JBS USA, we believe that we can accelerate the sales of value-added chicken products into these international channels.

The following table sets forth, for the periods beginning with 2009, net sales attributable to each of our primary product lines and markets served with those products. We based the table on our internal sales reports and their classification of product types.

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	2013	2012	2011	2010	Transition	2009(a)
	(In thousands)				Period(a)	
<b>U.S. chicken:</b>						
Prepared chicken	\$ 2,046,746	\$ 2,239,289	\$ 2,135,337	\$ 2,262,107	\$ 535,810	\$ 2,294,576
Fresh chicken	4,123,089	3,583,854	3,160,429	2,834,972	663,418	3,113,062
Export and other chicken						
by-products	715,969	817,723	808,038	581,303	134,976	656,276
<b>Total U.S. chicken</b>	<b>6,885,804</b>	<b>6,640,866</b>	<b>6,103,804</b>	<b>5,678,382</b>	<b>1,334,204</b>	<b>6,063,914</b>
Mexico chicken	864,454	758,023	720,333	615,433	127,557	487,785
<b>Total chicken</b>	<b>7,750,258</b>	<b>7,398,889</b>	<b>6,824,137</b>	<b>6,293,815</b>	<b>1,461,761</b>	<b>6,551,699</b>
<b>Other products:</b>						
U.S.	614,408	608,619	674,923	558,675	132,500	505,738
Mexico	46,482	113,874	36,638	29,139	8,473	30,618
<b>Total other products</b>	<b>660,890</b>	<b>722,493</b>	<b>711,561</b>	<b>587,814</b>	<b>140,973</b>	<b>536,356</b>
<b>Total net sales</b>	<b>\$ 8,411,148</b>	<b>\$ 8,121,382</b>	<b>\$ 7,535,698</b>	<b>\$ 6,881,629</b>	<b>\$ 1,602,734</b>	<b>\$ 7,088,055</b>

(a) In December 2009, we changed our fiscal year end from the Saturday nearest September 30 of each year to the last Sunday in December of each year. The change was effective for our 2010 fiscal year, which began December 28, 2009 and ended December 26, 2010 and resulted in an approximate three-month transition period which began September 27, 2009 and ended December 27, 2009.

The following table sets forth, beginning with 2009, the percentage of net U.S. chicken sales attributable to each of our primary product lines and the markets serviced with those products. We based the table and related discussion on our internal sales reports and their classification of product types and customers.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	Transition	2009(a)
	(Percent)					
Prepared chicken	29.7	33.7	35.0	39.9	40.2	37.9
Fresh chicken	59.9	54.0	51.7	49.9	49.7	51.3
Export and other chicken						
by-products	10.4	12.3	13.3	10.2	10.1	10.8
<b>Total U.S. chicken</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) In December 2009, we changed our fiscal year end from the Saturday nearest September 30 of each year to the last Sunday in December of each year. The change was effective for our 2010 fiscal year, which began December 28, 2009 and ended December 26, 2010 and resulted in an approximate three-month transition period which began September 27, 2009 and ended December 27, 2009.

## United States Operations

### Product Types

**Fresh Chicken Overview.** Fresh chicken is an important component of our sales and accounted for \$4,123.1 million, or 59.9%, of our total U.S. chicken sales in 2013 and \$3,113.1 million, or 51.3%, in 2009. Most fresh chicken products are sold to established customers, based upon certain weekly or monthly market prices reported by the USDA and other public price reporting services, plus a markup, which is dependent upon the customer's location, volume, product specifications and other factors. We believe our practices with respect to sales of fresh chicken are generally consistent with those of our competitors. The majority of these products are sold pursuant to agreements with varying terms that set a price according to formulas based on underlying chicken price markets, subject in many cases to minimum and maximum prices.

**Prepared Chicken Overview.** In 2013, \$2,046.7 million, or 29.7%, of our U.S. chicken sales were in prepared chicken products to foodservice customers and retail distributors, as compared to \$2,294.6 million, or 37.9%, in 2009. The production and sale in the U.S. of prepared chicken products reduce the impact of the costs of feed ingredients on our profitability. Feed ingredient costs are the single largest component of our U.S. cost of sales, representing approximately 46.1% of our U.S. cost of sales in 2013. The production of feed ingredients is positively or negatively affected primarily by the global level of supply inventories, demand for feed ingredients, the agricultural policies of the U.S. and foreign governments and weather patterns throughout the world. As further processing is performed, feed ingredient costs become a decreasing percentage of a product's total production cost, thereby reducing their impact on our profitability. Products sold in this form enable us to charge a premium, reduce the impact of feed ingredient costs on our profitability and improve and stabilize our profit margins.

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We establish prices for our prepared chicken products based primarily upon perceived value to the customer, production costs and prices of competing products. The majority of these products are sold pursuant to agreements with varying terms that either set a fixed price for short-term periods or set a price according to formulas based on an underlying commodity market such as corn and chicken price forecasts, subject in many cases to minimum and maximum prices. Many times, these prices are dependent upon the customer's location, volume, product specifications and other factors.

**Value-Added Export and Other Chicken Products Overview.** Our value-added export and other products consist of whole chickens and chicken parts sold primarily in bulk, nonbranded form, either refrigerated to distributors in the U.S. or frozen for distribution to export markets, and branded and nonbranded prepared chicken products for distribution to export markets. In 2013, approximately \$716.0 million, or 10.4%, of our total U.S. chicken sales were attributable to U.S. chicken export and other products, as compared to \$656.3 million, or 10.8%, in 2009.

### *Markets for Other Products*

Presently, this category includes chicken by-products, which we convert into protein products and sell primarily to manufacturers of pet foods. In addition, many of our U.S. feed mills produce and sell some livestock feeds to local dairy farmers and livestock producers. Until November 2011, this category also included products sold through our distribution centers. In 2011, we had regional distribution centers located in Arizona, Texas and Utah that were primarily focused on distributing our own chicken products. In November 2011, we sold the distribution centers to JBS Trading International, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of JBS USA. See Note 16. Related Party Transactions of our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report for additional information on the sale of the distribution centers. In addition, we marketed fresh eggs under private labels, in various sizes of cartons and flats to U.S. retail grocery and institutional foodservice customers located primarily in Texas through August 2012. In August 2012, we sold our commercial egg operation to Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.

## **Mexico**

### *Background*

Our Mexico operations generated approximately 10.8% of our net sales in 2013. We are one of the largest producers and sellers of chicken in Mexico. We believe we operate one of the more efficient models for chicken production in Mexico.

### *Product Types*

While the market for chicken products in Mexico is less developed than in the U.S., with sales attributed to fewer, simpler products, we have been successful in differentiating our products through high-quality client service and product improvements. Additionally, we are an important player in the live market, which accounts for approximately 33% of the chicken sales in Mexico.

### *Markets*

We sell our chicken products primarily to wholesalers, large restaurant chains, fast food accounts, supermarket chains and direct retail distribution in selected markets. Our largest presence is by far in the central states of the country where we have been able to gain market share. Our presence in Mexico reaches 72.0% of the population.

### *Foreign Operations Risks*

Our foreign operations pose special risks to our business and operations. A discussion of foreign operations risks is included in Item 1A. Risk Factors.

### *Key Customers*

Our two largest customers accounted for approximately 15.9% of our net sales in 2013. No customer accounted for ten percent or more of our net sales in 2013.

## **General**

### *Competitive Conditions*

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The chicken industry is highly competitive. We are one of the largest chicken producers in the world and we believe our relationship with JBS USA enhances our competitive position. In the U.S. and Mexico, we compete principally with other vertically integrated poultry companies. However, there is some competition with non-vertically integrated further processors in the U.S. prepared chicken business. We believe vertical integration generally provides significant, long-term cost and quality advantages over non-vertically integrated further processors.

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In general, the competitive factors in the U.S. chicken industry include price, product quality, product development, brand identification, breadth of product line and customer service. Competitive factors vary by major market. In the U.S. retail market, we believe that product quality, brand awareness, customer service and price are the primary bases of competition. In the foodservice market, competition is based on consistent quality, product development, service and price. The export market is competitive on a global level based on price, product quality, product tailoring, brand identification and customer service. Competitive factors vary by market and may be impacted further by trade restrictions, sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues, brand awareness and the relative strength or weakness of the U.S. Dollar against local currencies. We believe that product customization, service and price are the most critical competitive factors for export sales.

In Mexico, where product differentiation has traditionally been limited, we believe product quality and price have been the most critical competitive factors.

### *Restructuring Efforts*

Since January 2010, we implemented significant operational changes to reduce costs and operate more efficiently, as well as realized substantial benefits through synergies following the JBS USA acquisition. We reduced our production footprint to mitigate capacity utilization and efficiency issues created by previously enacted across-the-board production cuts. In addition, we continue to evaluate our noncore businesses, which has resulted in the sale of certain noncore businesses. Exit and disposal activities from January 2010 to present have eliminated approximately 1,500 positions and recognized net pre-tax charges totaling \$115.6 million.

We continue to review and evaluate various restructuring and other alternatives to streamline our operations, improve efficiencies and reduce costs. Such initiatives may include selling assets, consolidating operations and functions and voluntary and involuntary employee separation programs. Any such actions may require us to obtain the pre-approval of our lenders under our credit facilities. In addition, such actions will subject the Company to additional short-term costs, which may include asset impairment charges, lease commitment costs, employee retention and severance costs and other costs. Certain of these activities may have a disproportionate impact on our income relative to the cost savings in a particular period.

### *Regulation and Environmental Matters*

The chicken industry is subject to government regulation, particularly in the health, workplace safety and environmental areas, including provisions relating to the discharge of materials into the environment, by the Centers for Disease Control, the USDA, the Food and Drug Administration ( FDA ), the Environmental Protection Agency ( EPA ) and state and local regulatory authorities in the U.S. and by similar governmental agencies in Mexico. Our chicken processing facilities in the U.S. are subject to on-site examination, inspection and regulation by the USDA. The FDA inspects the production of our feed mills in the U.S. Our Mexican food processing facilities and feed mills are subject to on-site examination, inspection and regulation by a Mexican governmental agency that performs functions similar to those performed by the USDA and FDA. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with all applicable laws and regulations relating to the operations of our facilities.

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by the EPA and other state and local authorities relating to handling and discharge of waste water, storm water, air emissions, treatment, storage and disposal of wastes, handling of hazardous substances and remediation of contaminated soil, surface water and groundwater. Our Mexican operations also are subject to extensive regulation by Mexican environmental authorities. The EPA and/or other U.S. or Mexican state and local authorities may, from time to time, adopt revisions to environmental rules and regulations, and/or changes in the terms and conditions of our environmental permits, with which we must comply. Compliance with existing or new environmental requirements, including more stringent limitations imposed or expected in recently-renewed or soon-to be renewed environmental permits, may require capital expenditures and operating expenses which may be significant. Our operations are also subject to regulation by the EPA, Occupational Safety and Health Administration ( OSHA ) and other state and local regulatory authorities regarding the treatment and disposal of agricultural and food processing wastes, the use and maintenance of refrigeration systems, including ammonia-based chillers, noise, odor and dust management, the operation of mechanized processing equipment, and other operations.

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Some of our facilities have been operating for many years, and were built before current environmental, health and safety standards were imposed and/or in areas that recently have become subject to residential and commercial development pressures. We are upgrading wastewater treatment facilities at a number of our facilities, either pursuant to consent agreements with regulatory authorities or on a voluntary basis in anticipation of future permit requirements. We do not anticipate that the capital expenditures associated with these upgrades, which will be spread over a number of years, will be material.

We have from time to time had incidents at our plants involving worker health and safety. These have included ammonia releases due to mechanical failures in chiller systems and worker injuries and fatalities involving processing equipment and vehicle accidents. We have taken preventive measures in response.

Some of our properties have been impacted by contamination from spills or other releases, and we have incurred costs to remediate such contamination. In addition, in the past we acquired businesses with operations such as pesticide and fertilizer production that involved greater use of hazardous materials and generation of more hazardous wastes than our current operations. While many of those operations have been sold or closed, some environmental laws impose strict and, in certain circumstances, joint and several liability for costs of investigation and remediation of contaminated sites on current and former owners and operators of the sites, and on persons who arranged for disposal of wastes at such sites. In addition, current owners or operators of such contaminated sites may seek to recover cleanup costs from us based on past operations or contractual indemnifications. See Item 1A. Risk Factors for risks associated with compliance with existing or changing environmental requirement.

We anticipate increased regulation by the USDA concerning food safety, by the FDA concerning the use of medications in feed and by the EPA and various other state agencies concerning discharges to the environment. Although we do not currently anticipate that such increased regulation will have a material adverse effect upon us, new environmental, health and safety requirements that are more stringent than we anticipate, stricter interpretations of existing environmental requirements, or obligations related to the investigation or clean-up of contaminated sites may materially affect our business or operations in the future.

### *Employees*

As of December 29, 2013, we employed approximately 31,600 persons in the U.S. and approximately 5,100 persons in Mexico. Approximately 35.3% of the Company's employees were covered under collective bargaining agreements. Substantially all employees covered under collective bargaining agreements are covered under agreements that expire in 2015 or 2016 with the exception of one live operations location where the collective bargaining agreement expired in 2013 and negotiations are ongoing. We have not experienced any labor-related work stoppage at any location in over nine years. We believe our relationship with our employees and union leadership is satisfactory. The Company is currently in negotiations at one location, and there is no assurance that agreement will be reached. In the absence of an agreement, we may become subject to labor disruption at this location, which could have an adverse effect on our financial results.

### *Financial Information about Foreign Operations*

Our foreign operations are in Mexico. Geographic financial information is set forth in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

### *Available Information*

The Company's Internet website is [www.pilgrims.com](http://www.pilgrims.com). The Company makes available, free of charge, through its Internet website, the Company's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, Directors and Officers Forms 3, 4 and 5, and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such materials with, or furnishing them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. The public may read and copy any materials that the Company files with the Securities and Exchange Commission at its Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549 and may obtain information about the operation of the Public Information Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330.

In addition, the Company makes available, through its Internet website, the Company's Business Code of Conduct and Ethics, Corporate Governance Guidelines and the written charter of the Audit Committee, each of which is available in print to any stockholder who requests it by contacting the Secretary of the Company at 1770 Promontory Circle, Greeley, Colorado 80634-9038. Information contained on the Company's website is not included as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this annual report.





*Executive Officers*

Set forth below is certain information relating to our current executive officers:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Positions</b>
William W. Lovette	54	President and Chief Executive Officer
Fabio Sandri	42	Chief Financial Officer

William W. Lovette joined Pilgrim s as President and Chief Executive Officer on January 3, 2011. He brings more than 30 years of industry leadership experience to Pilgrim s. He previously served two years as President and Chief Operating Officer of Case Foods, Inc. Before joining Case Foods, Inc., Mr. Lovette spent 25 years with Tyson Foods in various roles in senior management, including President of its International Business Unit, President of its Foodservice Business Unit and Senior Group Vice President of Poultry and Prepared Foods. Mr. Lovette earned a B.S. degree from Texas A&M University. In addition, he is a graduate of Harvard Business School s Advanced Management Program.

Fabio Sandri has served as the Chief Financial Officer for Pilgrim s since June 2011. He previously served as the Chief Financial Officer of Estacio Participações, the private post-secondary educational institution in Brazil since April 2010. From November 2008 until April 2010, he was the Chief Financial Officer of Imbra SA, a provider of dental services based in Sao Paolo, Brazil. Commencing in 2005 through October 2008, he was employed by Braskem S.A., a New York Stock Exchange-listed petrochemical company headquartered in Camaçari, Brazil, first from 2005 to 2007 as its strategy director and from 2007 until his departure as its corporate controller. He earned his Masters in Business Administration in 2001 from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania and a degree in electrical engineering in 1993 from Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo.

**Item 1A. Risk Factors**

**Forward Looking Statements**

Certain written and oral statements made by our Company and subsidiaries of our Company may constitute forward-looking statements as defined under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This includes statements made herein, in our other filings with the SEC, in press releases, and in certain other oral and written presentations.

Statements of our intentions, beliefs, expectations or predictions for the future, denoted by the words anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, plan, project, imply, intend, should, foresee and similar expressions, are forward-looking statements that reflect our current views about events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Such risks, uncertainties and assumptions include those described under Risk Factors below and elsewhere in this annual report.

Actual results could differ materially from those projected in these forward-looking statements as a result of these factors, among others, many of which are beyond our control.

In making these statements, we are not undertaking, and specifically decline to undertake, any obligation to address or update each or any factor in future filings or communications regarding our business or results, and we are not undertaking to address how any of these factors may have caused changes in information contained in previous filings or communications. The risks described below are not the only risks we face, and additional risks and uncertainties may also impair our business operations. The occurrence of any one or more of the following or other currently unknown factors could materially adversely affect our business and operating results.

**Risk Factors**

The following risk factors should be read carefully in connection with evaluating our business and the forward-looking information contained in this annual report on Form 10-K. Any of the following risks could materially adversely affect our business, operations, industry or financial position or our future financial performance. While we believe we have identified and discussed below all risk factors affecting our business that we believe are material, there may be additional risks and uncertainties that are not presently known or that are not currently believed to be significant that may adversely affect our business, operations, industry, financial position and financial performance in the future.

**Industry cyclicality can affect our earnings, especially due to fluctuations in commodity prices of feed ingredients and chicken.**

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Profitability in the chicken industry is materially affected by the commodity prices of feed ingredients and market prices of chicken, which are determined by supply and demand factors. As a result, the chicken industry is subject to cyclical earnings fluctuations.

The price of feed ingredients is positively or negatively affected primarily by the global level of supply inventories and demand for feed ingredients, the agricultural policies of the U.S. and foreign governments and weather patterns throughout the world. In particular, weather patterns often change agricultural conditions in an unpredictable manner. A significant change in weather patterns could affect supplies of feed ingredients, as well as both the industry's and our ability to obtain feed ingredients, grow chickens or deliver products. More recently, feed prices have been impacted by increased demand both domestically for ethanol and globally for protein production, as well as grain production levels outside the U.S.

Market prices for feed ingredients remained at historically high levels throughout 2011, 2012 and most of 2013. Market prices for feed ingredients remain volatile. Consequently, there can be no assurance that the price of corn or soybean meal will not continue to rise as a result of, among other things, increasing demand for these products around the world and alternative uses of these products, such as ethanol and biodiesel production.

Volatility in feed ingredient prices has had, and may continue to have, a materially adverse effect on our operating results, which has resulted in, and may continue to result in, additional noncash expenses due to impairment of the carrying amounts of certain of our assets. We periodically seek, to the extent available, to enter into advance purchase commitments or financial derivative contracts for the purchase of feed ingredients in an effort to manage our feed ingredient costs. The use of these instruments may not be successful. In addition, we have not designated the derivative financial instruments that we have purchased to mitigate commodity purchase exposures as cash flow hedges. Therefore, we recognize changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments immediately in earnings. Unexpected changes in the fair value of these instruments could adversely affect the results of our operations. Although we have sought to mitigate the impact of feed price volatility on our profitability by decreasing the amount of our products that are sold under longer term fixed price contracts, these changes will not eliminate the impact of changes in feed ingredient prices on our profitability and would prevent us from profiting on such contracts during times of declining market prices of chicken.

**Outbreaks of livestock diseases in general and poultry diseases in particular, including avian influenza, can significantly affect our ability to conduct our operations and demand for our products.**

We take precautions designed to ensure that our flocks are healthy and that our processing plants and other facilities operate in a sanitary and environmentally-sound manner. However, events beyond our control, such as the outbreaks of disease, either in our own flocks or elsewhere, could significantly affect demand for our products or our ability to conduct our operations. Furthermore, an outbreak of disease could result in governmental restrictions on the import and export of our fresh chicken or other products to or from our suppliers, facilities or customers, or require us to destroy one or more of our flocks. This could also result in the cancellation of orders by our customers and create adverse publicity that may have a material adverse effect on our ability to market our products successfully and on our business, reputation and prospects.

During 2012 and 2013, there was substantial publicity regarding a highly pathogenic strain of avian influenza, known as H7N3, which affected several states in central Mexico. There are several hypotheses about the cause of the outbreak in Mexico, including transmission from wild birds or the possibility of introduction through poultry trade. Approximately 85% of the birds affected were table egg laying hens, a component of the industry in which Pilgrim's does not participate. The Mexican government and poultry industry culled approximately 28.3 million birds. The disease was found in approximately 90 commercial facilities, including one Pilgrim's breeder farm. The Mexican government and poultry industry undertook an extensive vaccination program with the goal of administering approximately 210 million doses per month. To prevent further spread, the Mexican government also authorized the administration of 205 million doses of vaccine to long-lived birds in nine Mexican states with priority given to progenitor birds (producing breeder hens), breeders (producing broiler chicks and layer chicks for table eggs) and layers.

During the first half of 2013, there was also substantial publicity regarding a low pathogenic strain of avian influenza, known as H7N9, which affected eastern and northern China in and around the cities of Shanghai and Beijing. It is widely believed that H7N9 circulates in wild birds and may be transmitted to domestic poultry. H7N9 is also believed to have passed from birds to humans as humans came into contact with live birds that were infected with the disease. There were 133 confirmed cases, including 43 deaths, of H7N9 infection in humans related to this outbreak.

Although neither H7N3 nor H7N9 has been identified in the U.S., there have been outbreaks of other low pathogenic strains of avian influenza in the U.S., and in Mexico outbreaks of both high and low-pathogenic strains of avian influenza are a fairly common occurrence. Historically, the outbreaks of low pathogenic strains of avian influenza have not generated the same level of concern, or received the same level of publicity or been accompanied by the same reduction in demand for poultry products in certain countries as that associated with highly pathogenic strains such as H7N3 or highly infectious strains such as H7N9. Even if the H7N3 or H7N9 strains of avian influenza do not spread to the U.S., there can be no assurance that these outbreaks will not materially adversely affect demand for U.S.-produced poultry internationally and/or domestically, and, if it were to spread to the U.S., there can be no assurance that it would not significantly affect our ability to conduct

our operations and/or demand for our products, in each case in a manner having a material adverse effect on our business, reputation and/or prospects.

**If our poultry products become contaminated, we may be subject to product liability claims and product recalls.**

Poultry products may be subject to contamination by disease-producing organisms, or pathogens, such as *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Salmonella* and generic *E.coli*. These pathogens are generally found in the environment, and, as a result, there is a risk that, as a result of food processing, they could be present in our processed poultry products. These pathogens can also be introduced as a result of improper handling at the further processing, foodservice or consumer level. These risks may be controlled, although not eliminated, by adherence to good manufacturing practices and finished product testing. We have little, if any, control over proper handling once the product has been shipped. Illness and death may result if the pathogens are not eliminated at the further processing, foodservice or consumer level. Even an inadvertent shipment of contaminated products is a violation of law and may lead to increased risk of exposure to product liability claims, product recalls and increased scrutiny by federal and state regulatory agencies and may have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation and prospects.

**Product liability claims or product recalls can adversely affect our business reputation, expose us to increased scrutiny by federal and state regulators and may not be fully covered by insurance.**

The packaging, marketing and distribution of food products entail an inherent risk of product liability and product recall and the resultant adverse publicity. We may be subject to significant liability if the consumption of any of our products causes injury, illness or death. We could be required to recall certain products in the event of contamination or damage to the products. In addition to the risks of product liability or product recall due to deficiencies caused by our production or processing operations, we may encounter the same risks if any third party tampers with our products. There can be no assurance that we will not be required to perform product recalls, or that product liability claims will not be asserted against us, in the future. Any claims that may be made may create adverse publicity that would have a material adverse effect on our ability to market our products successfully or on our business, reputation, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

If our poultry products become contaminated, we may be subject to product liability claims and product recalls. There can be no assurance that any litigation or reputational injury associated with product recalls will not have a material adverse effect on our ability to market our products successfully or on our business, reputation, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently maintain insurance with respect to certain of these risks, including product liability insurance, property insurance, workers compensation insurance, business interruption insurance and general liability insurance, but in many cases such insurance is expensive, difficult to obtain and no assurance can be given that such insurance can be maintained in the future on acceptable terms, or in sufficient amounts to protect us against losses due to any such events, or at all. Moreover, even though our insurance coverage may be designed to protect us from losses attributable to certain events, it may not adequately protect us from liability and expenses we incur in connection with such events.

**Competition in the chicken industry with other vertically integrated poultry companies may make us unable to compete successfully in these industries, which could adversely affect our business.**

The chicken industry is highly competitive. In both the U.S. and Mexico, we primarily compete with other vertically integrated chicken companies.

In general, the competitive factors in the U.S. chicken industry include price, product quality, product development, brand identification, breadth of product line and customer service. Competitive factors vary by major market. In the foodservice market, competition is based on consistent quality, product development, service and price. In the U.S. retail market, we believe that competition is based on product quality, brand awareness, customer service and price. Further, there is some competition with non-vertically integrated further processors in the prepared chicken business. In Mexico, where product differentiation has traditionally been limited, we believe product quality and price have been the most critical competitive factors.

**The loss of one or more of our largest customers could adversely affect our business.**

Our two largest customers accounted for approximately 15.9% of our net sales in 2013. Our business could suffer significant setbacks in revenues and operating income if we lost one or more of our largest customers, or if our customers' plans and/or markets should change significantly.

**Our foreign operations pose special risks to our business and operations.**

We have significant operations and assets located in Mexico and may participate in or acquire operations and assets in other foreign countries in the future. Foreign operations are subject to a number of special risks such as currency exchange rate fluctuations, trade barriers, exchange controls, expropriation and changes in laws and policies, including tax laws and laws governing foreign-owned operations.

Currency exchange rate fluctuations have adversely affected us in the past. Exchange rate fluctuations or one or more other risks may have a material adverse effect on our business or operations in the future.

Our operations in Mexico are conducted through subsidiaries organized under the laws of Mexico. Claims of creditors of our subsidiaries, including trade creditors, will generally have priority as to the assets of our subsidiaries over our claims. Additionally, the ability of our Mexican subsidiaries to make payments and distributions to us may be limited by the terms of our Mexico credit facility and will be subject to, among other things, Mexican law. In the past, these laws have not had a material adverse effect on the ability of our Mexican subsidiaries to make these payments and distributions. However, laws such as these may have a material adverse effect on the ability of our Mexican subsidiaries to make these payments and distributions in the future.

**Disruptions in international markets and distribution channels could adversely affect our business.**

Historically, we have targeted international markets to generate additional demand for our products. In particular, given U.S. customers general preference for white meat, we have targeted international markets for the sale of dark chicken meat, specifically leg quarters, which are a natural by-product of our U.S. operations concentration on prepared chicken products. As part of this initiative, we have created a significant international distribution network into several markets in Mexico, the Middle East, Asia and countries within the CIS. Our success in these markets may be, and our success in recent periods has been, adversely affected by disruptions in chicken export markets. For example, China imposed anti-dumping and countervailing duties on the U.S. chicken producers in 2010, which have deterred Chinese importers from purchases of U.S.-origin chicken products. Additionally, from time to time Russia has restricted the importation of U.S. poultry products for the protection of their domestic poultry producers and in cases of allegations of consumer health issues.

A significant risk is disruption due to import restrictions and tariffs, other trade protection measures, and import or export licensing requirements. In addition, disruptions may be caused by outbreaks of disease such as avian influenza, either in our flocks or elsewhere in the world, and resulting changes in consumer preferences.

One or more of these or other disruptions in the international markets and distribution channels could adversely affect our business or operations.

**Regulation, present and future, is a constant factor affecting our business.**

Our operations will continue to be subject to federal, state and local governmental regulation, including in the health, safety and environmental areas. We anticipate increased regulation by various agencies concerning food safety, the use of medication in feed formulations and the disposal of chicken by-products and wastewater discharges. Also, changes in laws or regulations or the application thereof may lead to government enforcement actions and the resulting litigation by private litigants, such as various wage and hour and environmental issues.

In addition, unknown matters, new laws and regulations, or stricter interpretations of existing laws or regulations may also materially affect our business or operations in the future.

**New immigration legislation or increased enforcement efforts in connection with existing immigration legislation could cause the costs of doing business to increase, cause us to change the way we conduct our business or otherwise disrupt our operations.**

Immigration reform continues to attract significant attention in the public arena and the U.S. Congress. If new federal immigration legislation is enacted or if states in which we do business enact immigration laws, such laws may contain provisions that could make it more difficult or costly for us to hire U.S. citizens and/or legal immigrant workers. In such case, we may incur additional costs to run our business or may have to change the way we conduct our operations, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Also, despite our past and continuing efforts to hire only U.S. citizens and/or persons legally authorized to work in the U.S., we may be unable to ensure that all of our employees are U.S. citizens and/or persons legally authorized to work in the U.S. For example, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement has investigated identity theft within our workforce. With our cooperation, during 2008 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement arrested approximately 300 employees believed to have engaged in identity theft at five of our facilities.

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No assurances can be given that enforcement efforts by governmental authorities will not disrupt a portion of our workforce or operations at one or more facilities, thereby negatively impacting our business. Also, no assurance can be given that further enforcement efforts by governmental authorities will not result in the assessment of fines that could adversely affect our financial position, operating results or cash flows.



**Loss of essential employees could have a significant negative impact on our business.**

Our success is largely dependent on the skills, experience, and efforts of our management and other employees. The loss of the services of one or more members of our senior management or of numerous employees with essential skills could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we are not able to retain or attract talented, committed individuals to fill vacant positions when needs arise, it may adversely affect our ability to achieve our business objectives.

**Our performance depends on favorable labor relations with our employees and our compliance with labor laws. Any deterioration of those relations or increase in labor costs due to our compliance with labor laws could adversely affect our business.**

As of December 29, 2013, we employed approximately 31,600 persons in the U.S. and approximately 5,100 persons in Mexico. Approximately 35.3% of the Company's employees were covered under collective bargaining agreements. Substantially all employees covered under collective bargaining agreements are covered under agreements that expire in 2015 or 2016 with the exception of one live operations location where the collective bargaining agreement expired in 2013 and negotiations are ongoing. We have not experienced any labor-related work stoppage at any location in over nine years. We believe our relationship with our employees and union leadership is satisfactory. At any given time, we will be in some stage of contract negotiations with various collective bargaining units. The Company is currently in negotiations at one location, and there is no assurance that agreement will be reached. In the absence of an agreement, we may become subject to labor disruption at this location, which could have an adverse effect on our financial results.

**Extreme weather, natural disasters or other events beyond our control could negatively impact our business.**

Bioterrorism, fire, pandemic, extreme weather or natural disasters, including droughts, floods, excessive cold or heat, hurricanes or other storms, could impair the health or growth of our flocks, production or availability of feed ingredients, or interfere with our operations due to power outages, fuel shortages, damage to our production and processing facilities or disruption of transportation channels, among other things. Any of these factors could have an adverse effect on our financial results.

**We may face significant costs for compliance with existing or changing environmental, health and safety requirements and for potential environmental obligations relating to current or discontinued operations.**

Our operations are subject to extensive and increasingly stringent federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations pertaining to the protection of the environment, including those relating to the discharge of materials into the environment, the handling, treatment and disposal of wastes and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination. Failure to comply with these requirements could have serious consequences for us, including criminal as well as civil and administrative penalties, claims for property damage, personal injury and damage to natural resources and negative publicity. Compliance with existing or changing environmental requirements, including more stringent limitations imposed or expected to be imposed in recently-renewed or soon-to be renewed environmental permits, will require capital expenditures for installation of new or upgraded pollution control equipment at some of our facilities.

Operations at many of our facilities require the treatment and disposal of wastewater, stormwater and agricultural and food processing wastes, the use and maintenance of refrigeration systems, including ammonia-based chillers, noise, odor and dust management, the operation of mechanized processing equipment, and other operations that potentially could affect the environment, health and safety. Some of our facilities have been operating for many years, and were built before current environmental standards were imposed, and/or in areas that recently have become subject to residential and commercial development pressures. Failure to comply with current and future environmental, health and safety standards could result in the imposition of fines and penalties, and we have been subject to such sanctions from time to time. We are upgrading wastewater treatment facilities at a number of these locations, either pursuant to consent agreements with regulatory authorities or on a voluntary basis in anticipation of future permit requirements.

In the past, we have acquired businesses with operations such as pesticide and fertilizer production that involved greater use of hazardous materials and generation of more hazardous wastes than our current operations. While many of those operations have been sold or closed, some environmental laws impose strict and, in certain circumstances, joint and several liability for costs of investigation and remediation of contaminated sites on current and former owners and operators of the sites, and on persons who arranged for disposal of wastes at such sites. In addition, current owners or operators of such contaminated sites may seek to recover cleanup costs from us based on past operations or contractual indemnifications.

New environmental, health and safety requirements, stricter interpretations of existing requirements, or obligations related to the investigation or clean-up of contaminated sites, may materially affect our business or operations in the future.

**JBS USA holds a majority of our common stock and has the ability to control the vote on most matters brought before the holders of our common stock.**

JBS USA holds a majority of the shares and voting power of our common stock and is entitled to appoint a majority of the members of our board of directors. As a result, JBS USA will, subject to restrictions on its voting power and actions in a stockholders agreement between us and JBS USA and our organization documents, have the ability to control our management, policies and financing decisions, elect a majority of the members of our board of directors at the annual meeting and control the vote on most matters coming before the holders of our common stock.

Under the stockholders agreement between us and JBS USA, JBS USA has the ability to elect up to six members of our board of directors and the other holders of our common stock have the ability to elect up to three members of our board of directors. If the percentage of our outstanding common stock owned by JBS USA exceeds 80%, then JBS USA would have the ability to elect one additional member of our board of directors while the other holders of our common stock would have the ability to elect one less member of our board of directors.

**Our operations are subject to general risks of litigation.**

We are involved on an on-going basis in litigation with our independent contract growers or arising in the ordinary course of business or otherwise. See Item 3. Legal Proceedings. Trends in litigation may include class actions involving consumers, shareholders, employees or injured persons, and claims relating to commercial, labor, employment, antitrust, securities or environmental matters. Litigation trends and the outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and adverse litigation trends and outcomes could adversely affect our financial results.

**We depend on contract growers and independent producers to supply us with livestock.**

We contract primarily with independent contract growers to raise the live chickens processed in our poultry operations. If we do not attract and maintain contracts with growers or maintain marketing and purchasing relationships with independent producers, our production operations could be negatively affected.

**Changes in consumer preference could negatively impact our business.**

The food industry in general is subject to changing consumer trends, demands and preferences. Trends within the food industry change often, and failure to identify and react to changes in these trends could lead to, among other things, reduced demand and price reductions for our products, and could have an adverse effect on our financial results.

**The consolidation of customers could negatively impact our business.**

Our customers, such as supermarkets, warehouse clubs and food distributors, have consolidated in recent years, and consolidation is expected to continue throughout the U.S. and in other major markets. These consolidations have produced large, sophisticated customers with increased buying power who are more capable of operating with reduced inventories, opposing price increases, and demanding lower pricing, increased promotional programs and specifically tailored products. These customers also may use shelf space currently used for our products for their own private label products. Because of these trends, our volume growth could slow or we may need to lower prices or increase promotional spending for our products, any of which would adversely affect our financial results.

**Our future financial and operating flexibility may be adversely affected by our significant leverage.**

We have substantial indebtedness, which could adversely affect our financial condition. On a consolidated basis, as of December 29, 2013, we had approximately \$414.5 million in secured indebtedness, \$497.8 million of unsecured indebtedness and had the ability to borrow approximately \$665.8 million under our credit agreements. Significant amounts of cash flow will be necessary to make payments of interest and repay the principal amount of such indebtedness.

The degree to which we are leveraged could have important consequences because:

- It could affect our ability to satisfy our obligations under our credit agreements;

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- A substantial portion of our cash flow from operations is required to be dedicated to interest and principal payments and may not be available for operations, working capital, capital expenditures, expansion, acquisitions or general corporate or other purposes;

- Our ability to obtain additional financing and to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate requirements in the future may be impaired;
- We may be more highly leveraged than some of our competitors, which may place us at a competitive disadvantage;
- Our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business may be limited;
- It may limit our ability to pursue acquisitions and sell assets; and
- It may make us more vulnerable in the event of a continued or new downturn in our business or the economy in general.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our debt, including our credit facilities, will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. This, to a certain extent, is subject to various business factors (including, among others, the commodity prices of feed ingredients and chicken) and general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory, and other factors that are beyond our control.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available under our credit facilities in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our debt obligations, including obligations under our credit facilities, or to fund our other liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or a portion of their debt on or before maturity. There can be no assurance that we will be able to refinance any of their debt on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

**Media campaigns related to food production present risks.**

Individuals or organizations can use social media platforms to publicize inappropriate or inaccurate stories or perceptions about the food production industry or our company. Such practices could cause damage to the reputations of our company and/or the food production industry in general. This damage could adversely affect our financial results.

**Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments**

None.

**Item 2. Properties***Operating Facilities*

Our main operating facilities are as follows:

	Operating	Idled	Capacity <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	Average Capacity Utilization <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>U.S. Facilities</b>				
Fresh processing plants	24	5	32.5 million head	91.6%
Prepared foods cook plants	6	3	14.9 million pounds	95.6%
Feed mills	23	3	11.5 million tons	78.1%
Hatcheries	29	3	2,197.6 million eggs	71.8%
Rendering	5	2	8,186 tons	59.7%
Pet food processing	3		1,493 tons	52.7%
Freezers	1	1	125,000 square feet	N/A
<b>Puerto Rico Facilities</b>				
Fresh processing plant	1		350,000 head	92.8%
Feed mill	1		112,230 tons	71.3%
Hatchery	1		27.0 million eggs	65.2%
Rendering	1		100 tons	70.4%
Distribution center	1		N/A	N/A
<b>Mexico Facilities</b>				
Processing plants	3		2.8 million head	83.8%
Feed mills	4		1.15 million tons	73.0%
Hatcheries	6		240.3 million eggs	95.0%
Rendering	2		26,000 tons	93.8%
Distribution centers	12		N/A	N/A

(a) Capacity is based on a five day week.

(b) Capacity and utilization numbers do not include idled facilities.

*Other Facilities and Information*

In the U.S., our corporate offices share a building with JBS USA in Greeley, Colorado. We own a building in Richardson, Texas, which houses our computer data center; we also own office buildings in both Broadway, Virginia, and Pittsburg, Texas, which house additional administrative, sales and marketing, research and development, and other support activities. We also lease office buildings in Bentonville, Arkansas; Louisville, Kentucky and Winchester, Virginia, for members of our sales team.

In Mexico, we own an office building in Mexico City, which houses our Mexican marketing office and we lease an office building in Querétaro, Mexico, which houses our Mexican administrative functions.

Most of our property, plant and equipment are pledged as collateral on our credit facilities. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

**Item 3. Legal Proceedings****Grower Claims and Proceedings**

*Ricky Arnold et al. v. Pilgrim's Pride Corp., et al.* On September 10, 2008, a lawsuit styled *Ricky Arnold, et al. v. Pilgrim's Pride Corp., et al.* was filed against our Company and two of its representatives. In this lawsuit, filed in the Circuit Court of Van Buren County, Arkansas, nearly 100 contract poultry growers and their spouses assert claims of fraud and deceit, constructive fraud, fraud in the inducement, promissory estoppel, and violations of the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Contract Protection Act relating to the idling of our Clinton, Arkansas processing plant. The total amount of damages sought by the contract poultry growers is unliquidated and unknown at this time. We filed a Notice of Suggestion of Bankruptcy. The court has not issued an order in response to it. The plaintiffs filed proofs of claim in the Bankruptcy Court, and we filed objections to the proofs of claim. The plaintiffs in the Arnold case, and a number of other growers from the Clinton, Arkansas facility

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filed proofs of claim in the bankruptcy case. The proofs of claim are being administered in a consolidated proceeding described under *Growers Proofs of Claims*, below. The consolidated matter, as discussed below, is now concluded.

*Shelia Adams, et al. v. Pilgrim's Pride Corporation.* On June 1, 2009, approximately 555 former and current independent contract broiler growers, their spouses and poultry farms filed an adversary proceeding against us in the Bankruptcy Court styled *Shelia Adams, et al. v. Pilgrim's Pride Corporation*. In the adversary proceeding, the plaintiffs assert claims against us for: (i) violations of Sections 202(a), (b) and (e), 7 US C. § 192 of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 (the PSA); (ii) intentional infliction of emotional distress; (iii) violations of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act (DTPA); (iv) promissory estoppel; (v) simple fraud; and (vi) fraud by nondisclosure. The case relates to our Farmerville, Louisiana; Nacogdoches, Texas; and the El Dorado, De Queen and Batesville, Arkansas complexes. The plaintiffs also filed a motion to withdraw the reference of the adversary proceeding from the Bankruptcy Court to the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas (Marshall Court). The motion was filed with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas-Fort Worth Division (the Fort Worth Court). The Bankruptcy Court recommended the reference be withdrawn, but that the Fort Worth Court retain venue over the action to ensure against forum shopping. The Fort Worth Court granted the motion to withdraw the reference. We filed a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' claims. The Fort Worth Court granted in part and denied in part our motion, dismissing the following claims and ordering the plaintiffs to file a motion to amend their lawsuit and re-plead their claims with further specificity or the claims would be dismissed with prejudice: (i) intentional infliction of emotional distress; (ii) promissory estoppel; (iii) simple fraud and fraudulent nondisclosure; and (iv) DTPA claims with respect to growers from Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The plaintiffs filed a motion for leave to amend on October 7, 2009. Plaintiffs' motion for leave was granted and the plaintiffs filed their Amended Complaint on December 7, 2009. Subsequent to the Fort Worth Court granting in part and denying in part our motion to dismiss, the plaintiffs filed a motion to transfer venue of the proceeding from the Fort Worth Court to the Marshall Court. We filed a response to the motion, but the motion to transfer was granted on December 17, 2009. On December 29, 2009, we filed our answer to plaintiffs' Amended Complaint with the Marshall Court. A bench trial commenced on June 16, 2011. The trial concluded as to the El Dorado growers on August 25, 2011. On September 30, 2011, the Marshall Court issued its Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law and Judgment finding in favor of the Company on each of the grower claims with exception of claims under 7 U.S.C. §192(e), and awarding damages to plaintiffs in the aggregate of approximately \$25.8 million. Afterward, the Company filed post-judgment motions attacking the trial court's findings of fact and conclusions of law, which, on December 28, 2011, were granted in part and resulted in a reduction of the damages award from \$25.8 million to \$25.6 million. On January 19, 2012, the Company appealed the findings of fact and conclusions of law and decision concerning the post-judgment motions to the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Oral argument occurred on December 3, 2012. On August 27, 2013, the Fifth Circuit reversed the judgment, and entered a judgment in favor of the Company. Plaintiffs thereafter filed a petition for rehearing en banc. Plaintiffs' petition for rehearing was denied on October 15, 2013. On January 13, 2014, Plaintiffs filed a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari requesting the Supreme Court of the United States to accept their case for review. The Company is awaiting a ruling from the Supreme Court on whether it will accept the case for review. If such petition is granted, the Company intends to vigorously pursue its appellate rights and defend against reinstatement of the underlying judgment of the trial court. The Fifth Circuit's decision and prior favorable trial court rulings regarding the El Dorado grower' claims suggest that the likelihood of any recovery by growers remaining in the case is too remote to maintain the previously-recorded loss accrual. Therefore, the Company reversed the accrual on September 1, 2013. As for the remaining claims, the bench trials relating to the allegations asserted by the plaintiffs from the Farmerville, Louisiana complex began on July 16, 2012. That bench trial concluded on August 2, 2012. The Marshall Court has not issued a decision. Additionally, the bench trials relating to the claims asserted by the plaintiffs from the Nacogdoches, Texas complex began on September 12, 2012. The trial has not concluded and the Marshall Court has not scheduled a date for resuming the trial. The remaining bench trial for the plaintiffs from the De Queen and Batesville, Arkansas complexes was scheduled for October 29, 2012, but that trial date was canceled. The Marshall Court has not scheduled new dates for that bench trial. The Company intends to vigorously defend against these claims. Although the likelihood of financial loss related to the remaining growers' claims is reasonably possible, an estimate of potential loss cannot be determined at this time because of now conflicting legal authority, the factual nature of the various growers' individual claims and a new judge who will preside over the remaining bench trials. There can be no assurances that other similar claims may not be brought against the Company.

*Grower Proofs of Claim.* Approximately 161 former independent contract broiler growers, their spouses and poultry farms filed proofs of claim against us relating to the idling of the Company's El Dorado, Arkansas; Douglas, Georgia; Siler City and Sanford, North Carolina; and Athens, Alabama processing facilities. Eight of the growers also filed administrative claims against us. The growers' claims include: (i) fraud; (ii) fraudulent inducement; (iii) violations of the Packers & Stockyards Act; (iv) breach of fiduciary duty; (v) promissory estoppel; (vi) equitable estoppel; (vii) restitution; and (viii) deceptive trade practices. The claims relate to the growers' allegations that they were required to spend significant amounts improving their poultry farms in order to continue their contractual relationship with our Company and predecessor companies. On December 17, 2009, we filed objections to the proofs of claim and administrative claims. The parties have engaged in discovery. Since discovery commenced, we announced that we are reopening the Douglas, Georgia complex. Consequently, we circulated new poultry grower contracts with releases to those growers that own and/or operate poultry farms within or near Douglas, Georgia. Because numerous growers signed the poultry grower agreement that contained the release of their claims, approximately 133 of the 161 growers in this consolidated claims administration proceeding withdrew their proofs of claim and motions for administrative expense claims. There are currently approximately 48 growers in this proceeding. After engaging in discovery motion practice and a trial, the majority of the 48 growers claims were dismissed. The Company subsequently settled the remaining claims.

Numerous former independent contract growers located in our Clinton, Arkansas complex filed proofs of claim against us relating to the Arnold litigation referenced above. The claims include: (i) fraud and deceit; (ii) constructive fraud; (iii) fraud in the inducement; (iv) promissory estoppel; (v) a request for declaratory relief; and (vi) violations of the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Contract Protection Act, and relate to the growers' allegations that they were required to spend significant amounts improving their poultry farms in order to continue their contractual relationship with our Company and predecessor companies prior to us idling our Clinton processing facility. Most of the growers in this consolidated claims administration proceeding were named plaintiffs in the case styled, *Ricky Arnold, et al. v. Pilgrim's Pride Corporation, et al.* discussed above. On November 30, 2009, we filed objections to the proofs of claim. On August 2, 2010, we filed numerous motions for summary judgment requesting the Bankruptcy Court to dismiss each grower's causes of action against our Company. In response to the dispositive motions, the growers conceded that their numerous fraud and statutory claims lacked merit; consequently, the parties recently submitted agreed orders dismissing these claims with prejudice. The sole remaining cause of action alleged by the growers against us is promissory estoppel. The hearing on our motions for summary judgment with respect to the promissory estoppel claims occurred on October 19, 2010. On December 15, 2010, the Bankruptcy Court granted the Company's summary judgment motion on 106 of the 107 growers' promissory estoppel claims. The Company settled with the grower whose claims were not dismissed for an immaterial amount. The growers whose claims were dismissed appealed the decision to the District Court, which, on December 19, 2011, affirmed the Bankruptcy Court's decision. On January 17, 2012, the growers appealed the District Court's decision to the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. After briefing was complete, the Fifth Circuit, on January 31, 2013, affirmed the underlying judgment in favor of the Company and barred the growers' claims. Because the growers elected not to seek rehearing of the Fifth Circuit's decision and will not seek a further appeal, the case is now concluded.

### **ERISA Claims and Proceedings**

On December 17, 2008, Kenneth Patterson filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division, against Lonnie Bo Pilgrim, Lonnie Ken Pilgrim, Clifford E. Butler, J. Clinton Rivers, Richard A. Cogdill, Renee N. DeBar, our Compensation Committee and other unnamed defendants (the *Patterson action*). On January 2, 2009, a nearly identical suit was filed by Denise M. Smalls in the same court against the same defendants (the *Smalls action*). The complaints in both actions, brought pursuant to section 502 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (*ERISA*), 29 U.S.C. § 1132, alleged that the individual defendants breached fiduciary duties to participants and beneficiaries of the Pilgrim's Pride Stock Investment Plan (the *Stock Plan*), as administered through the Pilgrim's Pride Retirement Savings Plan (the *RSP*), and the To-Ricos, Inc. Employee Savings and Retirement Plan (the *To-Ricos Plan*) (collectively, the *Plans*) by failing to sell the common stock held by the Plans before it declined in value in late 2008. Patterson and Smalls further alleged that they purported to represent a class of all persons or entities who were participants in or beneficiaries of the Plans at any time between May 5, 2008 through the present and whose accounts held our common stock or units in our common stock. Both complaints sought actual damages in the amount of any losses the Plans suffered, to be allocated among the participants' individual accounts as benefits due in proportion to the accounts' diminution in value, attorneys' fees, an order for equitable restitution and the imposition of constructive trust, and a declaration that each of the defendants have breached their fiduciary duties to the Plans' participants.

On July 20, 2009, the Court entered an order consolidating the Smalls and Patterson actions. On August 12, 2009, the Court ordered that the consolidated case will proceed under the caption *In re Pilgrim's Pride Stock Investment Plan ERISA Litigation, No. 2:08-cv-472-TJW*.

Patterson and Smalls filed a consolidated amended complaint (*Amended Complaint*) on March 2, 2010. The Amended Complaint names as defendants the Pilgrim's Pride Board of Directors, Lonnie Bo Pilgrim, Lonnie Ken Pilgrim, Charles L. Black, Linda Chavez, S. Key Coker, Keith W. Hughes, Blake D. Lovette, Vance C. Miller, James G. Vetter, Jr., Donald L. Wass, J. Clinton Rivers, Richard A. Cogdill, the Pilgrim's Pride Pension Committee, Robert A. Wright, Jane Brookshire, Renee N. DeBar, the Pilgrim's Pride Administrative Committee, Gerry Evenwel, Stacey Evans, Evelyn Boyden, and John Does 1-10. The Amended Complaint purports to assert claims on behalf of persons who were participants in or beneficiaries of the RSP or the To-Ricos Plan at any time between January 29, 2008 through December 1, 2008 (the *alleged class period*), and whose accounts included investments in the Company's common stock.

Like the original Patterson and Smalls complaints, the Amended Complaint alleges that the defendants breached ERISA fiduciary duties to participants and beneficiaries of the RSP and To-Ricos Plan by permitting both Plans to continue investing in the Company's common stock during the alleged class period. The Amended Complaint also alleges that certain defendants were appointing fiduciaries who failed to monitor the performance of the defendant-fiduciaries they appointed. Further, the Amended Complaint alleges that all defendants are liable as co-fiduciaries for one another's alleged breaches. Plaintiffs seek actual damages in the amount of any losses the RSP and To-Ricos Plan attributable to the decline in the value of the common stock held by the Plans, to be allocated among the participants' individual accounts as benefits due in proportion to the accounts' alleged diminution in value, costs and attorneys' fees, an order for equitable restitution and the imposition of constructive trust, and a declaration that each of the defendants have breached their ERISA fiduciary duties to the RSP and To-Ricos Plan's participants.



The Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint on May 3, 2010. On August 29, 2012, the Magistrate judge issued a Report and Recommendation to deny the Defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint on grounds that the complaint included too many exhibits. Defendants filed objections with the District Court, and on October 29, 2012, the District Court adopted the Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge and entered an order denying Defendants' motion to dismiss. On November 11, 2012, Plaintiffs filed a motion for class certification. The motion is fully briefed and was argued to the Court on February 28, 2013. The parties are awaiting a decision on the motion.

#### **Tax Claims and Proceedings**

The United States Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service ( IRS ) filed an amended proof of claim in the Bankruptcy Court pursuant to which the IRS asserted claims that total \$74.7 million. We filed in the Bankruptcy Court (i) an objection to the IRS' amended proof of claim, and (ii) a motion requesting the Bankruptcy Court to determine our U.S. federal tax liability pursuant to Sections 105 and 505 of Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code. The objection and motion asserted that the Company had no liability for the additional U.S. federal taxes that have been asserted for pre-petition periods by the IRS. The IRS responded in opposition to our objection and motion. On July 8, 2010, the Bankruptcy Court granted our unopposed motion requesting that the Bankruptcy Court abstain from determining our federal tax liability. As a result we have worked with the IRS through the normal processes and procedures that are available to all taxpayers outside of bankruptcy including the United States Tax Court ( Tax Court ) proceedings discussed below) to resolve the IRS' amended proof of claim. On December 13, 2012, we entered into two Stipulation of Settled Issues ( Stipulation or Stipulations ) with the IRS. The first Stipulation relates to the Company's 2003, 2005, and 2007 tax years and resolves all of the material issues in the case. The second Stipulation relates to the Company as the successor in interest to Gold Kist Inc. ( Gold Kist ) for the tax years ended June 30, 2005 and September 30, 2005, and resolves all substantive issues in the case. These Stipulations account for approximately \$29.3 million of the amended proof of claim and should result in no additional tax due.

In connection with the amended proof of claim, on May 26, 2010, we filed a petition in Tax Court in response to a Notice of Deficiency that was issued to the Company as the successor in interest to Gold Kist. The Notice of Deficiency and the Tax Court proceeding relate to a loss that Gold Kist claimed for its tax year ended June 30, 2004. On December 11, 2013, the Tax Court issued its opinion in the Tax Court Case holding the loss that Gold Kist claimed for its tax year ended June 30, 2004 is capital in nature. On January 10, 2014, PPC filed both a Motion for Reconsideration and a Motion for Full Tax Court review of both its Motion for Reconsideration and any order issued in response to such motion. On January 15, 2014, the Tax Court issued an order requesting the IRS to respond to PPC's Motion for Reconsideration on or before February 18, 2014. The Company intends to vigorously pursue its appellate rights. This proceeding accounts for approximately \$45.4 million of the amended proof of claim.

We express no opinion as to the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome or the amount or range of any possible loss to us related to the above Tax Court case related to Gold Kist's tax year ended June 30, 2004. If adversely determined, the outcome could have a material effect on the Company's operating results and financial position.

#### **Other Claims and Proceedings**

We are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims, which arise in the ordinary course of our business. In the opinion of management, the amount of ultimate liability with respect to these actions will not materially affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

#### **Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures**

None.

## PART II

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

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (NASDAQ) under the symbol PPC. Until December 27, 2012, our common stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE) under the symbol PPC. High and low prices of the Company's common stock for 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

Quarter	2013 Prices		2012 Prices	
	High	Low	High	Low
First	\$ 9.29	\$ 7.24	\$ 7.73	\$ 5.17
Second	\$ 14.94	\$ 8.75	\$ 8.56	\$ 6.59
Third	\$ 18.58	\$ 14.69	\$ 7.52	\$ 4.54
Fourth	\$ 16.82	\$ 13.92	\$ 7.49	\$ 4.28

*Holdings*

The Company estimates there were approximately 21,000 holders (including individual participants in security position listings) of the Company's common stock as of February 19, 2014.

*Dividends*

The Company did not pay dividends in 2013 or 2012. We have no current plans to pay cash dividends. Any change in dividend policy will depend upon future conditions, including earnings and financial condition, general business conditions, any applicable contractual limitations, and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors in its discretion. Our U.S. credit facility and the indenture governing our 7<sup>1/8</sup>% senior notes due 2018 (the 2018 Notes) restrict, but do not prohibit, us from declaring dividends.

*Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities in 2013*

The Company did not repurchase any of its equity securities in 2013.

*Total Return on Registrant's Common Equity*

The following graph compares the performance of the Company with that of the Russell 2000 composite index and a peer group of companies for the period from December 29, 2009 to December 29, 2013, with the investment weighted on market capitalization. Data for periods prior to December 29, 2009 is not shown because we were in bankruptcy prior to that date and financial results before and after December 29, 2009 are not comparable. The total cumulative return on investment (change in the year-end stock price plus reinvested dividends) for each of the periods for the Company, the Russell 2000 composite index and the peer group is based on the stock price or composite index at the beginning of the applicable period. Companies in the peer group index include Sanderson Farms Inc., Hormel Foods Corp. and Tyson Foods Inc.

The graph covers the period from December 29, 2009 to December 29, 2013, and reflects the performance of the Company's single class of common stock. The stock price performance represented by this graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock performance.

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	12/29/09	12/31/09	01/31/10	02/28/10	03/31/10	04/30/10	05/31/10	06/30/10	07/31/10	08/31/10	09/30/10	10/31/10	11/30/10	12/31/10
PPC	\$ 100.00	\$ 95.50	\$ 95.17	\$ 96.78	\$ 114.17	\$ 125.11	\$ 85.62	\$ 70.49	\$ 73.50	\$ 67.17	\$ 60.30	\$ 65.45	\$ 71.25	\$ 76.07
Russell														
2000	100.00	98.78	95.14	99.43	107.52	113.60	104.99	96.85	103.51	95.84	107.78	112.20	116.09	125.30
Peer Group	100.00	98.30	104.64	118.48	127.19	127.82	120.07	116.37	122.51	118.60	119.50	119.84	125.61	131.70

	01/31/11	02/28/11	03/31/11	04/30/11	05/31/11	06/30/11	07/31/11	08/31/11	09/30/11	10/31/11	11/30/11	12/25/11
PPC	\$ 74.89	\$ 82.73	\$ 82.73	\$ 63.09	\$ 53.33	\$ 58.05	\$ 51.50	\$ 37.34	\$ 45.82	\$ 54.08	\$ 61.59	\$ 64.27
Russell 2000	124.98	131.83	135.25	138.82	136.22	133.08	128.27	117.11	103.98	119.72	119.28	121.13
Peer Group	127.56	141.88	145.85	153.07	149.43	152.86	144.71	139.30	139.19	152.63	157.77	156.76

	01/31/12	02/29/12	03/31/12	04/30/12	05/31/12	06/30/12	07/31/12	08/31/12	09/30/12	10/31/12	11/30/12	12/30/12
PPC	\$ 60.25	\$ 70.21	\$ 83.54	\$ 79.96	\$ 91.94	\$ 80.07	\$ 52.07	\$ 59.57	\$ 57.22	\$ 63.05	\$ 79.96	\$ 80.52
Russell 2000	128.55	131.63	135.00	132.92	124.12	130.31	128.51	132.80	137.16	134.18	134.90	136.86
Peer Group	149.70	149.44	154.00	150.01	156.83	154.36	133.70	139.91	142.62	146.54	159.18	160.36

	01/31/13	02/28/13	03/31/13	04/30/13	05/31/13	06/30/13	07/31/13	08/31/13	09/30/13	10/31/13	11/30/13	12/29/13
PPC	\$ 94.62	\$ 98.66	\$ 102.91	\$ 109.63	\$ 133.93	\$ 167.30	\$ 186.11	\$ 171.67	\$ 187.91	\$ 158.68	\$ 183.43	\$ 184.43
Russell 2000	148.45	150.08	157.01	156.44	162.69	161.86	173.19	167.68	178.38	182.87	190.20	193.49
Peer Group	179.64	189.56	208.35	209.76	208.88	207.42	225.62	225.99	225.91	227.88	246.41	253.00

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

(In thousands, except ratios and per share

	Three Months Ended						
(data)	2013	2012	2011(a)	2010(a)	Dec 27, 2009(a)	Dec 27, 2008	2008
<b>Income Statement Data:</b>							
Net sales	\$ 8,411,148	\$ 8,121,382	\$ 7,535,698	\$ 6,881,629	\$ 1,602,734	\$ 1,876,991	\$ 7,535,698
Gross profit (loss) <sup>(b)</sup>	845,439	435,832	(141,537)	460,993	68,753	(100,142)	460,993
Operating income (loss) <sup>(b)</sup>	658,863	250,342	(373,591)	185,427	7,589	(178,241)	185,427
Interest expense, net	84,881	103,529	110,067	101,748	44,193	39,569	101,748
Loss on early extinguishment of debt				11,726			
Reorganization items, net				18,541	32,726	13,250	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes <sup>(b)</sup>	573,940	153,062	(487,126)	66,488	(68,446)	(229,091)	(487,126)
Income tax expense (benefit) <sup>(c)</sup>	24,227	(20,980)	8,564	(23,838)	(102,371)	278	(23,838)
Income (loss) from continuing operations <sup>(b)</sup>	549,713	174,042	(495,690)	90,326	33,925	(229,369)	(495,690)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	158	(192)	1,082	3,185	312	(13)	1,082
Net income (loss) attributable to Pilgrim s Pride Corporation <sup>(d)</sup>	549,555	174,234	(496,772)	87,141	33,613	(228,782)	(496,772)
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges <sup>(f)</sup>	7.47x	2.34x	(d)	1.49x	(d)	(d)	(d)
<b>Per Common Diluted Share Data:</b>							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 2.12	\$ 0.70	\$ (2.20)	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.15	\$ (1.02)	\$ (2.20)
Net income (loss)	2.12	0.70	(2.21)	0.39	0.15	(1.02)	(2.21)
Book value	5.75	3.50	2.59	5.01	2.58	1.75	2.59
<b>Balance Sheet Summary:</b>							
Working capital	845,584	812,551	747,020	971,830	675,256	757,862	747,020
Total assets	3,172,402	2,913,869	2,879,545	3,218,898	3,209,463	3,215,135	2,879,545
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term debt <sup>(e)</sup>	410,234	15,886	15,611	58,144	221,195		15,611
Long-term debt, less current maturities <sup>(e)</sup>	501,999	1,148,870	1,408,001	1,281,160	1,876,277	41,521	1,408,001
Total stockholders' equity	1,492,602	908,997	558,430	1,072,663	191,952	129,420	558,430
<b>Cash Flow Summary:</b>							
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 878,533	\$ 199,624	\$ (128,991)	\$ 14,605	\$ (4,057)	\$ (168,674)	\$ (128,991)
Depreciation and amortization <sup>(f)</sup>	150,523	147,414	209,061	231,045	56,705	60,158	209,061
Impairment of goodwill and other assets	4,004	2,770	22,895	26,484			22,895
Purchases of investment securities	(96,902)	(162)	(4,596)	(17,201)	(6,024)	(5,629)	(4,596)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of investment securities		688	15,852	68,100	4,511	4,591	15,852
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(116,223)	(90,327)	(135,968)	(179,332)	(30,463)	(29,028)	(135,968)
Cash flows from financing activities	(250,214)	(111,029)	126,850	(29,480)	48,250	223,595	126,850
<b>Other Data:</b>							
EBITDA <sup>(g)</sup>	\$ 800,398	\$ 393,942	\$ (174,801)	\$ 384,484	\$ 31,015	\$ (130,906)	\$ (174,801)
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>(g)</sup>	805,901	402,583	(147,014)	481,906	64,947	(115,221)	(147,014)
<b>Key Indicators (as a percent of net sales):</b>							
Gross profit (loss) <sup>(b)</sup>	10.1%	5.4%	(1.9)%	6.7%	4.3%	(5.3)%	(1.9)%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	3.0%	3.9%	3.9%	2.7%
Operating income (loss) <sup>(b)</sup>	7.8%	3.1%	(5.0)%	2.7%	0.5%	(9.5)%	(5.0)%
Interest expense, net	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	2.8%	2.1%	1.5%
Income (loss) from continuing operations <sup>(b)</sup>	6.5%	2.1%	(6.6)%	1.3%	2.1%	(12.2)%	(6.6)%
Net income (loss) <sup>(b)</sup>	6.5%	2.1%	(6.6)%	1.3%	2.1%	(12.2)%	(6.6)%

(a) In December 2009, we changed our fiscal year end from the Saturday nearest September 30 of each year to the last Sunday in December of each year. The change was effective for our 2010 fiscal year, which began December 28, 2009 and ended December 26, 2010 and resulted in an approximate three-month transition period which began September 27, 2009 and ended December 27, 2009, which we sometimes refer to as the Transition Period. The reader should assume any reference we make to a particular year (for example, 2012) in this annual report applies to our fiscal year and not the calendar year.

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- (b) Gross profit, operating income and net income include the following nonrecurring recoveries, restructuring charges and other unusual items for each of the years presented:

	(In millions)		Three Months Ended				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	Dec 27, 2009	Dec 27, 2008	2009
<b>Effect on gross profit and operating income:</b>							
Operational restructuring charges	\$	\$	\$ (2.0)	\$ (4.3)	\$ (2.9)	\$	\$ (12.5)
<b>Additional effect on operating income:</b>							
Goodwill impairment							
Administrative restructuring charges	(5.7)	(8.4)	(26.9)	(66.0)	1.4	(2.4)	(2.0)

- (c) Income tax expense in 2013 resulted primarily from expense recorded on our year-to-date income offset by a decrease in valuation allowance as a result of year-to-date earnings. Income tax benefit in 2012 resulted primarily from a decrease in valuation allowance and a decrease in reserves for unrecognized tax benefits. Income tax expense in 2011 resulted primarily from an increase in valuation allowance and an increase in reserves for unrecognized tax benefits. Income tax benefit in 2010 resulted primarily from the benefit on the deconsolidation for tax purposes of the Mexico operations and a decrease in valuation allowance. The deconsolidation for tax purposes of the Mexico operations was in response to changes in the Mexican tax laws that became effective January 1, 2010. The deconsolidation reduces the accrued taxes that had been previously recognized under the consolidated filing status as it eliminates recapturing certain taxes required under the new consolidation laws. Income tax benefit for the Transition Period resulted primarily from the release of valuation allowance because of new provisions that increased U.S. federal net operating loss carry backs net of tax expense for new Mexico tax legislation. Income tax expense for the thirteen weeks ended December 27, 2008 resulted primarily from an increase in valuation allowance. Income tax benefit in 2009 resulted primarily from a decrease in reserves for unrecognized tax benefits.
- (d) For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges (excluding capitalized interest). Fixed charges consist of interest (including capitalized interest) on all indebtedness, amortization of capitalized financing costs and that portion of rental expense that we believe to be representative of interest. Earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges by \$490.6 million, \$69.5 million, \$229.8 million, and \$176.5 million, in 2011, the Transition Period, the three months ended December 27, 2008, and 2009, respectively.
- (e) The Company had current maturities of pre-petition long-term debt totaling \$4.2 million and pre-petition long-term debt totaling \$1,999.8 million at September 26, 2009, that were included in *Liabilities subject to compromise*.
- (f) Includes amortization of capitalized financing costs of approximately \$9.3 million, \$10.1 million, \$9.5 million, \$14.8 million, \$1.4 million, \$1.5 million, and \$6.8 million in 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, the Transition Period, the three months ended December 27, 2008, and 2009, respectively.
- (g) EBITDA is defined as the sum of income (loss) from continuing operations plus interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adding to EBITDA certain items of expense and deducting from EBITDA certain items of income that we believe are not indicative of our ongoing operating performance consisting of: (i) income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests in the period from 2009 through 2013 and the Transition Period, (ii) restructuring charges in 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, and 2009, (iii) reorganization items in 2010 and 2009 and (iv) losses on early extinguishment of debt in 2010. EBITDA is presented because it is used by us and we believe it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties, in addition to and not in lieu of results prepared in conformity with GAAP, to compare the performance of companies. We believe investors would be interested in our Adjusted EBITDA because this is how our management analyzes EBITDA from continuing operations. We also believe that Adjusted EBITDA, in combination with our financial results calculated in accordance with GAAP, provides investors with additional perspective regarding the impact of certain significant items on EBITDA and facilitates a more direct comparison of its performance with its competitors. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not measurements of financial performance under GAAP. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as substitutes for an analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of the limitations of these measures are:
- They do not reflect our cash expenditures, future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
  - They do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
  - They do not reflect the significant interest expense or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our debt;
  - Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;
  - They are not adjusted for all non-cash income or expense items that are reflected in our statements of cash flows;
  - EBITDA does not reflect the impact of earnings or charges attributable to noncontrolling interests;
  - They do not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters we consider to not be indicative of our ongoing operations; and
  - They do not reflect limitations on or costs related to transferring earnings from our subsidiaries to us.

In addition, other companies in our industry may calculate these measures differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as a comparative measure. Because of these limitations, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to cash flow from operating activities or as a measure of liquidity or an alternative to net income as indicators of our operating performance or any other measures of performance derived in accordance with GAAP. You should compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA only on a supplemental basis.

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A reconciliation of income (loss) from continuing operations to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA is as follows:

	Three Months Ended						
	2013 (In thousands)	2012	2011	2010	Dec 27, 2009	Dec 27, 2008	2009
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 549,713	\$ 174,042	\$ (495,690)	\$ 90,326	\$ 33,925	\$ (229,367)	\$ (152,263)
Add:							
Interest expense, net <sup>(a)</sup>	84,881	103,529	110,067	101,748	44,193	39,569	157,543
Income tax expense (benefit)	24,227	(20,980)	8,564	(23,838)	(102,371)	278	(21,586)
Depreciation and amortization of continuing operations <sup>(b)</sup>	150,884	147,414	211,780	231,045	56,705	60,158	236,005
Minus:							
Amortization of capitalized financing costs <sup>(c)</sup>	9,307	10,063	9,522	14,797	1,437	1,544	6,788
EBITDA	800,398	393,942	(174,801)	384,484	31,015	(130,906)	212,911
Add:							
Restructuring charges <sup>(d)</sup>	5,661	8,449	28,869	70,340	1,518	2,422	14,451
Reorganization items, net <sup>(e)</sup>				18,541	32,726	13,250	87,275
Loss on early extinguishment of debt <sup>(f)</sup>				11,726			
Minus:							
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	158	(192)	1,082	3,185	312	(13)	(82)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 805,901	\$ 402,583	\$ (147,014)	\$ 481,906	\$ 64,947	\$ (115,221)	\$ 314,719

(a) Interest expense, net, consists of interest expense less interest income.

(b) 2013 and 2011 include \$0.4 million and \$2.7 million, respectively, of asset impairments not included in restructuring charges.

(c) Amortization of capitalized financing costs is included in both interest expense, net and depreciation and amortization above.

(d) Restructuring charges includes tangible asset impairment, severance and change-in-control compensation costs, and losses incurred on both the sale of unneeded broiler eggs and flock depletion.

(e) Reorganization items, net, includes professional fees directly related to our reorganization, the elimination of unamortized loan costs associated with certain of our terminated borrowing arrangements, the recognition in earnings of a previously unrealized gain on a derivative instrument purchased to hedge interest rate risk related to certain of our terminated borrowing arrangements, expenses related to the execution of a borrowing arrangement during our reorganization, costs related to post-petition facility closures, gains recognized on the sales of a processing facility and undeveloped land and a loss recognized on the sale of our interest in a hog farming joint venture.

(f) Loss on early extinguishment of debt includes premiums paid and the elimination of unamortized loan costs related to the retirement of certain of our unsecured notes.

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

**Description of the Company**

We are one of the largest chicken producers in the world with operations in the U.S., Mexico and Puerto Rico. We are primarily engaged in the production, processing, marketing and distribution of fresh, frozen and value-added chicken products to retailers, distributors and foodservice operators. Our primary product types are fresh chicken products, prepared chicken products and export chicken products. We sell our fresh chicken products to the foodservice and retail markets. We sell our prepared food products to foodservice customers and retail distributors. We also export products to customers in approximately 100 countries, including Mexico. As a vertically integrated company, we control every phase of the production of our products. We operate feed mills, hatcheries, processing plants and distribution centers in 12 U.S. states, Puerto Rico and Mexico. We operate in one reportable business segment, as a producer and seller of chicken products we either produce or purchase for resale. Our fresh chicken products consist of refrigerated (nonfrozen) whole or cut-up chicken, either pre-marinated or non-marinated, and prepackaged chicken in various combinations of freshly refrigerated, whole chickens and chicken parts. Our prepared chicken products include portion-controlled breast fillets, tenderloins and strips, delicatessen products, salads, formed nuggets and patties and bone-in chicken parts. These products are sold either refrigerated or frozen and may be fully cooked, partially cooked or raw. In addition, these products are breaded or non-breaded and either pre-marinated or non-marinated.

We have a broad geographic reach and we offer our diverse customer base a balanced portfolio of fresh and prepared chicken products. We have consistently provided our customers with high quality products and service with a focus on delivering higher-value, higher-quality products. As such, we have become a valuable partner to our customers and a recognized industry leader. Our sales efforts are largely targeted towards the foodservice industry, principally chain restaurants, food processors and broad-line distributors. In 2013, we sold 7.2 billion pounds of dressed chicken and generated net sales of \$8.4 billion. Our U.S. operations, including Puerto Rico, accounted for 89.2% of our net sales in 2013. Our Mexico operations generated the remaining 10.8% of our net sales in 2013.

We operate on the basis of a 52/53-week fiscal year that ends on the Sunday falling on or before December 31. The reader should assume any reference we make to a particular year (for example, 2013) in this annual report applies to our fiscal year and not the calendar year.

**Executive Summary**

We reported net income attributable to Pilgrim's Pride Corporation of \$549.6 million, or \$2.12 per diluted common share, for 2013. These operating results included gross profit of \$845.4 million. During 2013, we generated \$878.5 million of cash from operations. At December 29, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$508.2 million.

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Market prices for corn decreased during the latter half of 2013 to a low of \$4.12 per bushel and soybean meal continued its volatility with a high of \$535.30 per ton and a low of \$391.80 per ton during 2013. Market prices for feed ingredients remain volatile. Consequently, there can be no assurance that our feed ingredient prices will not increase materially and that such increases would not negatively impact our financial position, results of operations and cash flow. The following table compares the highest and lowest prices reached on nearby futures for one bushel of corn and one ton of soybean meal during the current year and previous two years:

	Corn		Soybean Meal	
	Highest Price	Lowest Price	Highest Price	Lowest Price
<b>2013:</b>				
Fourth Quarter	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.12	\$ 464.60	\$ 392.80
Third Quarter	7.17	4.49	535.30	396.00
Second Quarter	7.18	6.29	490.30	391.80
First Quarter	7.41	6.80	438.50	398.20
<b>2012:</b>				
Fourth Quarter	8.46	6.88	518.00	393.00
Third Quarter	8.49	5.70	541.80	407.50
Second Quarter	6.77	5.51	437.50	374.30
First Quarter	6.79	5.93	374.50	299.00
<b>2011:</b>				
Fourth Quarter	6.66	5.72	332.20	273.50
Third Quarter	7.65	6.17	382.20	325.80
Second Quarter	7.99	6.40	378.50	338.00
First Quarter	7.35	5.95	391.00	340.00

We purchase derivative financial instruments, specifically exchange-traded futures and options, in an attempt to mitigate price risk related to our anticipated consumption of commodity inputs such as corn, soybean meal, sorghum, wheat, soybean oil and natural gas. We will sometimes take a short position on a derivative instrument to minimize the impact of a commodity's price volatility on our operating results. We will also occasionally purchase derivative financial instruments in an attempt to mitigate currency exchange rate exposure related to the financial statements of our Mexico operations that are denominated in Mexican pesos. We do not designate derivative financial instruments that we purchase to mitigate commodity purchase exposures as cash flow hedges; therefore, we recognize changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments immediately in earnings. We recognized \$25.1 million, \$8.3 million and \$63.8 million in net gains related to changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Although changes in the market price paid for feed ingredients impact cash outlays at the time we purchase the ingredients, such changes do not immediately impact cost of sales. The cost of feed ingredients is recognized in cost of sales, on a first-in-first-out basis, at the same time that the sales of the chickens that consume the feed grains are recognized. Thus, there is a lag between the time cash is paid for feed ingredients and the time the cost of such feed ingredients is reported in cost of goods sold. For example, corn delivered to a feed mill and paid for one week might be used to manufacture feed the following week. However, the chickens that eat that feed might not be processed and sold for another 42-63 days, and only at that time will the costs of the feed consumed by the chicken become included in cost of goods sold.

Commodities such as corn, soybean meal, sorghum, wheat and soybean oil are actively traded through various exchanges with future market prices quoted on a daily basis. These quoted market prices, although a good indicator of the commodity's base price, do not represent the final price for which we can purchase these commodities. There are several components in addition to the quoted market price, such as freight, storage and seller premiums, that are included in the final price that we pay for grain. Although changes in quoted market prices may be a good indicator of the commodity's base price, the components mentioned above may have a larger impact on the total change in grain costs recognized from period to period. The prices related to the other components were especially high this year as we transitioned from a year of record low grain stocks, primarily caused by drought conditions, to a year with normal grain stocks.

Market prices for chicken products are currently at levels sufficient to offset the costs of feed ingredients. However, there can be no assurance that chicken prices will not decrease due to such factors as competition from other proteins and substitutions by consumers of non-protein foods because of uncertainty surrounding the general economy and unemployment.

From time to time, we incur costs to implement exit or disposal efforts for specific operations. These exit or disposal plans focus on various aspects of operations, including closing and consolidating certain processing facilities, rationalizing headcount and aligning operations in the most strategic and cost-efficient structure. During 2013, we recognized total costs of \$5.7 million, which included asset impairment costs of \$3.7



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million and other costs of \$2.0 million, related to exit or disposal efforts. During 2012, we recognized total costs of \$8.7 million, which included asset impairment costs of \$2.8 million, inventory valuation costs of \$0.1 million, employee-related costs of \$0.1 million and other costs of \$5.7 million, related to exit or disposal efforts. We expect to incur additional costs related to ongoing exit or disposal efforts, which we estimate will be approximately \$3.0 million in 2014.

We continue to review and evaluate various restructuring and other alternatives to streamline our operations, improve efficiencies and reduce costs. Such initiatives may include selling assets, consolidating operations and functions, employee relocation and voluntary and involuntary employee separation programs. Any such actions may require us to obtain the pre-approval of the lenders under our credit facilities. In addition, such actions will subject us to additional short-term costs, which may include asset impairment charges, lease commitment costs, employee retention and severance costs and other costs. Certain of these activities may have a disproportionate impact on our income relative to the cost savings.

Trade authorities in Mexico, the top international market for U.S. chicken in recent years, completed an investigation of U.S. producers over dumping complaints lodged by certain Mexican chicken processors. These Mexican chicken processors alleged U.S. producers sold chicken legs and thighs on the Mexican market below their cost of production in 2010. On August 6, 2012, the Mexican government issued final resolutions imposing duties on our company and certain other U.S. chicken producers. Mexico will impose a duty of approximately 25% on chicken legs and thighs exported by our company and three other U.S. exporters and duties of approximately 127% on chicken legs and thighs exported by all other U.S. companies from the U.S. to Mexico. However, the Mexican government has postponed the imposition of these duties until conditions in Mexico's domestic chicken market resulting from the outbreak of H7N3 avian influenza in the Mexican state of Jalisco have normalized. On September 3, 2012, we and certain other U.S. producers filed a request with the NAFTA Secretariat for a panel review of Mexico's decision. Management does not believe that these duties, when imposed, will materially impact our financial position, results of operations or cash flow.

### Business Segment and Geographic Reporting

We operate in one reportable business segment, as a producer and seller of chicken products we either produce or purchase for resale in the U.S., Puerto Rico and Mexico. We conduct separate operations in the U.S., Puerto Rico and Mexico; however, for geographic reporting purposes, we include Puerto Rico with our U.S. operations. Corporate expenses are allocated to Mexico based upon various apportionment methods for specific expenditures incurred related thereto with the remaining amounts allocated to the U.S.

### Results of Operations

#### 2013 Compared to 2012

*Net sales.* Net sales for 2013 increased \$289.8 million, or 3.6%, from 2012. The following table provides additional information regarding net sales:

Source of net sales	Change from 2012		
	2013 (In thousands, except percent data)	Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 7,500,212	\$ 250,727	3.5% (a)
Mexico	910,936	39,039	4.5% (b)
Total net sales	\$ 8,411,148	\$ 289,766	3.6%

- (a) U.S. sales generated in 2013 increased \$250.7 million, or 3.5%, from U.S. sales generated in 2012, despite a decrease in the number of weeks included in the fiscal year from 53 in 2012 to 52 in 2013, primarily because of an increase in the net revenue per pound sold that was partially offset by a decrease in pounds sold. Increased net revenue per pound sold, which resulted primarily from an increase in market prices due to continued healthy demand for chicken products in combination with constrained supply, contributed \$484.3 million, or 6.7 percentage points, to the revenue increase. A decrease in pounds sold partially offset the increase in revenue per pound sold by \$233.6 million, or 3.2 percentage points. Included in U.S. sales generated during 2013 and 2012 were sales to JBS USA, LLC totaling \$61.9 million and \$206.7 million, respectively.
- (b) Mexico sales generated in 2013 increased \$39.0 million, or 4.5%, from Mexico sales generated in 2012, despite a decrease in the number of weeks included in the respective fiscal years, primarily because of the favorable impact of foreign currency translation and an increase in market prices that were partially offset by a decrease in unit sales volume. The favorable impact of foreign currency translation contributed \$28.3 million, or 3.2 percentage points, to the revenue increase. An increase in market prices contributed \$19.8 million, or 2.3 percentage points to the revenue increase. A decrease in pounds sold partially offset the favorable impact of foreign currency translation and the increase in market prices by \$9.1 million, or 1.0 percentage points, and resulted primarily from the lack of broiler eggs following the H7N3 influenza outbreak in Mexico in late 2012 and early 2013.

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*Gross profit.* Gross profit increased by \$409.6 million, or 94.0%, from \$435.8 million generated in 2012 to \$845.4 million generated in 2013. The following tables provide gross profit information:

Components of gross profit	2013 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2012		Percent of Net Sales	
		Amount	Percent	2013	2012
Net sales	\$ 8,411,148	\$ 289,766	3.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	7,565,709	(119,841)	(1.6)%	89.9%	94.6% (a) (b)
Gross profit	\$ 845,439	\$ 409,607	94.0%	10.1%	5.4%

Sources of gross profit	2013 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2012	
		Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 717,864	\$ 385,253	115.8%
Mexico	128,455	25,234	24.4%
Elimination	(880)	(880)	%
Total gross profit	\$ 845,439	\$ 409,607	94.0%

Sources of cost of sales	2013 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2012	
		Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 6,782,348	\$ (134,526)	(1.9)% (a)
Mexico	\$ 782,481	\$ 13,805	1.8% (b)
Elimination	\$ 880	\$ 880	%
Total cost of sales	\$ 7,565,709	\$ (119,841)	(1.6)%

- (a) Cost of sales incurred by our U.S. operations in 2013 decreased \$134.5 million, or 1.9%, from cost of sales incurred by our U.S. operations in 2012. Along with a decrease in the number of weeks included in the respective fiscal years, the reduction in cost of sales resulted from (i) a \$57.9 million decrease in co-pack labor and meat, which resulted primarily from the decrease in sales volume, (ii) a \$24.1 million decrease in insurance costs resulting primarily from improved workers compensation loss performance, (iii) a \$14.6 million decrease in live production costs, which were lower primarily because of a reduction in feed ingredient costs, (iv) a \$13.6 million increase in derivative gains, (v) the August 2012 disposal of our commercial egg business, which incurred cost of sales totaling \$12.0 million in 2012, (vi) a \$10.1 million decrease in freight and storage costs, (vii) a \$9.7 million decrease in compensation and employee relations costs and (viii) a \$5.2 million decrease in rental and lease costs. Other factors affecting U.S. cost of sales were immaterial.
- (b) Cost of sales incurred by the Mexico operations during 2013 increased \$13.8 million, or 1.8%, from cost of sales incurred by the Mexico operations during 2012 despite the decrease in the number of weeks included in the respective fiscal years. The unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation contributed \$24.3 million, or 3.2 percentage points, to the increase in cost of sales. Fertile egg purchases contributed \$4.7 million, or 0.6% percentage points, and increased feed costs contributed \$3.0 million, or 0.4 percentage points, to the increase in cost of sales. The impact of decreased sales volume, which resulted primarily from the lack of broiler eggs following the H7N3 influenza outbreak in Mexico, offset the increase in cost of sales by \$10.0 million, or 1.3 percentage points. Finally, improved processing performance offset the increase in cost of sales by \$8.8 million, or 1.1 percentage points. Other factors affecting Mexico cost of sales were immaterial.

*Operating income.* Operating income increased \$408.5 million, or 163.2%, from \$250.3 million generated for 2012 to \$658.9 million generated for 2013. The following tables provide operating income information:

Components of operating income	2013 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2012		Percent of Net Sales	
		Amount	Percent	2013	2012
Gross profit	\$ 845,439	\$ 409,607	94.0%	10.1%	5.4%
SG&A expenses	180,915	3,874	2.2%	2.2%	2.2% (a)(b)
Administrative restructuring charges	5,661	(2,788)	(33.0)%	0.1%	0.1% (c)
Operating income	\$ 658,863	\$ 408,521	(163.2)%	7.8%	3.1%

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Source of operating income	2013 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2012	
		Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 551,975	\$ 387,225	(235.0)%
Mexico	107,768	22,176	(25.9)%
Elimination	(880)	(880)	(100.0)%
Total operating income	\$ 658,863	\$ 408,521	(163.2)%

Sources of SG&A expenses	2013 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2012	
		Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 160,228	\$ 816	0.5% (a)
Mexico	20,687	3,058	17.3% (b)
Total SG&A expense	\$ 180,915	\$ 3,874	2.2%

Sources of administrative restructuring charges	2013 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2012	
		Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 5,661	\$ (2,788)	(33.0)% (c)
Total administrative restructuring charges	\$ 5,661	\$ (2,788)	(33.0)%

- (a) SG&A expenses incurred by the U.S. operations during 2013 increased \$0.8 million, or 0.5%, from SG&A expenses incurred by the U.S. operations during 2012, despite a decrease in the number of weeks included in the respective fiscal years from 53 in 2012 to 52 in 2013, primarily because of a \$15.0 million increase in payroll and related benefits expenses resulting primarily from higher incentive compensation and pension costs. This increase in SG&A expenses was partially offset by (i) an \$8.2 million decrease in outside services and professional fees, (ii) a \$3.5 million decrease in brokerage expenses and (iii) a \$2.0 million decrease in depreciation and amortization expenses. Other factors affecting U.S. SG&A expenses were immaterial.
- (b) SG&A expense incurred by the Mexico operations during 2013 increased \$3.1 million, or 17.3%, from SG&A expense incurred by the Mexico operations during 2012, despite a decrease in the number of weeks included in the respective fiscal years, primarily because of a \$2.1 million fine assessed by a commission of the Mexican government that we are currently appealing. The unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation also contributed \$0.6 million, or 3.6 percentage points, to the increase in SG&A expenses. Other factors affecting Mexico SG&A expenses were immaterial.
- (c) Administrative restructuring charges incurred during 2013 decreased \$2.7 million, or 33.0%, from administrative restructuring charges incurred during 2012. During 2013, we incurred administrative restructuring charges related to noncash impairment charges of \$3.7 million and live operations rationalization totaling \$2.0 million. During 2012, we incurred administrative restructuring charges composed of (i) flock rationalization costs of \$3.7 million related to our Dallas, Texas plant closure, (ii) impairment costs of \$2.8 million and (iii) a loss resulting from the disposal of certain unused assets of \$2.0 million.

*Interest expense.* Consolidated interest expense decreased 17.1% to \$87.0 million in 2013 from \$104.9 million in 2012 primarily because of decreased average borrowings of \$990.5 million in 2013 compared to \$1,242.2 million in 2012 partially offset by an increase in the weighted average interest rate to 7.10% in 2013 from 7.00% in 2012. As a percent of net sales, interest expense in 2013 and 2012 was 1.0% and 1.3%, respectively.

*Income taxes.* The Company's consolidated income tax expense in 2013 was \$24.2 million, compared to income tax benefit of \$21.0 million in 2012. The income tax expense in 2013 resulted primarily from an increase in income and a decrease in the valuation allowance. The net change in the total valuation allowance for 2013 was a decrease of \$178.0 million, resulting primarily from the utilization of almost all of our domestic net operating losses. Due to this decrease, we expect a higher effective tax rate in the future. As of December 29, 2013, our valuation allowance is \$10.4 million, of which \$1.9 million relates to capital loss carry forwards and \$8.5 million relates to Mexico net operating losses.

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2012 Compared to 2011

*Net sales.* Net sales for 2012 increased \$585.7 million, or 7.8%, from 2011. The following table provides additional information regarding net sales:

Source of net sales	Change from 2011		
	2012 (In thousands, except percent data)	Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 7,249,485	\$ 470,758	6.9% (a)
Mexico	871,897	114,926	15.2% (b)
Total net sales	\$ 8,121,382	\$ 585,684	7.8%

- (a) U.S. sales generated in 2012 increased \$470.8 million, or 6.9%, from U.S. sales generated in 2011, primarily because of an increase in the net revenue per pound sold partially offset by a decrease in pounds sold. Increased net revenue per pound sold, which resulted primarily from an increase in market prices, contributed \$499.6 million, or 7.4 percentage points, to the revenue increase. The decrease in pounds sold, which resulted in part from the fourth quarter 2011 disposals of our distribution and pork businesses, partially offset the increase in revenue per pound sold by \$28.8 million, or 0.4 percentage points. The disposed distribution and pork businesses generated net sales of \$332.4 million during 2011. Included in U.S. sales generated during 2012 and 2011 were sales to JBS USA, LLC totaling \$206.7 million and \$117.9 million, respectively.
- (b) Mexico sales generated in 2012 increased \$114.9 million, or 15.2%, from Mexico sales generated in 2011. An increase in unit sales volume, which resulted primarily from higher customer demand, contributed \$60.0 million, or 7.9 percentage points, to the revenue increase. The increase in sales price, due to reduced supply resulting from production cuts, contributed \$54.9 million, or 7.3 percentage points.

*Gross profit.* Gross profit increased by \$577.4 million, or 407.9%, in 2012 from a gross loss of \$141.5 million incurred in 2011 to a gross profit of \$435.8 million generated in 2012. The following tables provide gross loss information:

Components of gross profit	Change from 2011			Percent of Net Sales	
	2012 (In thousands, except percent data)	Amount	Percent	2012	2011
Net sales	\$ 8,121,382	\$ 585,684	7.8%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	7,685,550	10,273	0.1%	94.6%	101.9% (a)(b)
Operational restructuring charges		(1,958)	(100.0)%	%	% (c)
Gross profit	\$ 435,832	\$ 577,369	407.9%	5.4%	(1.9)%

Sources of gross profit	Change from 2011		
	2012 (In thousands, except percent data)	Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 332,611	\$ 492,811	307.6%
Mexico	103,221	84,558	453.1%
Total gross profit	\$ 435,832	\$ 577,369	407.9%

Sources of cost of sales	Change from 2011		
	2012 (In thousands, except percent data)	Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 6,916,874	\$ (20,096)	(0.3)% (a)
Mexico	768,676	30,369	4.1% (b)
Total cost of sales	\$ 7,685,550	\$ 10,273	0.1%

Sources of operational restructuring charges	Change from 2011		
	2012 (In thousands, except percent data)	Amount	Percent
United States	\$	\$ (1,958)	(100.0)% (c)
Total operational restructuring charges	\$	\$ (1,958)	(100.0)%

- (a) Cost of sales incurred by the U.S. operations during 2012 decreased \$20.1 million, or 0.3%, from cost of sales incurred by the U.S. operations during 2011. The disposal of the distribution and pork businesses contributed \$295.2 million, or 4.3 percentage points, to the decrease in cost of sales. The closing of our Dallas, Texas plant contributed \$62.0 million, or 0.9 percentage points, to the decrease in cost of sales. Decreased depreciation contributed \$59.2 million, or 0.9 percentage points, to the decrease in cost of sales. The disposal of the commercial egg business contributed \$12.0 million, or 0.2 percentage points, to the decrease in cost of sales. Decreased fleet expenses contributed \$11.0 million, or 0.2 percentage points, to the decrease in cost of sales. The decrease in cost of sales was partially offset by higher live production costs, which increased primarily because of higher feed ingredient costs, derivative net gain and packaging and ingredients costs. Feed ingredients costs contributed \$365.0 million, or 5.3 percentage points, to the increase in cost of sales. Net gains recognized on both settled and outstanding derivative instruments contributed \$54.0 million, or 0.8 percentage points, to the increase in cost of sales.

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Packaging and ingredients costs contributed \$4.0 million, or 0.1 percentage points, to the increase in cost of sales. Other factors affecting cost of sales were immaterial.

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- (b) Cost of sales incurred by the Mexico operations during 2012 increased \$30.4 million, or 4.1%, from cost of sales incurred by the Mexico operations during 2011. Increased feed costs contributed \$108.7 million, or 14.7 percentage points and increased sales volume contributed \$48.3 million, or 6.5 percentage points, to the increase in cost of sales. Decreased overhead costs and foreign currency translation partially offset the increase by \$81.6 million and \$44.9 million, respectively. Other factors affecting cost of sales were immaterial.
- (c) Operational restructuring charges incurred by the U.S. operations during 2012 decreased \$2.0 million, or 100.0%, from operational restructuring charges incurred by the U.S. operations during 2011. Operational restructuring charges for 2011 of \$2.0 million represented impairment expense recognized to reduce the carrying amount of certain assets located at our commercial egg operations in Texas to fair value.

*Operating income.* Operating income increased \$623.9 million, or 167.0%, from an operating loss of \$373.6 million incurred for 2011 to operating income of \$250.3 million incurred for 2012. The following tables provide operating income information:

Components of operating income	2012 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2011		Percent of Net Sales	
		Amount	Percent	2012	2011
Gross profit	\$ 435,832	\$ 577,369	407.9%	5.4%	(1.9)%
SG&A expenses	177,041	(28,102)	(13.7)%	2.2%	2.7% (a)(b)
Administrative restructuring charges	8,449	(18,462)	(68.6)%	0.1%	0.4% (c)
Operating income	\$ 250,342	\$ 623,933	167.0%	3.1%	(5.0)%

Source of operating income (loss)	2012 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2011	
		Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 164,750	\$ 538,018	144.1%
Mexico	85,592	85,915	26,599.1%
Total operating income (loss)	\$ 250,342	\$ 623,933	167.0%

Sources of SG&A expenses	2012 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2011	
		Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 159,412	\$ (26,745)	(14.4)% (a)
Mexico	17,629	(1,357)	(7.1)% (b)
Total SG&A expense	\$ 177,041	\$ (28,102)	(13.7)%

Sources of administrative restructuring charges	2012 (In thousands, except percent data)	Change from 2011	
		Amount	Percent
United States	\$ 8,449	\$ (18,462)	(68.6)% (c)
Total administrative restructuring charges	\$ 8,449	\$ (18,462)	(68.6)%

- (a) SG&A expenses incurred by the U.S. operations during 2012 decreased \$26.7 million, or 14.4%, from SG&A expenses incurred by the U.S. operations during 2011 primarily because of (i) a decrease in outside services and professional fees of \$7.1 million, (ii) a decrease in transactional tax expenses of \$3.1 million, (iii) a decrease in brokerage expenses of \$3.0 million, (iv) a decrease in depreciation and amortization of \$2.4 million, (v) a decrease in marketing and development expenses of \$2.2 million and (vi) a decrease in payroll and related benefit expenses \$1.5 million. Other factors affecting SG&A expense were immaterial.
- (b) SG&A expense incurred by the Mexico operations during 2012 decreased \$1.4 million, or 7.1%, from SG&A expense incurred by the Mexico operations during 2011. Foreign exchange translation accounted for a decrease of \$1.1 million of the decrease in SG&A expense. Other factors affecting SG&A expense were immaterial.
- (c) Administrative restructuring charges incurred during 2012 decreased \$18.5 million, or 68.6%, from administrative restructuring charges incurred during 2011. During 2012, we incurred administrative restructuring charges composed of (i) flock rationalization costs of \$3.7 million related to our Dallas, Texas plant closure, (ii) impairment costs of \$2.8 million and (iii) a loss resulting from the disposal of certain unused assets of \$2.0 million. During 2011, the Company incurred administrative restructuring charges composed of (i) impairment charges of \$20.9 million, (ii) flock rationalization costs of \$5.2 million related to the closure of the Dallas, Texas plant and (iii) severance costs of \$0.7 million.

*Interest expense.* Consolidated interest expense decreased 5.9% to \$104.9 million in 2012 from \$111.5 million in 2011 primarily because of decreased average borrowings of \$1,242.2 million in 2012 compared to \$1,483.0 million in 2011 partially offset by and increase in the weighted average interest rate increased to 7.0% in 2012 from 6.7% in 2011. As a percent of net sales, interest expense in 2012 and 2011, was 1.3% and 1.5%, respectively.

*Income taxes.* The Company's consolidated income tax benefit in 2012 was \$21.0 million, compared to income tax expense of \$8.6 million in 2011. The income tax benefit in 2012 resulted primarily from a decrease in valuation allowance and a decrease in reserves for unrecognized tax benefits. The income tax expense in 2011 resulted primarily from an increase in valuation allowance and an increase in reserves for unrecognized tax benefits. See Note 11. Income Taxes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The following table presents our available sources of liquidity as of December 29, 2013:

Source of Liquidity	Facility	Amount	
	Amount (In millions)	Outstanding	Available
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$	\$ 508.2
Investments in available-for-sale securities			96.9
Debt facilities:			
U.S. Credit Facility	695.4		665.8 (a)
Mexico Credit Facility	42.7		42.7 (b)

- (a) Actual borrowings by the Company under the U.S. Credit Facility (as defined below) are subject to a borrowing base, which is a formula based on certain eligible inventory and eligible receivables. The borrowing base in effect on December 29, 2013 was \$695.4 million. Availability under the U.S. Credit Facility is also reduced by the Company's outstanding standby letters of credit. Standby letters of credit outstanding at December 29, 2013 totaled \$29.6 million.
- (b) Under the Mexico Credit Facility (as defined below), if (i) any default or event of default has occurred and is continuing or (ii) the quotient of the borrowing base divided by the outstanding loans and letters of credit (the Collateral Coverage Ratio) under the Mexico Credit Facility is less than 1.25 to 1.00, the loans and letters of credit under the Mexico Credit Facility will be subject to, and cannot exceed, a borrowing base. The borrowing base is a formula based on accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid assets, net cash under the control of the administrative agent and up to 150.0 million Mexican pesos of fixed assets of the loan parties. The borrowing base formula will be reduced by trade payables of the loan parties. If the Collateral Coverage Ratio falls below 1.25 to 1.00, the borrowing base requirement would terminate upon the earlier of (i) the Collateral Coverage Ratio exceeding 1.25 to 1.00 as of the latest measurement period for 60 consecutive days or (ii) the borrowing availability under the Mexico Credit Facility being equal to or greater than the greater of 20% of the revolving commitments under the Mexico Credit Facility and 100.0 million Mexican pesos for a period of 60 consecutive days.

**Debt Obligations**

*Senior and Subordinated Notes.* At December 29, 2013, we had an aggregate principal balance of \$500.0 million of 7 % senior notes due 2018 (the 2018 Notes) outstanding that are registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The 2018 Notes are unsecured obligations of the Company and are guaranteed by one of our subsidiaries. Interest is payable on December 15 and June 15 of each year, commencing on June 15, 2011. The indenture governing the 2018 Notes contains various covenants that may adversely affect our ability, among other things, to incur additional indebtedness, incur liens, pay dividends or make certain restricted payments, consummate certain asset sales, enter into certain transactions with JBS USA and our other affiliates, merge, consolidate and/or sell or dispose of all or substantially all of our assets. Additionally, we have an aggregate principal balance of \$3.6 million of 7 % senior unsecured notes and 8 % senior subordinated unsecured notes outstanding at December 29, 2013.

*JBS Subordinated Loan Agreement.* On June 23, 2011, we entered into a Subordinated Loan Agreement with JBS USA (the Subordinated Loan Agreement). Pursuant to the terms of the Subordinated Loan Agreement, we agreed to reimburse JBS USA up to \$56.5 million for draws upon any letters of credit issued for JBS USA's account that support certain obligations of our company or its subsidiaries. JBS USA agreed to arrange for letters of credit to be issued on its account in the amount of \$56.5 million to an insurance company serving us in order to allow that insurance company to return cash it held as collateral against potential workers compensation, auto and general liability claims. In return for providing this letter of credit, we agreed to reimburse JBS USA for the letter of credit cost we would otherwise incur under our U.S. Credit Facility (as defined below). The total amount we paid in 2013, 2012 and 2011 to reimburse JBS USA, was \$2.2 million, \$2.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. As of December 29, 2013, we have accrued an obligation of \$0.1 million to reimburse JBS USA for letter of credit costs incurred on our behalf. There remains no other commitment to make advances by JBS USA under the Subordinated Loan Agreement.



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*U.S. Credit Facility.* We and certain of our subsidiaries entered into a credit agreement (the *U.S. Credit Facility*) with CoBank, ACB, as administrative agent and collateral agent, and other lenders party thereto, which was amended and restated on August 7, 2013. The *U.S. Credit Facility* currently provides for a \$700.0 million revolving credit facility, a Term B facility of approximately \$410.1 million and a delayed draw term loan commitment of up to \$400 million (the *Delayed Draw Term Loans*). We can draw upon the *Delayed Draw Term Loan* commitment, in one or more advances, between May 1, 2014 and December 28, 2014. The *U.S. Credit Facility* also includes an accordion feature that allows us, at any time, to increase the aggregate revolving loan commitment by up to an additional \$250.0 million and to increase the aggregate *Delayed Draw Term Loan* commitment by up to an additional \$500.0 million, in each case subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including obtaining the lenders' agreement to participate in the increase and an aggregate limit on all commitments under the *U.S. Credit Facility* of \$1.85 billion. The *U.S. Credit Facility* also provides for a \$100 million sub-limit for swingline loans and a \$200 million sub-limit for letters of credit. The *Term B Loans* mature on December 28, 2014 with all principal and unpaid interest due at maturity. The revolving loan commitment under the *U.S. Credit Facility* matures on August 7, 2018. Any *Delayed Draw Term Loans* would be payable in quarterly installments beginning in fiscal year 2015 equal to 1.875% of the principal outstanding as of December 28, 2014, with all remaining principal and interest due at maturity on August 7, 2018.

On December 28, 2009, we paid loan costs totaling \$50.0 million related to the *U.S. Credit Facility* that we recognized as an asset on our balance sheet. On August 7, 2013, we paid loan costs totaling \$5.0 million related to the amendment and restatement to the *U.S. Credit Facility* that we recognized as an asset on our balance sheet. We amortize these capitalized costs to interest expense over the life of the *U.S. Credit Facility*.

Subsequent to the end of each fiscal year, a portion of our cash flow must be used to repay outstanding principal amounts under the *Term B* loans. With respect to 2013, we paid \$204.9 million of our cash flow toward the outstanding principal under the *Term B-1* loans on December 30, 2013, and expect to pay approximately \$205.2 million of our cash flow toward the outstanding principal under the *Term B-2* loans on April 28, 2014. Following the April 28, 2014 payment, we will have no outstanding principal under the *Term B* loans. The *U.S. Credit Facility* also requires us to use the proceeds we receive from certain asset sales and specified debt or equity issuances and upon the occurrence of other events to repay outstanding borrowings under the *U.S. Credit Facility*. On December 29, 2013, a principal amount of \$410.1 million under the *Term B* loans commitment was outstanding.

Actual borrowings by us under the revolving credit commitment component of the *U.S. Credit Facility* are subject to a borrowing base, which is a formula based on certain eligible inventory, eligible receivables and restricted cash under the control of CoBank, ACB. As of December 29, 2013, the applicable borrowing base was \$695.4 million, the amount available for borrowing under the revolving loan commitment was \$665.8 million. We had letters of credit of \$29.6 million and no outstanding borrowings under the revolving loan commitment as of December 29, 2013.

The *U.S. Credit Facility* contains financial covenants and various other covenants that may adversely affect our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, incur liens, pay dividends or make certain restricted payments, consummate certain assets sales, enter into certain transactions with JBS USA and our other affiliates, merge, consolidate and/or sell or dispose of all or substantially all of our assets. The *U.S. Credit Facility* requires us to comply with a minimum level of tangible net worth covenant. We are currently in compliance with this financial covenant. All other financial covenants were eliminated in connection with the August 7, 2013 amendment and restatement to the *U.S. Credit Facility*. The *U.S. Credit Facility* also provides that we may not incur capital expenditures in excess of \$350.0 million in any fiscal year.

All obligations under the *U.S. Credit Facility* are unconditionally guaranteed by certain of our subsidiaries and are secured by a first priority lien on (i) the accounts receivable and inventories our company and our non-Mexico subsidiaries, (ii) 65% of the equity interests in our direct foreign subsidiaries and 100% of the equity interests in our other subsidiaries, (iii) substantially all of the personal property and intangibles of the borrowers and guarantors under the *U.S. Credit Facility* and (iv) substantially all of the real estate and fixed assets of our company and the guarantor subsidiaries under the *U.S. Credit Facility*.

*Mexico Credit Facility.* On October 19, 2011, Avícola Pilgrim's Pride de México, S.A. de C.V. (*Avícola*), Pilgrim's Pride S. de R.L. de C.V. and certain other Mexican subsidiaries entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the *Mexico Credit Facility*) with ING Bank (México), S.A. Institución de Banca Múltiple, ING Grupo Financiero, as lender and ING Capital LLC, as administrative agent. The *Mexico Credit Facility* has a final maturity date of September 25, 2014. The *Mexico Credit Facility* is secured by substantially all of the assets of our Mexico subsidiaries. As of December 29, 2013, the U.S. dollar-equivalent of the loan commitment under the *Mexico Credit Facility* was \$42.7 million. There were no outstanding borrowings under the *Mexico Credit Facility* at December 29, 2013.

*Avícola* may pay dividends or make other restricted payments to us in an amount not to exceed in the aggregate \$250.0 million Mexican pesos during the term of the *Mexico Credit Facility* if certain conditions are satisfied, including a condition that availability is at least 100% of the revolving loan commitment under the *Mexico Credit Facility*, less any letter of credit liability under the *Mexico Credit Facility*. However, we

deem our earnings from Mexico as of December 29, 2013 to be permanently reinvested. As such, U.S. deferred income taxes have not been provided on these earnings. If such earnings were not considered indefinitely reinvested, certain deferred foreign and U.S. income taxes would be provided.

**Collateral**

Substantially all of our domestic inventories and domestic fixed assets are pledged as collateral to secure the obligations under the U.S. Credit Facility. The Mexico Credit Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company's Mexico subsidiaries.

**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

We maintain operating leases for various types of equipment, some of which contain residual value guarantees for the market value of assets at the end of the term of the lease. The terms of the lease maturities range from one to ten years. We estimate the maximum potential amount of the residual value guarantees is approximately \$2.6 million; however, the actual amount would be offset by any recoverable amount based on the fair market value of the underlying leased assets. No liability has been recorded related to this contingency as the likelihood of payments under these guarantees is not considered to be probable, and the fair value of the guarantees is immaterial. We historically have not experienced significant payments under similar residual guarantees.

We are a party to many routine contracts in which we provide general indemnities in the normal course of business to third parties for various risks. Among other considerations, we have not recorded a liability for any of these indemnities as, based upon the likelihood of payment, the fair value of such indemnities would not have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

**Capital Expenditures**

We anticipate spending between \$110.0 million and \$150.0 million on the acquisition of property, plant and equipment in 2014. Capital expenditures will primarily be incurred to improve efficiencies and reduce costs. We expect to fund these capital expenditures with cash flow from operations and proceeds from the revolving lines of credit under our various debt facilities.

**Indefinite Reinvestment of Mexico Subsidiaries' Undistributed Earnings**

We have determined that the undistributed earnings of our Mexico subsidiaries will be indefinitely reinvested and not distributed to the U.S. The undistributed earnings of our Mexico subsidiaries totaled \$286.3 million at December 29, 2013.

**Contractual Obligations**

In addition to our debt commitments at December 29, 2013, we had other commitments and contractual obligations that obligate us to make specified payments in the future. The following table summarizes the total amounts due as of December 29, 2013, under all debt agreements, commitments and other contractual obligations. The table indicates the years in which payments are due under the contractual obligations.

Contractual Obligations <sup>(a)</sup>	Total (In thousands)	Payments Due By Period			
		2014	2015-2016	2017-2018	After 2018
Long-term debt <sup>(b)</sup>	\$ 913,732	\$ 410,099	\$ 116	\$ 503,517	\$
Interest <sup>(c)</sup>	230,076	69,040	80,770	80,266	
Capital leases	950	194	316	245	195
Operating leases	21,139	7,621	10,530	2,970	18
Derivative liabilities	1,728	1,728			
Purchase obligations <sup>(d)</sup>	160,869	150,632	9,455	782	
Total	\$ 1,328,494	\$ 639,314	\$ 101,187	\$ 587,780	\$ 213

(a) The total amount of PPC's unrecognized tax benefits at December 29, 2013 was \$17.1 million. We did not include this amount in the contractual obligations table above as reasonable estimates cannot be made at this time of the amounts or timing of future cash outflows. The table above does not include estimated funding of our unfunded pension and other postretirement benefits obligations totaling approximately \$63.2 million at December 29, 2013 as discussed in Note 12. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) Long-term debt includes an unaccreted discount of \$2.2 million and excludes \$29.6 million in letters of credit outstanding related to normal business transactions. Pursuant to the U.S. Credit Facility, subsequent to the end of each fiscal year, a portion of our cash flow must be used to repay outstanding principal amounts under the Term B loans. With respect to 2013, we paid \$204.9 million of our cash flow toward the outstanding principal under the Term B-1 loans on December 30, 2013, and expect to pay approximately \$205.2 million of our cash flow toward the outstanding principal under the Term B-2 loans on April 28, 2014. After giving effect to these payments, no Term B loans will remain outstanding under the U.S. Credit Facility.

(c)

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Interest expense in the table above assumes the continuation of interest rates and outstanding borrowings under our credit facilities as of December 29, 2013.

- (d) Includes agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding on us and that specify all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum, or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction.

### *Historical Flow of Funds*

#### *Fiscal Year 2013*

Cash provided by operating activities was \$878.5 million for 2013 and cash provided by operating activities was \$199.6 million for 2012. The increase in cash flows provided by operating activities was primarily from net income of \$549.7 million for 2013 as compared to net income of \$174.0 million for 2012 and changes in working capital (excluding the impacts as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates).

Our net working capital position, which we define as current assets less current liabilities, increased \$33.0 million to a surplus of \$845.6 million and a current ratio of 1.78 at December 29, 2013 compared to a surplus of \$812.5 million and a current ratio of 2.11 at December 30, 2012. The increase in working capital was caused by the generation of cash from operations.

Trade accounts and other receivables, including accounts receivable from JBS USA, decreased \$7.3 million, or 1.9%, to \$379.1 million at December 29, 2013 from \$386.4 million at December 30, 2012. The change in trade accounts and other receivables resulted primarily from improved collections.

Inventories decreased \$141.5 million, or 14.9%, to \$808.8 million at December 29, 2013 from \$950.3 million at December 30, 2012. The change in inventories was primarily due to decreased costs for feed grains and their impact on the value of our live chicken inventories.

Prepaid expenses and other current assets increased \$5.8 million, or 10.4%, to \$61.8 million at December 29, 2013 from \$56.0 million at December 30, 2012. This change resulted primarily from a \$5.2 million increase in open derivative positions and margin cash on deposit with our derivatives traders.

Accounts payable and accrued expenses, including accounts payable to JBS USA, increased \$48.3 million, or 7.9%, to \$657.6 million at December 29, 2013 from \$609.3 million at December 30, 2012. This change resulted primarily from the timing of payments disbursed to vendors around December 29, 2013.

Cash used in investing activities was \$181.8 million and \$60.4 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. We incurred capital expenditures of \$116.2 million and \$90.3 million for 2013 and 2012, respectively. In both 2013 and 2012, capital expenditures were primarily incurred for the routine replacement of equipment and to improve efficiencies and reduce costs. Cash was used to purchase investment securities totaling \$96.9 million and \$0.2 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Capital expenditures for 2013 could not exceed \$350 million under the terms of the U.S. Credit Facility. Cash proceeds generated from property disposals in 2013 and 2012 totaled \$31.3 million and \$29.4 million, respectively. Cash proceeds generated in 2012 from the sale or maturity of investment securities totaled \$0.7 million.

Cash used in financing activities was \$250.2 million in 2013. Cash provided by financing activities was \$111.0 million in 2012. Cash proceeds in 2013 and 2012 from long-term debt were \$505.6 million and \$851.4 million, respectively. Cash was used to repay long-term debt totaling \$758.6 million and \$1,110.7 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Cash proceeds in 2013 resulting from a tax benefit related to share-based compensation totaled \$7.7 million. Cash was used to pay capitalized loan costs totaling \$5.0 million in 2013. Cash proceeds generated in 2012 from the sale of common stock totaled \$198.3 million. Cash was used in 2012 to repay a \$50.0 million note payable issued to JBS USA under the Subordinated Loan Agreement.

#### *Fiscal Year 2012*

Cash provided by operating activities was \$199.6 million for 2012 and cash used in operating activities was \$129.0 million for 2011. The increase in cash flows provided by operating activities was primarily from net income of \$174.0 million for 2012 as compared to a net loss of \$495.7 million for 2011 and changes in working capital (excluding the impacts as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates).

Our net working capital position, which we define as current assets less current liabilities, increased \$65.5 million to a surplus of \$812.5 million and a current ratio of 2.11 at December 30, 2012 compared to a surplus of \$747.0 million and a current ratio of 2.04 at December 25, 2011. The increase in working capital was caused by the generation of cash from operations.

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Trade accounts and other receivables, including accounts receivable from JBS USA, increased \$16.0 million, or 4.3%, to \$379.1 million at December 30, 2012 from \$370.4 million at December 25, 2011. The change in trade accounts and other receivables resulted primarily from increased sales prices.

Inventories increased \$71.2 million, or 8.1%, to \$950.3 million at December 30, 2012 from \$879.1 million at December 25, 2011. The change in inventories was primarily due to increased costs for live chicken products and feed, eggs and other inventory items.

Prepaid expenses and other current assets increased \$3.7 million, or 7.1%, to \$56.0 million at December 30, 2012 from \$52.3 million at December 25, 2011. This change resulted primarily from a \$9.8 million increase in value-added tax receivables and an increase of \$12.0 million in prepaid insurance. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$14.2 million in prepaid grain purchases and a decrease of \$4.3 million in open derivative positions.

Accounts payable, including accounts payable to JBS USA, decreased \$14.7 million, or 4.3%, to \$325.8 million at December 30, 2012 from \$340.5 million at December 25, 2011. This change resulted from the timing of payments disbursed to vendors at December 25, 2011.

Accrued expenses increased \$1.7 million, or 0.6%, to \$283.5 million at December 30, 2012 from \$281.8 million at December 25, 2011. This change resulted primarily from a \$5.3 million increase in compensation, benefits and other employee-related accruals and a \$4.5 million increase in accrued property taxes. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$3.9 million in market development fund accruals, a \$2.3 million decrease in accrued interest, a \$1.1 million decrease in brokerage accrued expenses and a \$1.0 million decrease in outstanding derivative liabilities.

Cash used in investing activities was \$60.4 million and \$58.2 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. We incurred capital expenditures of \$90.3 million and \$136.0 million for 2012 and 2011, respectively. In 2012, capital expenditures were primarily incurred for the routine replacement of equipment and to improve efficiencies and reduce costs. In 2011, capital expenditures were primarily incurred for the reopening of the Douglas, Georgia facility and for the routine replacement of equipment and to improve efficiencies and reduce costs. Capital expenditures for 2012 could not exceed \$175 million under the terms of the U.S. Credit Facility. Cash was used to purchase investment securities totaling \$0.2 million and \$4.6 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Cash proceeds in 2012 and 2011 from the sale or maturity of investment securities were \$0.7 million and \$15.9 million, respectively. Cash proceeds from property disposals in 2012 and 2011 were \$29.4 million and \$29.0 million, respectively. Cash proceeds from business dispositions in 2011 totaled \$37.5 million.

Cash used in financing activities was \$111.0 million in 2012. Cash provided by financing activities was \$126.9 million in 2011. Cash was used in 2012 to repay a \$50.0 million note payable issued to JBS USA under the Subordinated Loan Agreement. Cash proceeds of \$50.0 million were received in 2011 from JBS USA in exchange for a note payable issued under the Subordinated Loan Agreement. Cash proceeds in 2012 and 2011 from long-term debt were \$851.4 million and \$965.7 million, respectively. Cash was used to repay long-term debt totaling \$1,110.7 million and \$881.8 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Cash proceeds in 2012 from the sale of common stock were \$198.3 million. Cash was used to pay capitalized loan costs totaling \$4.4 million in 2011. Cash used to purchase the remaining interest in a subsidiary we did not already own totaled \$2.5 million in 2011. Cash was used for other financing activities totaling \$0.1 million in 2011.

### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

*General.* Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, customer programs and incentives, allowance for doubtful accounts, inventories, income taxes and product recall accounting. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

*Revenue Recognition.* We recognize revenue when all of the following circumstances are satisfied: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) price is fixed or determinable, (iii) collectability is reasonably assured and (iv) delivery has occurred. Delivery occurs in the period in which the customer takes title and assumes the risks and rewards of ownership of the products specified in the customer's purchase order or sales agreement. Revenue is recorded net of estimated incentive offerings including special pricing agreements, promotions and other volume-based

incentives. Revisions to these estimates are charged back to net sales in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known.

*Inventory.* Live chicken inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market and breeder hens at the lower of cost, less accumulated amortization, or market. The costs associated with breeder hens are accumulated up to the production stage and amortized over their productive lives using the unit-of-production method. Finished poultry products, feed, eggs and other inventories are stated at the lower of cost (average) or market. We record valuations and adjustments for our inventory and for estimated obsolescence at or equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon known conditions affecting inventory obsolescence, including significantly aged products, discontinued product lines, or damaged or obsolete products. We allocate meat costs between our various finished chicken products based on a by-product costing technique that reduces the cost of the whole bird by estimated yields and amounts to be recovered for certain byproduct parts. This primarily includes leg quarters, wings, tenders and offal, which are carried in inventory at the estimated recovery amounts, with the remaining amount being reflected as our breast meat cost. Generally, the Company performs an evaluation of whether any lower of cost or market adjustments are required at the country level based on a number of factors, including: (i) pools of related inventory, (ii) product continuation or discontinuation, (iii) estimated market selling prices and (iv) expected distribution channels. If actual market conditions or other factors are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory adjustments may be required.

*Property, Plant and Equipment.* The Company records impairment charges on long-lived assets held for use when events and circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those assets. The impairment charge is determined based upon the amount by which the net book value of the assets exceeds their fair market value. In making these determinations, the Company utilizes certain assumptions, including, but not limited to: (i) future cash flows estimated to be generated by these assets, which are based on additional assumptions such as asset utilization, remaining length of service and estimated salvage values, (ii) estimated fair market value of the assets, and (iii) determinations with respect to the lowest level of cash flows relevant to the respective impairment test, generally groupings of related operational facilities. Given the interdependency of the Company's individual facilities during the production process, which operate as a vertically integrated network, and the fact that the Company does not price the transfers of inventory between its vertically integrated facilities at market prices, it evaluates impairment of assets held for use at the country level (i.e., the U.S. and Mexico) within each segment. Management believes this is the lowest level of identifiable cash flows for its assets that are held for use in production activities. At the present time, the Company's forecasts indicate that it can recover the carrying value of its assets held for use based on the projected undiscounted cash flows of the operations.

The Company records impairment charges on long-lived assets held for sale when the carrying amount of those assets exceeds their fair value less appropriate selling costs. Fair value is based on amounts documented in sales contracts or letters of intent accepted by the Company, amounts included in counteroffers initiated by the Company, or, in the absence of current contract negotiations, amounts determined using a sales comparison approach for real property and amounts determined using a cost approach for personal property. Under the sales comparison approach, sales and asking prices of reasonably comparable properties are considered to develop a range of unit prices within which the current real estate market is operating. Under the cost approach, a current cost to replace the asset new is calculated and then the estimated replacement cost is reduced to reflect the applicable decline in value resulting from physical deterioration, functional obsolescence and economic obsolescence. Appropriate selling costs includes reasonable broker's commissions, costs to produce title documents, filing fees, legal expenses and the like. We estimate appropriate closing costs as 4% to 6% of asset fair value. This range of rates is considered reasonable for our assets held for sale based on historical experience. The Company recognized impairment charges related to assets held for sale of \$4.0 million and \$2.8 million during 2013 and 2012, respectively.

*Litigation and Contingent Liabilities.* The Company is subject to lawsuits, investigations and other claims related to employment, environmental, product, and other matters. The Company is required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes, as well as potential ranges of probable losses, to these matters. The Company estimates the amount of reserves required for these contingencies when losses are determined to be probable and after considerable analysis of each individual issue. The Company expenses legal costs related to such loss contingencies as they are incurred. With respect to our environmental remediation obligations, the accrual for environmental remediation liabilities is measured on an undiscounted basis. These reserves may change in the future due to changes in the Company's assumptions, the effectiveness of strategies, or other factors beyond the Company's control.

*Accrued Self Insurance.* Insurance expense for casualty claims and employee-related health care benefits are estimated using historical and current experience and actuarial estimates. Stop-loss coverage is maintained with third-party insurers to limit the Company's total exposure. Certain categories of claim liabilities are actuarially determined. The assumption used to arrive at periodic expenses is reviewed regularly by management. However, actual expenses could differ from these estimates and could result in adjustments to be recognized.



*Income Taxes.* Starting in 2011, the Company follows the provisions of ASC 740-10-30-27 in the Expenses-Income Taxes topic with regards to members of a group that file a consolidated tax return but issue separate financial statements. The Company files its own U.S. federal tax return, but is included in certain state consolidated returns with JBS USA. The income tax expense of the Company is computed using the separate return method. The provision for income taxes has been determined using the asset and liability approach of accounting for income taxes. Under this approach, deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the book and tax bases of recorded assets and liabilities, net operating losses and tax credit carry forwards. The amount of deferred tax on these temporary differences is determined using the tax rates expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, as applicable, based on the tax rates and laws in the respective tax jurisdiction enacted as of the balance sheet date. The Company recognizes potential interest and penalties related to income tax positions as a part of the income tax provision.

*Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets.* The Company reviews its deferred tax assets for recoverability and establishes a valuation allowance based on historical taxable income, potential for carry back of tax losses, projected future taxable income, applicable tax strategies, and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Valuation allowances have been established primarily for net operating loss carry forwards. See Note 11. Income Taxes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

*Indefinite Reinvestment in Foreign Subsidiaries.* The Company deems its earnings from Mexico as of December 29, 2013 to be permanently reinvested. As such, U.S. deferred income taxes have not been provided on these earnings. If such earnings were not considered indefinitely reinvested, certain deferred foreign and U.S. income taxes would be provided. For activity after 2008, the Company did not permanently reinvest its earnings in Puerto Rico. Therefore, net earnings generated in Puerto Rico have U.S. taxes provided as if the earnings were distributed.

*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes.* The Company follows the provisions under ASC 740-10-25 that provides a recognition threshold and measurement criteria for the financial statement recognition of a tax benefit taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Tax benefits are recognized only when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the benefits will be sustained on examination. Tax benefits that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured using a probability weighting of the largest amount of tax benefit that has greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement. Whether the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is met for a particular tax benefit is a matter of judgment based on the individual facts and circumstances evaluated in light of all available evidence as of the balance sheet date. See Note 11. Income Taxes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

*Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits.* The Company's pension and other postretirement benefit costs and obligations are dependent on the various actuarial assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions relate to discount rates, salary growth, long-term return on plan assets and other factors. The Company bases the discount rate assumptions on current investment yields on high-quality corporate long-term bonds. The salary growth assumptions reflect our long-term actual experience and future or near-term outlook. Long-term return on plan assets is determined based on historical portfolio results and management's expectation of the future economic environment. Actual results that differ from our assumptions are accumulated and, if in excess of the lesser of 10% of the projected benefit obligation or the fair market value of plan assets, amortized over either (i) the estimated average future service period of active plan participants if the plan is active or (ii) the estimated average future life expectancy of all plan participants if the plan is frozen.

## Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

### Market Risk-Sensitive Instruments and Positions

The risk inherent in our market risk-sensitive instruments and positions is primarily the potential loss arising from adverse changes in the price of feed ingredients, foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and the credit quality of available-for-sale securities as discussed below. The sensitivity analyses presented do not consider the effects that such adverse changes may have on overall economic activity, nor do they consider additional actions our management may take to mitigate our exposure to such changes. Actual results may differ.

*Commodity Prices.* We purchase certain commodities, primarily corn, soybean meal and sorghum, for use as ingredients in the feed we either sell commercially or consume in our live operations. As a result, our earnings are affected by changes in the price and availability of such feed ingredients. In the past, we have from time to time attempted to minimize our exposure to the changing price and availability of such feed ingredients using various techniques, including, but not limited to, (i) executing purchase agreements with suppliers for future physical delivery of feed ingredients at established prices and (ii) purchasing or selling derivative financial instruments such as futures and options.

Market risk is estimated as a hypothetical 10% increase in the weighted-average cost of our primary feed ingredients as of December 29, 2013. However, fluctuations greater than 10% could occur. Based on our feed consumption during 2013, such an increase would have resulted in an increase to cost of sales of approximately \$336.5 million, excluding the impact of any feed ingredients derivative financial instruments in that period. A 10% change in ending feed ingredients inventories at December 29, 2013 would be \$10.3 million, excluding any potential impact on the production costs of our chicken inventories.

We purchase commodity derivative financial instruments, specifically exchange-traded futures and options, in an attempt to mitigate price risk related to its anticipated consumption of commodity inputs for the next 12 months. A 10% increase in corn, soybean meal, and natural gas prices on December 29, 2013 would have resulted in an increase of approximately \$0.8 million in the fair value of our net commodity derivative asset position as of that date.

*Interest Rates.* Our earnings are also affected by changes in interest rates due to the impact those changes have on our variable-rate debt instruments. We had variable-rate debt instruments representing approximately 22.5% of our total debt at December 29, 2013. Holding other variables constant, including levels of indebtedness, an increase in interest rates of 25 basis points would have increased our interest expense by \$0.5 million for 2013. These amounts are determined by considering the impact of the hypothetical interest rates on our variable-rate debt at December 29, 2013.

Market risk for fixed-rate debt is estimated as the potential increase in fair value resulting from a hypothetical decrease in interest rates of 10%. Using a discounted cash flow analysis, a hypothetical 10% decrease in interest rates would have increased the fair value of our fixed rate debt by approximately \$4.0 million as of December 29, 2013.

*Foreign Currency.* Our earnings are affected by foreign exchange rate fluctuations related to the Mexican peso net monetary position of our Mexican subsidiaries. We manage this exposure primarily by attempting to minimize our Mexican peso net monetary position. We are also exposed to the effect of potential exchange rate fluctuations to the extent that amounts are repatriated from Mexico to the U.S. However, we currently anticipate that the future cash flows of our Mexican subsidiaries will be reinvested in our Mexican operations. In addition, the Mexican peso exchange rate can directly and indirectly impact our financial condition and results of operations in several ways, including potential economic recession in Mexico because of devaluation of their currency. The impact on our financial position and results of operations resulting from a hypothetical change in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Mexican peso cannot be reasonably estimated. Foreign currency exchange gains and losses, representing the change in the U.S. dollar value of the net monetary assets of our Mexican subsidiaries denominated in Mexican pesos, was a loss of \$4.4 million in 2013, a gain of \$4.9 million in 2012 and a loss of \$12.6 million in 2011. The average exchange rates for 2013, 2012 and 2011 were 12.75 Mexican pesos to 1 U.S. dollar, 13.16 Mexican pesos to 1 U.S. dollar and 12.39 Mexican pesos to 1 U.S. dollar, respectively. No assurance can be given as to how future movements in the Mexican peso could affect our future financial condition or results of operations.

Our Mexico operations sometimes purchase foreign currency derivative financial instruments, specifically exchange-traded forward contracts, in an attempt to mitigate foreign currency transaction exposure on U.S. dollar-denominated purchases. As of December 29, 2013, our Mexico operations held no foreign currency derivative instruments.

*Quality of Investments.* Certain retirement plans that we sponsor invest in a variety of financial instruments. We have analyzed our portfolios of investments and, to the best of our knowledge, none of our investments, including money market funds units, commercial paper and

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municipal securities, have been downgraded, and neither we nor any fund in which we participate hold significant amounts of structured investment vehicles, auction rate securities, collateralized debt obligations, credit derivatives, hedge funds investments, fund of funds investments or perpetual preferred securities. Certain postretirement funds in which we participate hold significant amounts of mortgage-backed securities. However, none of the mortgages collateralizing these securities are considered subprime.

*Impact of Inflation.* Due to low to moderate inflation in the U.S. and Mexico and our rapid inventory turnover rate, the results of operations have not been significantly affected by inflation during the past three-year period.

**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data**

**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Pilgrim's Pride Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (the Company) as of December 29, 2013 and December 30, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the fifty-two weeks ended December 29, 2013 and the fifty-three weeks ended December 30, 2012. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, we have also audited financial statement schedule II, Valuation and Qualifying Accounts, as of and for the fifty-two weeks ended December 29, 2013 and the fifty-three weeks ended December 30, 2012. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation as of December 29, 2013 and December 30, 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the fifty-two weeks ended December 29, 2013 and the fifty-three weeks ended December 30, 2012, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited the retrospective adjustments applied to earnings per share in the 2011 consolidated financial statements as described in Note 13. Stockholders' Equity under the section Rights Offering. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied. We were not engaged to audit, review, or apply any procedures to the 2011 consolidated financial statements of the Company other than with respect to the adjustments and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the 2011 consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Pilgrim's Pride Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 29, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 21, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Denver, Colorado  
February 21, 2014

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Pilgrim's Pride Corporation

We have audited, before the effects of the adjustments to retrospectively apply the change in accounting described in Note 13. Stockholders' Equity, the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 25, 2011 of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (the "Company") (the 2011 consolidated financial statements before the effects of the adjustments discussed in Note 13. Stockholders' Equity are not presented herein). Our audit also includes the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements, before the effects of the adjustments to retrospectively apply the change in accounting described in Note 13. Stockholders' Equity, referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 25, 2011 of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We were not engaged to audit, review, or apply any procedures to the adjustments to retrospectively apply the change in accounting described in Note 13. Stockholders' Equity and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance about whether such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied. Those adjustments were audited by KPMG LLP.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Denver, Colorado  
February 17, 2012

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**PILGRIM S PRIDE CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 29, 2013 (In thousands, except share and par value data)	December 30, 2012
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 508,206	\$ 68,180
Investment in available-for-sale securities	96,902	
Trade accounts and other receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts	376,678	384,930
Account receivable from JBS USA, LLC	2,388	1,514
Inventories	808,832	950,296
Income taxes receivable	64,868	54,719
Current deferred tax assets	2,227	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	61,848	56,047
Assets held for sale	7,033	27,042
Total current assets	1,928,982	1,542,728
Deferred tax assets	18,921	97,431
Other long-lived assets	40,163	45,523
Identified intangible assets, net	32,525	38,266
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,151,811	1,189,921
Total assets	\$ 3,172,402	\$ 2,913,869
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 410,234	\$ 15,886
Accounts payable	370,360	312,365
Accounts payable to JBS USA, LLC	3,934	13,436
Accrued expenses	283,355	283,540
Income taxes payable		468
Current deferred tax liabilities	15,515	104,482
Total current liabilities	1,083,398	730,177
Long-term debt, less current maturities	501,999	1,148,870
Deferred tax liabilities	13,944	
Other long-term liabilities	80,459	125,825
Total liabilities	1,679,800	2,004,872
Commitments and contingencies		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 800,000,000 shares authorized; 259,029,033 and 258,999,033 shares issued and outstanding at year-end 2013 and 2012, respectively	2,590	2,590
Additional paid-in capital	1,653,119	1,642,003
Accumulated deficit	(120,156)	(669,711)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(45,735)	(68,511)
Total Pilgrim s Pride Corporation stockholders' equity	1,489,818	906,371
Noncontrolling interest	2,784	2,626
Total stockholders' equity	1,492,602	908,997
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 3,172,402	\$ 2,913,869

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

**PILGRIM S PRIDE CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Fifty-Two Weeks Ended December 29, 2013	Fifty-Three Weeks Ended December 30, 2012	Fifty-Two Weeks Ended December 25, 2011
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Net sales	\$ 8,411,148	\$ 8,121,382	\$ 7,535,698
Cost of sales	7,565,709	7,685,550	7,675,277
Operational restructuring charges			1,958
Gross profit (loss)	845,439	435,832	(141,537)
Selling, general and administrative expense	180,915	177,041	205,143
Administrative restructuring charges	5,661	8,449	26,911
Operating income (loss)	658,863	250,342	(373,591)
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	87,006	104,926	111,532
Interest income	(2,125)	(1,397)	(1,465)
Foreign currency transaction losses (gains)	4,415	(4,810)	12,601
Miscellaneous, net	(4,373)	(1,439)	(9,133)
Income (loss) before income taxes	573,940	153,062	(487,126)
Income tax expense (benefit)	24,227	(20,980)	8,564
Net income (loss)	549,713	174,042	(495,690)
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	158	(192)	1,082
Net income (loss) attributable to Pilgrim s Pride Corporation	\$ 549,555	\$ 174,234	\$ (496,772)
<b>Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding:</b>			
Basic	258,826	250,101	224,996
Effect of dilutive common stock equivalents	415	115	
Diluted	259,241	250,216	224,996
<b>Net income per share of common stock outstanding:</b>			
Basic	\$ 2.12	\$ 0.70	\$ (2.21)
Diluted	\$ 2.12	\$ 0.70	\$ (2.21)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

**PILGRIM S PRIDE CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

	Fifty-Two Weeks Ended December 29, 2013 (In thousands)	Fifty-Three Weeks Ended December 30, 2012	Fifty-Two Weeks Ended December 25, 2011
Net income (loss)	\$ 549,713	174,042	(495,690)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax, net of tax of \$0 in each of the three periods	62	(12)	(1,160)
Gains (losses) associated with pension and other postretirement benefits, net of tax of \$13,774, \$0 and \$0, respectively	22,714	(22,429)	(21,273)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	22,776	(22,441)	(22,433)
Comprehensive income (loss)	572,489	151,601	(518,123)
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	158	(192)	1,082
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Pilgrim's Pride Corporation	\$ 572,331	\$ 151,793	\$ (519,205)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.



**PILGRIM S PRIDE CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
	Shares (In thousands)	Amount					
Balance at December 26, 2010	214,282	\$ 2,143	\$ 1,442,810	\$ (348,653)	\$ (23,637)	\$ 5,933	\$ 1,078
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income (loss)				(496,772)		1,082	(495)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:							
Net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of tax of \$0					(1,160)		(1,160)
Losses associated with pension and other postretirement benefits, net of tax of \$0					(21,273)		(21,273)
Total other comprehensive loss							(22,433)
Total comprehensive loss							(23,593)
Share-based compensation plans requisite service period recognition			567				567
Other activity			107	1,480		(4,197)	(2,503)
Balance at December 25, 2011	214,282	2,143	1,443,484	(843,945)	(46,070)	2,818	558
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income (loss)				174,234		(192)	174
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:							
Net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of tax of \$0					(12)		(12)
Losses associated with pension and other postretirement benefits, net of tax of \$0					(22,429)		(22,429)
Total other comprehensive loss							(22,441)
Total comprehensive income							151
Common stock issued	44,444	444	197,837				198
Share-based compensation plans:							
Common stock issued under compensation plans	273	3					3
Requisite service period recognition			682				682
Balance at December 30, 2012	258,999	2,590	1,642,003	(669,711)	(68,511)	2,626	908,9
Comprehensive income:							
Net income				549,555		158	549,7
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of tax of \$0					62		62
Gain associated with pension and other postretirement benefits, net of tax of \$13.774					22,714		22,71
Total other comprehensive income							22,77
Total comprehensive income							572,4
Share-based compensation plans:							
Common stock issued under compensation plans	30						
Requisite service period recognition			3,345				3,345
Tax benefit related to share-based compensation			7,771				7,771
Balance at December 29, 2013	259,029	\$ 2,590	\$ 1,653,119	\$ (120,156)	\$ (45,735)	\$ 2,784	\$ 1,492

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

**PILGRIM S PRIDE CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Fifty-Two Weeks Ended December 29, 2013 (In thousands)	Fifty-Three Weeks Ended December 30, 2012	Fifty-Two Weeks Ended December 25, 2011
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 549,713	\$ 174,042	\$ (495,690)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	150,523	147,414	209,061
Asset impairment	4,004	2,770	22,895
Foreign currency transaction losses (gains)	3,382	(5,261)	9,980
Accretion of bond discount	456	456	453
Loss (gain) on property disposals	2,395	5,306	(4,271)
Share-based compensation	3,345	684	567
Deferred income tax benefit	(4,999)	(1,098)	(7,097)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		12,680	53,273
Trade accounts and other receivables	7,235	(14,137)	(63,987)
Inventories	142,675	(65,870)	122,827
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(6,070)	(2,600)	27,068
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	49,625	(16,520)	(7,274)
Income taxes	(21,546)	(33,714)	4,683
Deposits	1,877	1,783	2,174
Long-term pension and other postretirement obligations	(6,837)	(2,700)	
Other	2,755	(3,611)	(3,653)
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	878,533	199,624	(128,991)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(116,223)	(90,327)	(135,968)
Purchases of investment securities	(96,902)	(162)	(4,596)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of investment securities		688	15,852
Proceeds from business disposals			37,479
Proceeds from property disposals	31,337	29,400	29,044
Cash used in investing activities	(181,788)	(60,401)	(58,189)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Payments on notes payable to JBS USA		(50,000)	
Proceeds from notes payable to JBS USA			50,000
Proceeds from long-term debt	505,600	851,400	965,689
Payments on long-term debt	(758,578)	(1,110,711)	(881,833)
Proceeds from sale of common stock		198,282	
Tax benefit related to share-based compensation	7,770		
Purchase of remaining interest in joint venture			(2,504)
Payment of capitalized loan costs	(5,006)		(4,395)
Other financing activities			(107)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(250,214)	(111,029)	126,850
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(6,505)	(1,623)	(4,138)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	440,026	26,571	(64,468)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	68,180	41,609	106,077
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 508,206	\$ 68,180	\$ 41,609
<b>Supplemental Disclosure Information:</b>			
Interest paid (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 80,320	\$ 96,657	\$ 104,430
Income taxes paid	\$ 30,057	\$ 10,931	\$ 3,957

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**1. BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

***Business***

Pilgrim's Pride Corporation (referred to herein as Pilgrim's, PPC, the Company, we, us, our, or similar terms) is one of the largest companies in the United States ( U.S. ), Mexico and Puerto Rico. Our fresh chicken retail line is sold in the southeastern, central, southwestern and western regions of the U.S., throughout Puerto Rico, and in the northern and central regions of Mexico. Our prepared-foods products meet the needs of some of the largest customers in the food service industry across the U.S. Additionally, the Company exports commodity chicken products to approximately 100 countries. As a vertically integrated company, we control every phase of the production of our products. We operate feed mills, hatcheries, processing plants and distribution centers in 12 U.S. states, Puerto Rico and Mexico. Our fresh chicken products consist of refrigerated (nonfrozen) whole or cut-up chicken, either pre-marinated or non-marinated, and prepackaged chicken in various combinations of freshly refrigerated, whole chickens and chicken parts. Our prepared chicken products include portion-controlled breast fillets, tenderloins and strips, delicatessen products, salads, formed nuggets and patties and bone-in chicken parts. These products are sold either refrigerated or frozen and may be fully cooked, partially cooked or raw. In addition, these products are breaded or non-breaded and either pre-marinated or non-marinated.

On December 1, 2008, Pilgrim's and six of its subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas, Fort Worth Division (the Bankruptcy Court ), seeking reorganization relief under the provisions of Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code. We emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings on December 28, 2009. In connection with our emergence from bankruptcy, our common stock outstanding immediately prior to the emergence was cancelled and converted into the right to receive newly-issued shares of common stock of the reorganized Company based on a one-for-one exchange ratio, which constituted 36.0% of the total number of shares of our newly-issued common stock on that date. The remaining shares of our newly-issued common stock, constituting 64.0% of our total issued and outstanding common stock on December 28, 2009, were purchased for \$800.0 million by JBS USA Holdings, Inc. ( JBS USA ), a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of JBS S.A., a Brazil-based meat producer. As the result of subsequent purchases, JBS USA owned 75.5% of our total issued and outstanding common stock on December 29, 2013.

***Consolidated Financial Statements***

The Company operates on the basis of a 52/53-week fiscal year that ends on the Sunday falling on or before December 31. The reader should assume any reference we make to a particular year (for example, 2013) in the notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements applies to our fiscal year and not the calendar year.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation and its majority owned subsidiaries. We eliminate all significant affiliate accounts and transactions upon consolidation.

The Company measures the financial statements of its Mexico subsidiaries as if the U.S. dollar were the functional currency. Accordingly, we remeasure assets and liabilities, other than non-monetary assets, of the Mexico subsidiaries at current exchange rates. We remeasure nonmonetary assets using the historical exchange rate in effect on the date of each asset's acquisition. We remeasure income and expenses at average exchange rates in effect during the period, except for certain accounts which are remeasured at a historical rate. Currency exchange gains or losses are included in the line item *Foreign currency transaction losses (gains)* in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

***Reclassifications***

We have made certain reclassifications to the 2012 Consolidated Financial Statements with no impact to reported net income (loss) in order to conform to the 2013 presentation.

***Revenue Recognition***

We recognize revenue when all of the following circumstances are satisfied: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) price is fixed or determinable, (iii) collectability is reasonably assured and (iv) delivery has occurred. Delivery occurs in the period in which the customer takes title and assumes the risks and rewards of ownership of the products specified in the customer's purchase order or sales agreement. Revenue is recorded net of estimated incentive offerings including special pricing agreements, promotions and other volume-based incentives. Revisions to these estimates are charged back to net sales in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become

known. Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are excluded from revenues.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

***Shipping and Handling Costs***

Costs associated with the products shipped to customers are recognized in cost of sales.

***Advertising Costs***

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses and totaled \$4.9 million, \$6.5 million and \$9.6 million for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

***Research and Development Costs***

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development costs totaled \$3.9 million, \$3.8 million and \$5.0 million for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

***Cash and Cash Equivalents***

The Company considers highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents. The majority of the Company's disbursement bank accounts are zero balance accounts where cash needs are funded as checks are presented for payment by the holder. Checks issued pending clearance that result in overdraft balances for accounting purposes are classified as accounts payable and the change in the related balance is reflected in operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

***Current and Long-Term Investments***

The Company's current and long-term investments consist primarily of fixed income securities, municipal debt securities, bond and equity mutual funds and fund-of-funds. These investments are classified as available-for-sale. These securities are recorded at fair value, and unrealized holding gains and losses are recorded, net of tax, as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Debt securities with remaining maturities of less than one year and those identified by management at the time of purchase for funding operations in less than one year are classified as current. Debt securities with remaining maturities greater than one year that management has not identified at the time of purchase for funding operations in less than one year are classified as long-term. Unrealized losses are charged against net earnings when a decline in fair value is determined to be other than temporary. Management reviews several factors to determine whether a loss is other than temporary, such as the length of time a security is in an unrealized loss position, the extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, the impact of changing interest rates in the short and long term, and the Company's intent and ability to hold the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. The Company determines the cost of each security sold and each amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings using the specific identification method. Purchases and sales are recorded on a trade date basis.

Investments in entities in which the Company has an ownership interest greater than 50% and exercises control over the entity are consolidated in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Investments in entities in which the Company has an ownership interest between 20% and 50% and exercises significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. The Company invests from time to time in ventures in which its ownership interest is less than 20% and over which it does not exercise significant influence. Such investments are accounted for under the cost method. The fair values for investments not traded on a quoted exchange are estimated based upon the historical performance of the ventures, the ventures' forecasted financial performance and management's evaluation of the ventures' viability and business models. To the extent the book value of an investment exceeds its assessed fair value, the Company will record an appropriate impairment charge. Thus, the carrying value of the Company's investments approximates fair value.

***Accounts Receivable***

The Company records accounts receivable when revenue is recognized. We record an allowance for doubtful accounts, reducing our receivables balance to an amount we estimate is collectible from our customers. Estimates used in determining the allowance for doubtful accounts are based on historical collection experience, current trends, aging of accounts receivable, and periodic credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition. We write off accounts receivable when it becomes apparent, based upon age or customer circumstances, that such amounts will not be collected. Generally, the Company does not require collateral for its accounts receivable.

*Inventories*

Live chicken inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market and breeder hens at the lower of cost, less accumulated amortization, or market. The costs associated with breeder hens are accumulated up to the production stage and amortized over their productive lives using the unit-of-production method. Finished poultry products, feed, eggs and other inventories are stated at the lower of cost (average) or market.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We record valuation adjustments for our inventory and for estimated obsolescence at or equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon known conditions affecting inventory, including significantly aged products, discontinued product lines, or damaged or obsolete products. We allocate meat costs between our various finished chicken products based on a by-product costing technique that reduces the cost of the whole bird by estimated yields and amounts to be recovered for certain by-product parts. This primarily includes leg quarters, wings, tenders and offal, which are carried in inventory at the estimated recovery amounts, with the remaining amount being reflected as our breast meat cost.

Generally, the Company performs an evaluation of whether any lower of cost or market adjustments are required at the country level based on a number of factors, including: (i) pools of related inventory, (ii) product continuation or discontinuation, (iii) estimated market selling prices and (iv) expected distribution channels. If actual market conditions or other factors are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory adjustments may be required.

### ***Property, Plant and Equipment***

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, and repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of these assets. Estimated useful lives for building, machinery and equipment are five to 33 years and for automobiles and trucks are three to ten years. The charge to income resulting from amortization of assets recorded under capital leases is included with depreciation expense.

The Company records impairment charges on long-lived assets held for use when events and circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those assets. When the above is true, the impairment charge is determined based upon the amount the net book value of the assets exceeds their fair market value. In making these determinations, the Company utilizes certain assumptions, including, but not limited to: (i) future cash flows estimated to be generated by these assets, which are based on additional assumptions such as asset utilization, remaining length of service and estimated salvage values, (ii) estimated fair market value of the assets and (iii) determinations with respect to the lowest level of cash flows relevant to the respective impairment test, generally groupings of related operational facilities.

Given the interdependency of the Company's individual facilities during the production process, which operate as a vertically integrated network, and the fact that the Company does not price the transfers of inventory between its vertically integrated facilities at market prices, it evaluates impairment of assets held for use at the country level (i.e., the U.S. and Mexico). Management believes this is the lowest level of identifiable cash flows for its assets that are held for use in production activities. At the present time, the Company's forecasts indicate that it can recover the carrying value of its assets held for use based on the projected undiscounted cash flows of the operations. A key assumption in management's forecast is that the Company's sales volumes will return to historical margins as supply and demand between commodities and chicken and other animal-based proteins become more balanced. However, the exact timing of the return to historical margins is not certain, and if the return to historical margins is delayed, impairment charges could become necessary in the future.

The Company records impairment charges on long-lived assets held for sale when the carrying amount of those assets exceeds their fair value less appropriate selling costs. Fair value is based on amounts documented in sales contracts or letters of intent accepted by the Company, amounts included in counteroffers initiated by the Company, or, in the absence of current contract negotiations, amounts determined using a sales comparison approach for real property and amounts determined using a cost approach for personal property. Under the sales comparison approach, sales and asking prices of reasonably comparable properties are considered to develop a range of unit prices within which the current real estate market is operating. Under the cost approach, a current cost to replace the asset new is calculated and then the estimated replacement cost is reduced to reflect the applicable decline in value resulting from physical deterioration, functional obsolescence and economic obsolescence. Appropriate selling costs includes reasonable broker's commissions, costs to produce title documents, filing fees, legal expenses and the like. We estimate appropriate closing costs as 4% to 6% of asset fair value. This range of rates is considered reasonable for our assets held for sale based on historical experience.

### ***Identified Intangible Assets***

Our identified intangible assets consist of assets subject to amortization such as trade names, customer relationships and non-compete agreements. We calculate amortization of those assets that are subject to amortization on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. The useful lives range from three to 15 years for trade names and non-compete agreements and 13 years for customer relationships.

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We review intangible assets subject to amortization for impairment whenever an event or change in circumstances indicates the carrying values of the assets may not be recoverable. We test intangible assets subject to amortization for impairment and estimate their fair values using the same assumptions and techniques we employ on property, plant and equipment.



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

***Litigation and Contingent Liabilities***

The Company is subject to lawsuits, investigations and other claims related to employment, environmental, product and other matters. The Company is required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes, as well as potential ranges of probable losses, to these matters. The Company estimates the amount of reserves required for these contingencies when losses are determined to be probable and after considerable analysis of each individual issue. The Company expenses legal costs related to such loss contingencies as they are incurred. The accrual for environmental remediation liabilities is measured on an undiscounted basis. These reserves may change in the future due to changes in the Company's assumptions, the effectiveness of strategies, or other factors beyond the Company's control.

***Accrued Self Insurance***

Insurance expense for casualty claims and employee-related health care benefits are estimated using historical and current experience and actuarial estimates. Stop-loss coverage is maintained with third-party insurers to limit the Company's total exposure. Certain categories of claim liabilities are actuarially determined. The assumptions used to arrive at periodic expenses are reviewed regularly by management. However, actual expenses could differ from these estimates and could result in adjustments to be recognized.

***Income Taxes***

The Company follows the provisions of ASC 740-10-30-27 in the Expenses -Income Taxes topic with regards to members of a group that file a consolidated tax return but issue separate financial statements. The Company files its own U.S. federal tax return, but is included in certain state consolidated returns with JBS USA. The income tax expense of the Company is computed using the separate return method. The provision for income taxes has been determined using the asset and liability approach of accounting for income taxes. Under this approach, deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the book and tax bases of recorded assets and liabilities, net operating losses and tax credit carry forwards. The amount of deferred tax on these temporary differences is determined using the tax rates expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, as applicable, based on the tax rates and laws in the respective tax jurisdiction enacted as of the balance sheet date.

The Company reviews its deferred tax assets for recoverability and establishes a valuation allowance based on historical taxable income, potential for carry back of tax losses, projected future taxable income, applicable tax strategies, and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Valuation allowances have been established primarily for net operating loss carry forwards of certain foreign subsidiaries. See Note 11. Income Taxes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company deems its earnings from Mexico as of December 29, 2013 to be permanently reinvested. As such, U.S. deferred income taxes have not been provided on these earnings. If such earnings were not considered indefinitely reinvested, certain deferred foreign and U.S. income taxes would be provided. For activity after 2008, the Company did not permanently reinvest its earnings in Puerto Rico. Therefore, net earnings generated in Puerto Rico have U.S. taxes provided as if the earnings were distributed.

The Company follows the provisions under ASC 740-10-25 that provides a recognition threshold and measurement criteria for the financial statement recognition of a tax benefit taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Tax benefits are recognized only when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the benefits will be sustained on examination. Tax benefits that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured using a probability weighting of the largest amount of tax benefit that has greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement. Whether the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is met for a particular tax benefit is a matter of judgment based on the individual facts and circumstances evaluated in light of all available evidence as of the balance sheet date. See Note 11. Income Taxes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

***Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits***

Our pension and other postemployment benefit costs and obligations are dependent on the various actuarial assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions relate to discount rates, long-term return on plan assets and other factors. We base the discount rate assumptions on current investment yields on high-quality corporate long-term bonds.



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The salary growth assumptions reflect our long-term actual experience and future or near-term outlook. We determine the long-term return on plan assets based on historical portfolio results and management's expectation of the future economic environment. Actual results that differ from our assumptions are accumulated and, if in excess of the lesser of 10% of the projected benefit obligation or the fair market value of plan assets, amortized over either (i) the estimated average future service period of active plan participants if the plan is active or (ii) the estimated average future life expectancy of all plan participants if the plan is frozen.

***Operating Leases***

Rent expense for operating leases is recorded on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the lease contains an escalation clause which is not fixed or determinable. The lease term begins when we have the right to control the use of the leased property, which is typically before rent payments are due under the terms of the lease. If a lease has a fixed or determinable escalation clause, the difference between rent expense and rent paid is recorded as deferred rent and is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Rent for operating leases that do not have an escalation clause or where escalation is based on an inflation index is expensed over the lease term as it is payable.

***Risk Management***

The Company attempts to mitigate commodity purchase exposures through a program of risk management that includes the use of forward purchase contractual obligations and derivative financial instruments. The Company will also occasionally purchase derivative financial instruments in an attempt to mitigate currency exchange rate exposure related to the net assets of its Mexico operations that are denominated in Mexican pesos. The Company's Mexico subsidiaries also attempt to mitigate the foreign currency exposure on certain U.S. dollar-denominated transactions through the use of derivative financial instruments. We recognize all derivative financial instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. We elected not to designate derivative financial instruments executed to mitigate commodity purchase exposures and foreign currency exposures as hedges of forecasted transactions. Therefore, we recognize changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments immediately in earnings. Gains or losses related to the commodity derivative financial instruments are included in the line item *Cost of sales* in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Gains or losses related to the foreign currency derivative financial instruments are included in the line item *Selling, general and administrative expenses* in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

***Use of Estimates***

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ( U.S. GAAP ) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. We make significant estimates in regard to receivables collectability; inventory valuation; realization of deferred tax assets; valuation of long-lived assets; valuation of contingent liabilities, liabilities subject to compromise and self insurance liabilities; valuation of pension and other postretirement benefits obligations; and valuation of acquired businesses.

**2. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value must be categorized into one of three different levels depending on the assumptions (i.e., inputs) used in the valuation:

- Level 1     Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2     Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability; or
- Level 3     Unobservable inputs, such as discounted cash flow models or valuations.

The determination of where assets and liabilities fall within this hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.



## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 29, 2013 and December 30, 2012, the Company held certain items that were required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. These included derivative assets and liabilities and deferred compensation plan assets. Derivative assets and liabilities consist of long and short positions on exchange-traded commodity and foreign currency derivative instruments. The Company maintains nonqualified deferred compensation plans for executives and other highly compensated employees. Investments are maintained within a trust and include money market funds, mutual funds and life insurance policies. The cash surrender value of the life insurance policies is invested primarily in mutual funds. The following items were measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	December 29, 2013			
	Level 1 (In thousands)	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Short-term investments in available-for-sale securities	\$	\$ 96,902	\$	\$ 96,902
Derivative assets - commodity futures instruments	\$ 1,494	\$	\$	\$ 1,494
Derivative assets - commodity options instruments		1,395		1,395
Derivative assets - foreign currency futures instruments	1,214			1,214
Deferred compensation plan assets	7,208			7,208
Derivative liabilities - commodity futures instruments	(1,728)			(1,728)
<b>Long-term debt and other borrowing arrangements:</b>				
Senior unsecured notes	552,592			552,592
Term notes			424,650	424,650
Capitalized lease obligations			704	704

	December 30, 2012			
	Level 1 (In thousands)	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative assets - commodity futures instruments	\$ 1,821	\$	\$	\$ 1,821
Deferred compensation plan assets	7,591			7,591
Derivative liabilities - commodity futures instruments	(1,530)			(1,530)
<b>Long-term debt and other borrowing arrangements:</b>				
Senior unsecured notes	521,415			521,415
Term notes and revolver			686,435	686,435
Capitalized lease obligations			880	880

	Term Notes and Revolver		Capitalized Lease Obligations	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
<b>Change in Value of Level 3 Liabilities:</b>				
	(In thousands)			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 686,435	\$ 945,927	\$ 880	\$ 1,005
Borrowings	509,500	1,332,300		
Payments	(762,091)	(1,591,498)	(124)	(114)
Change in fair value inputs	(9,194)	(294)	(52)	(11)
Balance, end of period	\$ 424,650	\$ 686,435	\$ 704	\$ 880

The valuation of financial assets and liabilities classified in Level 1 is determined using a market approach, taking into account current interest rates, creditworthiness, and liquidity risks in relation to current market conditions, and is based upon unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets. The valuation of financial assets and liabilities in Level 2 is determined using a market approach based upon quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or other inputs that are observable for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. The valuation of financial assets in Level 3 is determined using an income approach based on unobservable inputs such as discounted cash flow models or valuations.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In addition to the fair value disclosure requirements related to financial instruments carried at fair value, accounting standards require interim disclosures regarding the fair value of all of the Company's financial instruments. The methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments and any changes in methods or significant assumptions from prior periods are also required to be disclosed. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial assets and liabilities recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets consisted of the following:

	December 29, 2013		December 30, 2012		Note Reference
	Carrying Amount (In thousands)	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	
Short-term investments in available-for-sale securities	\$ 96,902	\$ 96,902	\$	\$	5
Derivative assets - commodity futures instruments	1,494	1,494	1,821	1,821	6
Derivative assets - commodity options instruments	1,395	1,395			6
Derivative assets - foreign currency futures instruments	1,214	1,214			6
Deferred compensation plan assets	7,208	7,208	7,591	7,591	
Derivative liabilities - commodity futures instruments	(1,728)	(1,728)	(1,530)	(1,530)	6
Long-term debt and other borrowing arrangements	(912,233)	(977,946)	(1,164,756)	(1,208,730)	10

The carrying amounts of our cash and cash equivalents, derivative trading accounts' margin cash, restricted cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and certain other liabilities approximate their fair values due to their relatively short maturities. Derivative assets were recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices and are included in the line item *Prepaid expenses and other current assets* on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Deferred compensation plan assets were recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices and are included in the line item *Other assets* in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative liabilities were recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices and are included in the line item *Accrued expenses and other current liabilities* on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The fair values of the Company's long-term debt and other borrowing arrangements were estimated by calculating the net present value of future payments for each debt obligation or borrowing by: (i) using a risk-free rate applicable for an instrument with a life similar to the remaining life of each debt obligation or borrowing plus the current estimated credit risk spread for the Company or (ii) using the quoted market price at December 29, 2013 or December 30, 2012, as applicable.

In addition to assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company records certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Generally, assets are recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as a result of impairment charges when required by U.S. GAAP. Certain long-lived assets held for sale with a carrying amount of \$27.5 million were written down to their fair value of \$23.9 million, resulting in a loss of \$3.6 million recorded in earnings during 2013. These assets are classified as Level 2 assets because their fair value can be corroborated based on observable market data.

### 3. TRADE ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade accounts and other receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts, consisted of the following:

	December 29, 2013		December 30, 2012	
	(In thousands)			
Trade accounts receivable	\$ 369,715		\$ 381,747	
Receivables from officers and employees		14		48
Other receivables		11,005		6,892
Receivables, gross		380,734		388,687
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(4,056)		(3,757)
Receivables, net	\$ 376,678		\$ 384,930	
Accounts receivable from JBS USA, LLC	\$ 2,388		\$ 1,514	

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**4. INVENTORIES**

Inventories consisted of the following:

	December 29, 2013	December 30, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Live chicken and hens	\$ 368,582	\$ 405,335
Feed, eggs and other	216,045	307,500
Finished chicken products	223,932	237,159
Total chicken inventories	808,559	949,994
Commercial feed, table eggs and other	273	302
Total inventories	\$ 808,832	\$ 950,296

**5. INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES**

We recognize investments in available-for-sale securities as cash equivalents, current investments or long-term investments depending upon each security's length to maturity. Additionally, those securities identified by management at the time of purchase for funding operations in less than one year are classified as current.

The following table summarizes our investments in available-for-sale securities:

	December 29, 2013		December 30, 2012	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
<b>Current investments:</b>				
Fixed income securities	\$ 96,902	\$ 96,902	\$	\$

The Company and certain retirement plans that it sponsors invest in a variety of financial instruments. Certain postretirement funds in which the Company participates hold significant amounts of mortgage-backed securities. However, none of the mortgages collateralizing these securities are considered subprime.

**6. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Company utilizes various raw materials in its operations, including corn, soybean meal, soybean oil, sorghum, natural gas, electricity and diesel fuel, which are all considered commodities. The Company considers these raw materials generally available from a number of different sources and believes it can obtain them to meet its requirements. These commodities are subject to price fluctuations and related price risk due to factors beyond our control, such as economic and political conditions, supply and demand, weather, governmental regulation and other circumstances. Generally, the Company purchases derivative financial instruments, specifically exchange-traded futures and options, in an attempt to mitigate price risk related to its anticipated consumption of commodity inputs for approximately the next 12 months. The Company may purchase longer-term derivative financial instruments on particular commodities if deemed appropriate. The Company will sometimes take a short position on a derivative instrument to minimize the impact of a commodity's price volatility on its operating results. The Company will also occasionally purchase derivative financial instruments in an attempt to mitigate currency exchange rate exposure related to the net assets of its Mexico operations that are denominated in Mexican pesos. The fair value of derivative assets is included in the line item *Prepaid expenses and other current assets* on the Consolidated Balance Sheets while the fair value of derivative liabilities is included in the line item *Accrued expenses and other current liabilities* on the same statements. Our counterparties require that we post cash collateral for changes in the net fair value of the derivative contracts.

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We have not designated the derivative financial instruments that we have purchased to mitigate commodity purchase or foreign currency transaction exposures as cash flow hedges. Therefore, we recognize changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments immediately in earnings. Gains or losses related to these derivative financial instruments are included in either the line item *Cost of sales* or the line item *Selling, general and administrative expenses* in the Consolidated Statements of Operations based upon the business purpose of the associated exposure. The Company recognized \$25.1 million, \$8.3 million and \$63.8 million in net gains related to changes in the fair value of its derivative financial instruments during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.



## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Information regarding the Company's outstanding derivative instruments and cash collateral posted with (owed to) brokers is included in the following table:

	December 29, 2013 (Fair values in thousands)	December 30, 2012
<b>Fair values:</b>		
Commodity derivative assets	\$ 2,889	\$ 1,821
Commodity derivative liabilities	(1,728)	(1,530)
Cash collateral posted with (owed to) brokers	4,142	(166)
Foreign currency derivative assets, gross	1,214	
<b>Derivatives Coverage<sup>(a)</sup>:</b>		
Corn	1.1%	%
Soybean meal	(3.6)%	%
Period through which stated percent of needs are covered:		
Corn	September 2015	December 2013
Soybean meal	July 2014	December 2013

(a) Derivatives coverage is the percent of anticipated corn and soybean meal needs covered by outstanding derivative instruments through a specified date.

**7. IDENTIFIED INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Identified intangible assets consisted of the following:

	Useful Life (Years)	Original Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying Amount
(In thousands)				
<b>December 30, 2012:</b>				
Trade names	3 15	\$ 40,143	\$ (29,263)	\$ 10,880
Customer relationships	13	51,000	(23,614)	27,386
Non-compete agreements	3	300	(300)	
Total intangible assets		91,443	(53,177)	38,266
<b>December 29, 2013:</b>				
Trade names	3 15	40,143	(31,081)	9,062
Customer relationships	13	51,000	(27,537)	23,463
Non-compete agreements	3	300	(300)	
Total intangible assets		\$ 91,443	\$ (58,918)	\$ 32,525

We recognized amortization expense related to identified intangible assets of \$5.7 million in 2013, \$5.8 million in 2012 and \$5.7 million in 2011.

We expect to recognize amortization expense associated with identified intangible assets of \$5.7 million in each year from 2014 through 2016, \$5.8 million in 2017 and \$5.6 million in 2018.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Property, plant and equipment ( PP&E ), net consisted of the following:

	December 29, 2013	December 30, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Land	\$ 66,071	\$ 63,788
Buildings	1,077,859	1,081,059
Machinery and equipment	1,502,968	1,498,280
Autos and trucks	55,779	58,526
Construction-in-progress	66,926	47,927
Property, plant and equipment, gross	2,769,603	2,749,580
Accumulated depreciation	(1,617,792)	(1,559,659)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 1,151,811	\$ 1,189,921

The Company recognized depreciation expense of \$135.5 million, \$131.5 million and \$192.6 million during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

During 2013, the Company sold certain PP&E for cash of \$31.3 million and recognized a loss of \$2.4 million. PP&E sold in 2013 included vehicle maintenance centers in Texas, Arkansas, and Georgia, excess land in Texas, a hatchery in North Carolina, a complex in Arkansas, an office building in Georgia, and miscellaneous equipment. During 2012, the Company sold certain PP&E for cash of \$29.4 million and recognized a loss of \$5.3 million. PP&E sold in 2012 included a commercial egg operation in Texas, a vacant office building in Texas, an idled processing plant and broiler farm in Georgia, an idled feed mill in Arkansas, idled hatcheries in Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia, an idled distribution center in Louisiana, various broiler and breeder farms in Texas, both developed and undeveloped land in Texas and miscellaneous processing equipment.

The Company scrapped certain unused or obsolete PP&E recognizing a net loss of \$4.6 million and \$4.0 million during 2013 and 2012, respectively.

As part of the exit or disposal activities discussed in Note 15. Exit or Disposal Activities, the Company closed or idled (i) processing facilities in Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas, (ii) feed mills in North Carolina and Arkansas, (iii) hatcheries in Alabama, Texas, Arkansas and North Carolina, (iv) various broiler farms in Texas and Alabama (v) a vehicle maintenance center in Arkansas and (vi) other miscellaneous assets. Neither the Board of Directors nor JBS USA has determined if it would be in the best interest of the Company to divest any of these idled assets. Management is therefore not certain that it can or will divest any of these assets within one year, is not actively marketing these assets and, accordingly, has not classified them as assets held for sale. The Company continues to depreciate these assets. At December 29, 2013, the carrying amount of these idled assets was \$53.8 million based on depreciable value of \$134.6 million and accumulated depreciation of \$80.8 million.

Management has committed to the sale of certain properties and related assets, including, but not limited to (i) processing plants in Louisiana and Pennsylvania, (ii) a warehouse in Texas, (iii) vehicle maintenance centers in Texas and Georgia, (iv) a fertilizer building in Texas, (v) a hatchery in North Carolina, and (iv) other miscellaneous assets, as such assets no longer fit into the operating plans of the Company. The Company is actively marketing these properties and related assets for immediate sale and believes a sale of each property can be consummated within the next 12 months. At December 29, 2013, the Company reported assets held for sale totaling \$7.0 million in *Assets held for sale* on its Consolidated Balance Sheets. In 2013, the Company recognized administrative restructuring charges totaling \$3.6 million to impair the carrying amounts of certain assets held for sale to fair value.

The Company tested the recoverability of its long-lived assets held for use during the thirteen weeks ended December 29, 2013 by comparing the book value of its invested capital, exclusive of assets held for sale, with the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of its long-lived assets held for use. The Company determined that the carrying amount of its long-lived assets held for use is recoverable over the remaining life of the primary asset in the group, and the long-lived assets for use pass the Step 1 recoverability test of ASC 360-10-35, *Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*.



## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**9. CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Current liabilities, other than income taxes and current maturities of long-term debt, consisted of the following components:

	December 29, 2013	December 30, 2012
	(In thousands)	
<b>Accounts payable:</b>		
Trade accounts	\$ 313,266	\$ 252,644
Book overdrafts	55,378	58,066
Other payables	1,716	1,655
Total accounts payable	370,360	312,365
Accounts payable to JBS USA, LLC	3,934	13,436
<b>Accrued expenses:</b>		
Compensation and benefits	100,965	77,376
Interest and debt-related fees	7,558	10,740
Insurance and self-insured claims	99,244	108,806
Commodity derivative liabilities:		
Futures	1,729	1,530
Other accrued expenses	73,859	85,088
Total accrued expenses	283,355	283,540
	<b>\$ 657,649</b>	<b>\$ 609,341</b>

**10. LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS**

Long-term debt consisted of the following components:

	Maturity (In thousands)	December 29, 2013	December 30, 2012
Senior notes, at 7 7/8%, net of unaccreted discount	2018	\$ 497,757	\$ 497,301
The U.S. Credit Facility Term B-1 note payable at 2.4375%	2014	204,880	275,443
The U.S. Credit Facility Term B-2 note payable at 9.00%	2014	205,219	283,647
Revolving note payable on which the Company had funds borrowed at 4.25% and 6.25%	2018		103,600
Mexico Credit Facility (defined below) with notes payable at THE Rate plus 2.25% or Equilibrium Interbank Interest Rate plus 4.50%	2014		
Other	Various	4,377	4,765
Long-term debt		912,233	1,164,756
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt		(410,234)	(15,886)
Long-term debt, less current maturities		<b>\$ 501,999</b>	<b>\$ 1,148,870</b>

**Senior and Subordinated Notes**

At December 29, 2013, the Company had an aggregate principal balance of \$500.0 million of 7 % senior notes due 2018 (the 2018 Notes ) outstanding that are registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The 2018 Notes are unsecured obligations of the Company and are guaranteed by one of the Company's subsidiaries. Interest is payable on December 15 and June 15 of each year, commencing on June 15, 2011. The indenture governing the 2018 Notes contains various covenants that may adversely affect our ability, among other things, to incur additional indebtedness, incur liens, pay dividends or make certain restricted payments, consummate certain asset sales, enter into certain transactions with JBS

USA and our other affiliates, merge, consolidate and/or sell or dispose of all or substantially all of our assets. Additionally, we have an aggregate principal balance of \$3.6 million of 7 % senior unsecured notes and 8 % senior subordinated unsecured notes outstanding at December 29, 2013.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**JBS Subordinated Loan Agreement**

On June 23, 2011, the Company entered into a Subordinated Loan Agreement with JBS USA (the "Subordinated Loan Agreement"). Pursuant to the terms of the Subordinated Loan Agreement, the Company agreed to reimburse JBS USA up to \$56.5 million for draws upon any letters of credit issued for JBS USA's account that support certain obligations of the Company or its subsidiaries. JBS USA agreed to arrange for letters of credit to be issued on its account in the amount of \$56.5 million to an insurance company serving the Company in order to allow that insurance company to return cash it held as collateral against potential workers compensation, auto and general liability claims. In return for providing this letter of credit, the Company has agreed to reimburse JBS USA for the letter of credit cost the Company would otherwise incur under its U.S. Credit Facility (as defined below). The total amount paid by the Company for 2013, 2012 and 2011 costs, to reimburse JBS USA, was \$2.2 million, \$2.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. As of December 29, 2013, the Company has accrued an obligation of \$0.1 million to reimburse JBS USA for letter of credit costs incurred on its behalf. There remains no other commitment to make advances by JBS USA under the Subordinated Loan Agreement.

**U.S. Credit Facility**

Pilgrims and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a credit agreement (the "U.S. Credit Facility") with CoBank, ACB, as administrative agent and collateral agent, and other lenders party thereto, which was amended and restated on August 7, 2013. The U.S. Credit Facility currently provides for a \$700.0 million revolving credit facility, a Term B facility of approximately \$410.1 million and a delayed draw term loan commitment of up to \$400 million (the "Delayed Draw Term Loans"). The Company can draw upon the Delayed Draw Term Loan commitment, in one or more advances, between May 1, 2014 and December 28, 2014. The U.S. Credit Facility also includes an accordion feature that allows us, at any time, to increase the aggregate revolving loan commitment by up to an additional \$250.0 million and to increase the aggregate Delayed Draw Term Loan commitment by up to an additional \$500.0 million, in each case subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including obtaining the lenders' agreement to participate in the increase and an aggregate limit on all commitments under the U.S. Credit Facility of \$1.85 billion. The U.S. Credit Facility also provides for a \$100 million sub-limit for swingline loans and a \$200 million sub-limit for letters of credit. The Term B Loans mature on December 28, 2014 with all principal and unpaid interest due at maturity. The revolving loan commitment under the U.S. Credit Facility matures on August 7, 2018. Any Delayed Draw Term Loans would be payable in quarterly installments beginning in fiscal year 2015 equal to 1.875% of the principal outstanding as of December 28, 2014, with all remaining principal and interest due at maturity on August 7, 2018.

On December 28, 2009, the Company paid loan costs totaling \$50.0 million related to the U.S. Credit Facility that it recognized as an asset on its balance sheet. On August 7, 2013, the Company paid loan costs totaling \$5.0 million related to the amendment and restatement to the U.S. Credit Facility that is recognized as an asset on its balance sheet. The Company amortizes these capitalized costs to interest expense over the life of the U.S. Credit Facility.

Subsequent to the end of each fiscal year, a portion of our cash flow must be used to repay outstanding principal amounts under the Term B loans. With respect to 2013, the Company paid \$204.9 million of its cash flow toward the outstanding principal under the Term B-1 loans on December 30, 2013, and expects to pay approximately \$205.2 million of its cash flow toward the outstanding principal under the Term B-2 loans on April 28, 2014. Following the April 28, 2014 payment, the Company will have no outstanding principal under the Term B loans. The U.S. Credit Facility also requires us to use the proceeds we receive from certain asset sales and specified debt or equity issuances and upon the occurrence of other events to repay outstanding borrowings under the U.S. Credit Facility. On December 29, 2013, a principal amount of \$410.1 million under the Term B loans commitment was outstanding.

Actual borrowings by the Company under the revolving credit commitment component of the U.S. Credit Facility are subject to a borrowing base, which is a formula based on certain eligible inventory, eligible receivables and restricted cash under the control of CoBank, ACB. As of December 29, 2013, the applicable borrowing base was \$695.4 million, the amount available for borrowing under the revolving loan commitment was \$665.8 million. The Company had letters of credit of \$29.6 million and no outstanding borrowings under the revolving loan commitment as of December 29, 2013.

The U.S. Credit Facility contains financial covenants and various other covenants that may adversely affect our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, incur liens, pay dividends or make certain restricted payments, consummate certain assets sales, enter into certain transactions with JBS USA and our other affiliates, merge, consolidate and/or sell or dispose of all or substantially all of our assets. The U.S. Credit Facility requires the Company to comply with a minimum level of tangible net worth covenant. The Company is currently in compliance with this financial covenant. All other financial covenants were eliminated in connection with the August 7, 2013 amendment and restatement to the U.S. Credit Facility. The U.S. Credit Facility also provides that the Company may not incur capital expenditures in excess of

\$350.0 million in any fiscal year.

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All obligations under the U.S. Credit Facility are unconditionally guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries and are secured by a first priority lien on (i) the accounts receivable and inventories of the Company and its non-Mexico subsidiaries, (ii) 65% of the equity interests in the Company's direct foreign subsidiaries and 100% of the equity interests in the Company's other subsidiaries, (iii) substantially all of the personal property and intangibles of the borrowers and guarantors under the U.S. Credit Facility and (iv) substantially all of the real estate and fixed assets of the Company and the guarantor subsidiaries under the U.S. Credit Facility.

### Mexico Credit Facility

On October 19, 2011, Avícola Pilgrim's Pride de México, S.A. de C.V. ( Avicola ), Pilgrim's Pride S. de R.L. de C.V. and certain other Mexican subsidiaries entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the Mexico Credit Facility ) with ING Bank (México), S.A. Institución de Banca Múltiple, ING Grupo Financiero, as lender and ING Capital LLC, as administrative agent. The Mexico Credit Facility has a final maturity date of September 25, 2014. The Mexico Credit Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company's Mexico subsidiaries. As of December 29, 2013, the U.S. dollar-equivalent of the loan commitment under the Mexico Credit Facility was \$42.7 million. There were no outstanding borrowings under the Mexico Credit Facility at December 29, 2013.

Under the Mexico Credit Facility, if (i) any default or event of default has occurred and is continuing or (ii) the quotient of the borrowing base divided by the outstanding loans and letters of credit (the Collateral Coverage Ratio ) under the Mexico Credit Facility is less than 1.25 to 1.00, the loans and letters of credit under the Mexico Credit Facility will be subject to, and cannot exceed, a borrowing base. The borrowing base is a formula based on accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid assets, net cash under the control of the administrative agent and up to 150.0 million Mexican pesos of fixed assets of our Mexico subsidiaries party to the Mexico Credit Facility. The borrowing base formula will be reduced by trade payables of those Mexico subsidiaries. If the Collateral Coverage Ratio falls below 1.25 to 1.00, the borrowing base requirement would terminate upon the earlier of (i) the Collateral Coverage Ratio exceeding 1.25 to 1.00 as of the latest measurement period for 60 consecutive days or (ii) the borrowing availability under the Mexico Credit Facility being equal to or greater than the greater of 20% of the revolving commitments under the Mexico Credit Facility and 100.0 million Mexican pesos for a period of 60 consecutive days.

Avicola may pay dividends or make other restricted payments to the Company in an amount not to exceed in the aggregate 250.0 million Mexican pesos during the term of the Mexico Credit Facility if certain conditions are satisfied, including a condition that availability is at least 100% of the revolving loan commitment under the Mexico Credit Facility, less any letter of credit liability under the Mexico Credit Facility. However, the Company deems its earnings from Mexico as of December 29, 2013 to be permanently reinvested. As such, U.S. deferred income taxes have not been provided on these earnings. If such earnings were not considered indefinitely reinvested, certain deferred foreign and U.S. income taxes would be provided.

### Other Disclosures

Substantially all of our domestic inventories and domestic fixed assets are pledged as collateral to secure the obligations under the U.S. Credit Facility. The Mexico Credit Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company's Mexico subsidiaries.

Annual maturities of long-term debt for the five years subsequent to December 29, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

2014	\$ 410,234
2015	263
2016	86
2017	3,611
2018	500,102
Thereafter	180
Total maturities	914,476
Less: Amount representing original issue discount, net of accretion	(2,243)
<b>Total long-term debt</b>	<b>\$ 912,233</b>

Total interest expense was \$87.0 million, \$104.9 million and \$111.5 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Interest related to new construction capitalized in 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$2.2 million, \$1.7 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.





## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**11. INCOME TAXES**

Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes by jurisdiction is as follows:

	2013 (In thousands)	2012	2011
U.S.	\$ 469,395	\$ 62,332	\$ (481,048)
Foreign	104,545	90,730	(6,078)
Total	\$ 573,940	\$ 153,062	\$ (487,126)

The components of income tax expense (benefit) are set forth below:

	2013 (In thousands)	2012	2011
<b>Current:</b>			
Federal	\$ (427)	\$ (28,883)	\$ 741
Foreign	26,206	9,279	13,132
State and other	3,512	(211)	1,914
Total current	29,291	(19,815)	15,787
<b>Deferred:</b>			
Federal	22,923	(293)	(9,128)
Foreign	(3,648)	(835)	1,033
State and other	(24,339)	(37)	872
Total deferred	(5,064)	(1,165)	(7,223)
	\$ 24,227	\$ (20,980)	\$ 8,564

The effective tax rate for continuing operations for 2013 was 4.2% compared to (13.7)% for 2012. The effective tax rate for 2013 differed from 2012 primarily as a result of smaller decreases in the valuation allowance and reserves for unrecognized tax benefits during 2013 compared to decreases in the valuation allowance and reserves for unrecognized tax benefits during 2012.

The effective tax rate for continuing operations for 2011 was (1.8)%. The effective tax rate for 2012 differed from 2011 primarily as a result of decreases in the valuation allowance and reserves for unrecognized tax benefits during 2012 and increases in the valuation allowance and reserves for unrecognized tax benefits during 2011.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	2013	2012	2011
Federal income tax rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
State tax rate, net	2.3	2.5	2.6
Permanent items	1.4	1.5	(0.8)
Permanent items - reorganization costs			0.1
Domestic production activity	(1.2)		(0.8)
Difference in U.S. statutory tax rate and foreign country effective tax rate	(1.0)	(3.3)	
Tax credits	(3.0)	(2.3)	1.8
Change in reserve for unrecognized tax benefits		(10.4)	(2.5)
Change in valuation allowance	(31.0)	(34.4)	(35.3)
Change in tax legislation			0.9
Other	1.7	(2.3)	(2.8)
Total	4.2 %	(13.7)%	(1.8)%

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

	December 29, 2013 (In thousands)	December 30, 2012
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>		
PP&E and identified intangible assets	\$ 125,197	\$ 124,921
Inventories	74,287	107,420
Insurance claims and losses	33,625	28,701
All other current	9,453	24,857
All other noncurrent	9,031	9,957
Total deferred tax liabilities	251,593	295,856
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>		
Net operating losses	20,907	244,151
Foreign net operating losses	15,437	19,113
Credit carry forwards	79,555	60,129
Allowance for doubtful accounts	4,510	5,583
Accrued liabilities	47,384	41,808
All other current	12,282	581
All other noncurrent	10,292	3,627
Workers compensation	42,951	45,320
Pension and other postretirement benefits	20,364	56,847
Total deferred tax assets	253,682	477,159
Valuation allowance	(10,400)	(188,354)
Net deferred tax assets	243,282	288,805
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ 8,311	\$ 7,051

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities (including the impact of available carry back and carry forward periods), projected future taxable income and tax-planning strategies in making this assessment.



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 29, 2013, the Company believes it has sufficient positive evidence to conclude that realization of its federal and state net deferred tax assets is more likely than not to be realized. The decrease in valuation allowance of \$178.0 million during 2013 was primarily due to a decrease in federal, state and foreign net operating losses. As of December 29, 2013, the Company's valuation allowance is \$10.4 million, of which \$1.9 million relates to capital loss carry forwards and \$8.5 million relates to its Mexico operations.

As of December 29, 2013, the Company had state net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$459.6 million that will begin to expire in 2014. The Company also had Mexico net operating loss carry forwards at December 29, 2013 of approximately \$51.5 million that begin to expire in 2014.

As of December 29, 2013, the Company had approximately \$63.2 million of federal tax credit carry forwards that will begin to expire in 2024 and \$2.7 million of state tax credit carry forwards that begin to expire in 2014.

On November 6, 2009, H.R. 3548 was signed into law and included a provision that allowed most business taxpayers an increased carry back period for net operating losses incurred in 2008 or 2009. As a result, during 2009 the Company utilized \$547.7 million of its U.S. federal net operating losses under the expanded carry back provisions of H.R. 3548 and filed a claim for refund of \$169.7 million. The Company received \$122.6 million in refunds from the Internal Revenue Service ( IRS ) from the carry back claims during 2010. The Company anticipates receipt of the remainder of its claim pending resolution of its litigation with the IRS. See Note 17. Commitments and Contingencies for additional information.

Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "IRC"), imposes an annual limit on the ability of a corporation that undergoes an ownership change to use its U.S. net operating losses and tax credits to reduce its tax liability. The Company experienced an ownership change in December 2009, but believes that utilization of the U.S. net operating losses and tax credits will not be hindered by the Section 382 limitation.

The Company has not provided any deferred income taxes on the undistributed earnings of its Mexico subsidiaries as of December 29, 2013 based upon the determination that such earnings will be indefinitely reinvested. It is not practicable to determine the amount of incremental taxes that might arise if these earnings were to be remitted. For activity after 2008, the Company is not permanently reinvesting its earnings in Puerto Rico. Therefore, the earnings generated in Puerto Rico have U.S. taxes provided on the earnings as if the earnings were distributed.

During 2011, the Company completed its deconsolidation of its Mexico operations from a tax perspective to help minimize the impact of the Mexico tax reform that became effective January 1, 2010. As a result, all of the Mexico subsidiaries started filing separate returns in 2011. The deconsolidation reduced the accrued taxes that had been previously recognized under the consolidated filing status as it eliminated recapturing certain taxes required under the new consolidation laws. As a result of the deconsolidation, the Company recognized a benefit of \$4.3 million and \$29.5 million during 2011 and 2010, respectively, which reduced the additional taxes that had been previously accrued as of December 27, 2009, resulting in a total net benefit of \$18.4 million.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	December 29, 2013 (In thousands)	December 30, 2012
Unrecognized tax benefits, beginning of year	\$ 16,643	\$ 64,808
Increase as a result of tax positions taken during the current year	978	926
Increase as a result of tax positions taken during prior years	232	119
Decrease as a result of tax positions taken during prior years		(27,619)
Decrease for lapse in statute of limitations	(736)	(13,670)
Decrease relating to settlements with taxing authorities		(7,921)
Unrecognized tax benefits, end of year	\$ 17,117	\$ 16,643

Included in unrecognized tax benefits of \$17.1 million at December 29, 2013, was \$10.9 million of tax benefits that, if recognized, would reduce the Company's effective tax rate. It is not practicable at this time to estimate the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that will change in the next twelve months.

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The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in its provision for income taxes. As of December 29, 2013, the Company had recorded a liability of \$9.9 million for interest and penalties. During 2013, accrued interest and penalty amounts related to uncertain tax positions remained unchanged from 2012.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company operates in the U.S. (including multiple state jurisdictions), Puerto Rico and Mexico. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state or local income tax examinations for years prior to 2008 and is no longer subject to Mexico income tax examinations by taxing authorities for years prior to 2008.

The Company is currently working with the IRS through the normal processes and procedures that are available to all taxpayers outside of bankruptcy to resolve the IRS' proof of claim. In connection, the Company has filed various petitions in the United States Tax Court ( Tax Court ) in response to the Notices of Deficiency that were issued to the Company. On December 12, 2012, the Company entered into two Stipulation of Settled Issues ( Stipulation or Stipulations ) with the IRS that resolved a portion of the IRS' proof of claim. The Company is pursuing the IRS' amended proof of claim relating to the tax year ended June 30, 2004 for Gold Kist Inc. ( Gold Kist ). See Note 17. Commitments and Contingencies for additional information.

On September 13, 2013, the IRS issued the final, revised Tangible Property Repair Regulations for IRC Sections 162(a) and 263(a) which modify and supersede the Temporary Regulations that were issued on December 23, 2011. In addition, the IRS also released new proposed regulations for dispositions of tangible property under IRC Section 168. These final and proposed regulations are effective for tax years beginning January 1, 2014. The Company assessed the applicability of the regulations and concluded there was no significant impact to the Company's tax fixed assets.

## 12. PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company sponsors programs that provide retirement benefits to most of its employees. These programs include qualified defined benefit pension plans, nonqualified defined benefit retirement plans, a defined benefit postretirement life insurance plan, and defined contribution retirement savings plans. Under all of our retirement plans, the Company's expenses were \$7.5 million, \$8.7 million and \$7.9 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company used a year-end measurement date of December 29, 2013 for its pension and postretirement benefits plans. Certain disclosures are listed below. Other disclosures are not material to the financial statements.

### Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Company sponsors two qualified defined benefit pension plans named the Pilgrim's Pride Retirement Plan for Union Employees (the Union Plan ) and the Pilgrim's Pride Pension Plan for Legacy Gold Kist Employees (the GK Pension Plan ). The Union Plan covers certain locations or work groups within PPC. The GK Pension Plan covers certain eligible U.S. employees who were employed at locations that the Company purchased through its acquisition of Gold Kist in 2007. Participation in the GK Pension Plan was frozen as of February 8, 2007 for all participants with the exception of terminated vested participants who are or may become permanently and totally disabled. The plan was frozen for that group as of March 31, 2007.

### Nonqualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Company sponsors two nonqualified defined benefit retirement plans named the Former Gold Kist Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (the SERP Plan ) and the Former Gold Kist Inc. Directors' Emeriti Retirement Plan (the Directors' Emeriti Plan ). Pilgrim's Pride assumed sponsorship of the SERP Plan and Directors' Emeriti Plan through its acquisition of Gold Kist in 2007. The SERP Plan provides benefits on compensation in excess of certain IRC limitations to certain former executives with whom Gold Kist negotiated individual agreements. Benefits under the SERP Plan were frozen as of February 8, 2007. The Directors' Emeriti Plan provides benefits to former Gold Kist directors.

### Defined Benefit Postretirement Life Insurance Plan

The Company sponsors one defined benefit postretirement life insurance plan named the Gold Kist Inc. Retiree Life Insurance Plan (the Retiree Life Plan ). Pilgrim's Pride also assumed defined benefit postretirement medical and life insurance obligations, including the Retiree Life Plan, through its acquisition of Gold Kist in 2007. In January 2001, Gold Kist began to substantially curtail its programs for active employees. On July 1, 2003, Gold Kist terminated medical coverage for retirees age 65 or older, and only retired employees in the closed group between ages 55 and 65 could continue their coverage at rates above the average cost of the medical insurance plan for active employees. These retired employees all reached the age of 65 in 2012 and liabilities of the postretirement medical plan then ended.





NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Defined Benefit Plans Obligations and Assets**

The change in benefit obligation, change in fair value of plan assets, funded status and amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for these plans were as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
<b>Change in projected benefit obligation:</b>	(In thousands)			
Projected benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 194,434	\$ 167,931	\$ 1,933	\$ 1,961
Service cost		51		
Interest cost	7,954	8,272	78	96
Actuarial losses (gains)	(24,315)	24,872	(92)	159
Benefits paid	(8,043)	(6,692)		
Curtailments and settlements			(214)	(283)
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 170,030	\$ 194,434	\$ 1,705	\$ 1,933

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
<b>Change in plan assets:</b>	(In thousands)			
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$ 92,283	\$ 81,193	\$	\$
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