

Sysco Corp

S&P Recommendation **HOLD** ★★☆☆☆

Price
\$30.30 (as of Aug 31, 2012)

12-Mo. Target Price
\$31.00

Investment Style
Large-Cap Blend

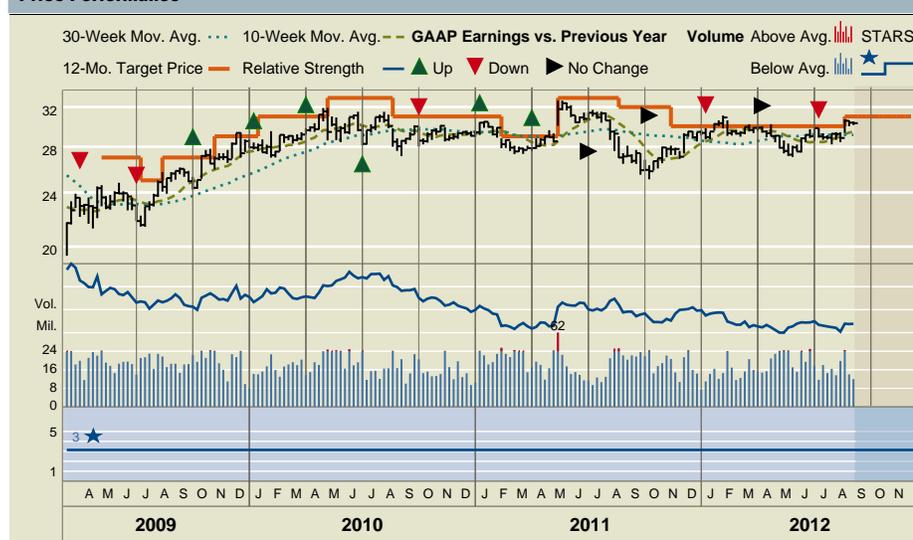
GICS Sector Consumer Staples
Sub-Industry Food Distributors

Summary Sysco is a large distributor of food and related products, primarily to the foodservice or food-away-from-home industry.

Key Stock Statistics (Source S&P, Vickers, company reports)

52-Wk Range	\$31.18–25.09	S&P Oper. EPS 2013E	2.04	Market Capitalization(B)	\$17.774	Beta	0.72
Trailing 12-Month EPS	\$1.90	S&P Oper. EPS 2014E	2.17	Yield (%)	3.56	S&P 3-Yr. Proj. EPS CAGR(%)	7
Trailing 12-Month P/E	16.0	P/E on S&P Oper. EPS 2013E	14.9	Dividend Rate/Share	\$1.08	S&P Credit Rating	A+
\$10K Invested 5 Yrs Ago	\$10,813	Common Shares Outstg. (M)	586.6	Institutional Ownership (%)	79		

Price Performance



Qualitative Risk Assessment

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
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Our risk assessment reflects SY's operations in a relatively stable industry, in which we believe it has the largest market share.

Quantitative Evaluations

S&P Quality Ranking **A+**

D	C	B-	B	B+	A-	A	A+
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Relative Strength Rank **STRONG**

71

LOWEST = 1 HIGHEST = 99

Revenue/Earnings Data

Revenue (Million \$)

	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year
2012	10,586	10,244	10,505	11,045	42,381
2011	9,751	9,385	9,762	10,426	39,323
2010	9,081	8,869	8,945	10,348	37,244
2009	9,877	9,150	8,739	9,087	36,853
2008	9,406	9,240	9,147	9,730	37,522
2007	8,672	8,569	8,573	9,228	35,042

Earnings Per Share (\$)

	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year
2012	0.51	0.43	0.44	0.53	1.90
2011	0.51	0.44	0.44	0.57	1.96
2010	0.55	0.41	0.42	0.57	1.99
2009	0.46	0.40	0.38	0.53	1.77
2008	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.55	1.81
2007	0.37	0.39	0.35	0.49	1.60

Fiscal year ended Jun. 30. Next earnings report expected: Early November. EPS Estimates based on S&P Operating Earnings; historical GAAP earnings are as reported.

Dividend Data (Dates: mm/dd Payment Date: mm/dd/yy)

Amount (\$)	Date Decl.	Ex-Div. Date	Stk. of Record	Payment Date
0.270	11/16	01/04	01/06	01/27/12
0.270	02/17	04/03	04/05	04/27/12
0.270	05/23	07/03	07/06	07/27/12
0.270	08/24	10/03	10/05	10/26/12

Dividends have been paid since 1970. Source: Company reports.

Analysis prepared by Equity Analyst **Joseph Agnese** on Aug 23, 2012, when the stock traded at **\$30.20**.

Highlights

- Our FY 13 (Jun.) sales growth projection is 6.2%, down from growth of 7.8% in FY 12. We remain cautious on underlying demand due to weakness in the U.S. economy. We believe growth in case volume will be restricted as a weak macroeconomic environment and a historically low level of consumer confidence results in diminished food service demand. We also see sales growth supported by low to mid-single digit food inflation. Additionally, our estimate assumes a 1.25% benefit from acquisitions.
- We look for operating margins to narrow slightly in FY 13. We expect gross margin pressure from food cost inflation to accelerate in the second half of the year while competitive pricing pressure and high fuel costs persist. We also forecast that there will be a negative impact from costs related to a multi-year program in which SY is expected to adopt an integrated software system to support the majority of its business processes.
- For FY 13, we estimate EPS of \$2.04, up 2.5% from \$1.99 in FY 12. This includes our estimate of \$0.30 in net business transformation expenses in FY 13, above the \$0.19 in net expenses experienced in FY 13.

Investment Rationale/Risk

- Much of SY's sales are for restaurants, and we think relatively high levels of unemployment in the U.S. are likely to limit year-ahead growth in what consumers spend at restaurants. Over time, we look for SY's profitability to benefit from more consolidated purchasing, the addition of regional distribution centers, and management of freight costs and inventory.
- Risks to our recommendation and target price include a slowing of growth rates given SY's significant size and reach, sharp increases in gasoline prices, and a potential prolonged slowdown in restaurant sales.
- Our 12-month target price of \$31 is a blend of our historical and relative analyses. Our historical analysis assumes an EV/EBITDA multiple of 8.4X, in line with the five-year historical average, and an FY 13 EBITDA estimate of \$2.43 billion for a value of \$33. This valuation reflects some caution related to consumer spending and food price inflation. Our peer analysis applies a 14.3X P/E multiple, in line with the average from a small group of other food distributor stocks, for a \$29 value. SY shares recently had an indicated yield of nearly 3.7%.

Sysco Corp**Business Summary** August 23, 2012

CORPORATE OVERVIEW. Sysco Corp. is a large distributor of food and related products, primarily to the foodservice or food-away-from-home industry. As of July 2011, SY operated 177 distribution facilities serving about 400,000 customers, including restaurants (62% of FY 11 (Jun.) sales), hospitals and nursing homes (11%), hotel and motels (6%), schools and colleges (5%), and others (16%). In FY 11, U.S. sales represented 89% of SY's total, and Canada sales represented 9.8%.

Sysco distributes food products, including frozen foods such as meats, fully prepared entrees, fruits, vegetables and desserts; canned and dry foods; fresh meats; dairy and beverage products; imported specialties; and fresh produce. The company also distributes non-food products. These include paper products, tableware such as china and silverware, cookware, restaurant and kitchen equipment and supplies, and cleaning supplies. The company stresses prompt and accurate delivery of orders, and close contact with customers, and also provides customers with ancillary services, such as providing product usage reports, menu-planning advice, food safety training, and assistance in inventory control. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of sales in FY 11. The company owns about 90% of its 8,700 delivery vehicle operating fleet.

CORPORATE STRATEGY. SY seeks to expand its business by garnering an increased share of products purchased by existing customers, the development of new customers, the use of foldouts (new facilities built in established markets), and an acquisition program. SY distributes nationally branded merchandise, as well as products packaged under SY private brands. We believe that Sysco-branded products typically carry wider profit margins than other branded products distributed by the company. From its inception through the end of FY 11, the company had acquired roughly 150 companies or divisions of companies. At June 30, 2012, SY's balance sheet included \$1.666 billion of goodwill.

Over time, we look for SY's profitability to benefit from an increased amount of consolidated purchasing, the addition of regional distribution centers, and management of freight costs and inventory. Among SY's supply chain initiatives are (1) the construction of regional distribution centers (RDCs), with two operational as of July 2011; and (2) improving the capability to view and manage all of SY's inbound freight, both to RDCs and the operating companies, as a network and not as individual locations.

In April 2009, SY made its first broadlines acquisition outside North America, with the purchase of Ireland-based Pallas Foods. Pallas has annual sales of about \$200 million.

IMPACT OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS. SY is in the midst of a Business Transformation Project, under which it expects to develop and implement an integrated software (ERP) system to support a majority of its business processes and help streamline operations. We think management views adopting an SAP platform as the foundation of the project and expects long-term benefits to include improved execution, reduction in complexity and increased transparency.

In FY 11, SY completed the design and build phases of the project, and was testing the underlying ERP system and processes. SY said it expects the investment in the project to provide meaningful benefits over the long term, but that costs would exceed the benefits during the early stages of implementation. We look for implementation to occur across much of SY by the end of FY 13.

SY expects the total cash outlay for the project to be about \$900 million. Of this, about \$246 million was incurred in FY 10, of which approximately \$172 million was capitalized. An additional \$278.8 million was incurred in FY 11, of which about \$196 million was capitalized.

In August 2009, SY announced an agreement with the IRS on a tax payment schedule for a disputed tax deferral for an affiliate taxed under subchapter T. The agreement involves \$952 million of scheduled payments: \$528 million in FY 10; \$212 million in FY 11; and \$212 million in FY 12.

FINANCIAL TRENDS. In FY 11, EPS was hurt by a \$36 million (\$0.04 per share) charge related to the withdrawal of one of its operating companies from a multi-employer pension plan, which was partially offset by an unrelated \$0.02 tax benefit. In FY 10, EPS benefited by \$0.09 from the one-time reversal of interest accruals for a tax contingency related to an IRS settlement, and gains recorded on the adjustment of the carrying value of corporate-owned life insurance (COLI) policies to their cash surrender values. This compares to a \$0.07 per share negative impact to EPS in FY 09 from losses recorded on COLI carrying value adjustment.

Corporate Information**Office**

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Officers**Chrmn**

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Officer & Cntrl

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Pres & CEO

W.J. DeLaney, III

SVP, Secy & General

Counsel

R.T. Libby

EVP & CFO

R.C. Kreidler

Board Members

J. M. Cassaday

J. L. Craven

W. J. DeLaney, III

M. A. Fernandez

L. C. Glasscock

J. Golden

J. A. Hafner, Jr.

H. Koerber

N. S. Newcomb

P. S. Sewell

R. G. Tilghman

J. M. Ward

Domicile

Delaware

Founded

1969

Employees

46,000

Stockholders

14,210

Sysco Corp

Quantitative Evaluations

S&P Fair Value Rank	2	1	2	3	4	5
		LOWEST				HIGHEST

Based on S&P's proprietary quantitative model, stocks are ranked from most overvalued (1) to most undervalued (5).

Fair Value Calculation	\$26.90	Analysis of the stock's current worth, based on S&P's proprietary quantitative model suggests that SY is slightly overvalued by \$3.40 or 11.2%.
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Investability Quotient Percentile	99
	LOWEST = 1 HIGHEST = 100

SY scored higher than 99% of all companies for which an S&P Report is available.

Volatility	LOW	AVERAGE	HIGH
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Technical Evaluation	BULLISH	Since August, 2012, the technical indicators for SY have been BULLISH.
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Insider Activity	UNFAVORABLE	NEUTRAL	FAVORABLE
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Expanded Ratio Analysis

	2011	2010	2009	2008
Price/Sales	0.44	0.47	0.45	0.37
Price/EBITDA	7.40	7.38	7.39	6.24
Price/Pretax Income	9.45	9.44	9.40	7.82
P/E Ratio	14.99	14.79	15.77	12.67
Avg. Diluted Shares Outstg (M)	588.7	593.6	596.1	611.0

Figures based on calendar year-end price

Key Growth Rates and Averages

Past Growth Rate (%)	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	9 Years
Sales	5.58	1.52	3.19	5.62
Net Income	-2.37	2.36	5.85	5.61

Ratio Analysis (Annual Avg.)

	2011	2010	2009	2008
Net Margin (%)	2.93	2.99	2.95	2.96
% LT Debt to Capitalization	31.70	36.40	35.49	32.03
Return on Equity (%)	27.00	30.07	30.98	32.69

Company Financials Fiscal Year Ended Jun. 30

Per Share Data (\$)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Tangible Book Value	NA	5.01	3.69	3.08	3.17	2.99	2.67	2.35	2.11	1.68
Cash Flow	NA	2.64	2.64	2.41	2.41	2.23	1.89	1.96	1.80	1.59
Earnings	1.90	1.96	1.99	1.77	1.81	1.60	1.35	1.47	1.37	1.18
S&P Core Earnings	1.83	2.06	2.06	1.65	1.68	1.59	1.38	1.39	1.31	1.08
Dividends	0.80	1.03	0.99	1.16	0.82	0.72	0.64	0.56	0.48	0.40
Payout Ratio	42%	53%	50%	66%	45%	45%	47%	38%	35%	34%
Prices:High	31.18	32.76	31.99	29.48	35.00	36.74	37.04	38.04	41.27	37.57
Prices:Low	27.05	25.09	26.99	19.39	20.74	29.90	26.50	29.98	29.48	22.90
P/E Ratio:High	16	17	16	17	19	23	27	26	30	32
P/E Ratio:Low	14	13	14	11	11	19	20	20	22	19

Income Statement Analysis (Million \$)

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Revenue	NA	39,323	37,244	36,853	37,522	35,042	32,628	30,282	29,335	26,140
Operating Income	NA	2,334	2,366	2,255	2,246	2,071	1,840	1,906	1,816	1,597
Depreciation	NA	403	390	382	366	363	345	317	284	273
Interest Expense	NA	118	125	116	118	105	109	75.0	69.9	72.2
Pretax Income	NA	1,827	1,850	1,771	1,791	1,621	1,395	1,525	1,475	1,260
Effective Tax Rate	NA	37.0%	36.2%	40.4%	38.3%	38.3%	39.3%	37.0%	38.5%	38.3%
Net Income	NA	1,152	1,180	1,056	1,106	1,001	846	961	907	778
S&P Core Earnings	1,079	1,209	1,219	987	1,022	995	866	890	868	710

Balance Sheet & Other Financial Data (Million \$)

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Cash	NA	640	609	1,087	552	208	202	192	200	421
Current Assets	6,085	5,733	5,076	5,271	5,175	4,676	4,400	4,002	3,851	3,630
Total Assets	NA	11,386	10,314	10,322	10,082	9,519	8,992	8,268	7,848	6,937
Current Liabilities	NA	3,575	3,009	3,150	3,499	3,415	3,226	3,458	3,127	2,701
Long Term Debt	NA	2,280	2,473	2,467	1,975	1,758	1,627	956	1,231	1,249
Common Equity	NA	4,705	3,828	3,450	3,409	3,278	3,052	2,759	2,565	2,198
Total Capital	NA	7,192	6,308	6,444	5,925	5,037	5,403	4,440	4,483	3,945
Capital Expenditures	NA	636	595	465	516	603	515	390	530	436
Cash Flow	NA	1,555	1,570	1,438	1,473	1,364	1,191	1,278	1,191	1,051
Current Ratio	NA	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
% Long Term Debt of Capitalization	NA	31.7	39.2	38.3	33.3	34.9	30.1	21.5	27.4	31.7
% Net Income of Revenue	NA	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.0
% Return on Assets	NA	10.6	11.5	10.4	11.3	10.8	9.8	11.9	12.3	12.0
% Return on Equity	NA	27.0	32.4	30.8	33.1	31.6	29.1	36.1	38.1	35.9

Data as orig reptd.; bef. results of disc opers/spec. items. Per share data adj. for stk. divs.; EPS diluted. E-Estimated. NA-Not Available. NM-Not Meaningful. NR-Not Ranked. UR-Under Review.

Sysco Corp

Sub-Industry Outlook

Our fundamental outlook for the Food Distributors sub-industry for the next 12 months is neutral. We anticipate relatively modest growth in U.S. food expenditures, and look for distributor profits to be helped by realization of consolidation synergies and technology-driven productivity improvements. We have a cautious view of near-term consumer spending, reflecting relatively high unemployment levels and what we think is a heightened sense of job insecurity among a portion of those who are employed. We expect that this will limit the amount of travel that people do, and the extent to which they eat out at restaurants.

Over the longer term, there has been a trend toward an increased portion of food spending going toward meals prepared outside the home (e.g., at restaurants). In our view, the growth of food service sales has resulted, in part, from many families having at least two income earners outside the home, and a shortage of time for food preparation in the home. We think this trend toward out-of-home spending on food resumed in 2010, after at least modestly reversing in recent years when economic conditions were relatively weak.

Looking ahead, as more members of the "baby boom" generation retire from the workforce, this may contribute to at least modest future shifts toward eating more at home.

We believe that whether serving restaurants or customers such as supermarkets, significant factors for food distributors include their ability to leverage effectively fixed costs or investments (e.g., warehouse space) into profitable sales, effectively manage inventory, and respond to customers in a timely, efficient manner. Furthermore, we see food distributors having opportunities to boost gross profit margins through an increased emphasis on

providing their own private-label products to customers. We expect food distributors that cater to the foodservice group to benefit from acquisitions of smaller, complementary distributors.

Food distributors should continue to benefit from an increased focus on non-traditional retailers, such as mass merchandisers (other than Wal-Mart) and convenience stores. In addition, we expect distributor focus on natural or organic foods to present long-term opportunities, as we look for this segment to become increasingly popular with consumers.

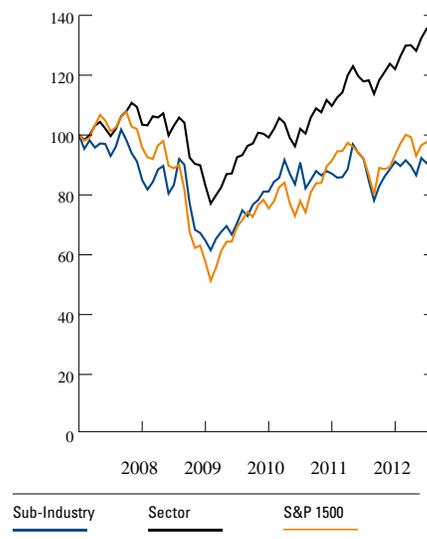
Year to date through August 24, the S&P Food Distributors Index increased 5.1%, versus a 12.0% rise in S&P 1500. For all of 2011, the S&P Food Distributors Index rose 0.6% versus a 0.3% drop for the S&P 1500 Index.

--Joseph Agnese

Stock Performance

GICS Sector: Consumer Staples
Sub-Industry: Food Distributors

Based on S&P 1500 Indexes
Month-end Price Performance as of 08/31/12



NOTE: All Sector & Sub-Industry information is based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)

Sub-Industry : Food Distributors Peer Group*: Food & Health Distributors

Peer Group	Stock Symbol	Stk.Mkt. Cap. (Mil. \$)	Recent Stock Price(\$)	52 Week High/Low(\$)	Beta	Yield (%)	P/E Ratio	Fair Value Calc.(\$)	Quality Ranking	S&P IQ %ile	Return on Revenue (%)	LTD to Cap (%)
Sysco Corp	SY	17,774	30.30	31.18/25.09	0.72	3.6	16	26.90	A+	99	2.9	31.7
G.Willi-Food Intl	WILC	54	4.17	6.37/3.91	1.11	Nil	15	NA	NR	71	5.4	NA
Nash Finch Co	NAFC	241	19.69	32.10/18.77	0.53	3.7	NM	NA	B	83	0.7	40.7
Pizza Inn Hldgs	PZZI	28	3.44	7.07/2.18	0.71	Nil	34	NA	B-	75	3.3	7.2
Spartan Stores	SPTN	333	15.31	19.24/13.44	0.45	2.1	11	15.80	B	89	1.2	21.6
United Natural Foods	UNFI	2,810	57.48	58.13/32.83	0.68	Nil	34	48.20	B+	92	1.7	0.1

NA-Not Available NM-Not Meaningful NR-Not Rated. *For Peer Groups with more than 15 companies or stocks, selection of issues is based on market capitalization.

Sysco Corp**S&P Analyst Research Notes and other Company News****August 13, 2012**

UP 1.46 to 30.30... SY posts \$0.62 vs. \$0.60 Q4 non-GAAP adj. EPS on 5.9% sales rise.

August 13, 2012

11:53 am ET ... S&P MAINTAINS HOLD RECOMMENDATION ON SHARES OF SYSCO CORP. (SY 29.82***): On higher costs, we cut our FY 13 (Jun.) EPS estimate \$0.11 to \$2.04 but up our target price by \$1 to \$31 as we roll forward to our FY 13 EBITDA estimate. Adjusted Jun-Q EPS of \$0.55, vs. \$0.57, misses our estimate and consensus from Capital IQ by \$0.01. Sales growth of 5.9% was above our forecast, boosted 0.6% by acquisitions, but operating profits fell short on gross margin pressure. With restaurant traffic slowing and high input costs persisting, we see continued challenges but think business transformation and pension restructuring will help expense growth. /J. Agnese, E. Kwon, CFA

July 19, 2012

Sysco Corp. announced that Ajoy H. Karna has been named senior vice president of Finance for the corporation, effective immediately. For the past 11 years, Karna served in various financial leadership positions at PepsiCo and its Frito Lay subsidiary. At Frito Lay, he was senior vice president and vice president of Finance and was responsible for field finance, national customer finance, foodservice finance, brand finance, pricing and selling/G&A. He also was senior vice president-Mergers and Acquisitions, in PepsiCo's corporate group between 2006 and 2009. Prior to that, he served in numerous roles of increasing responsibility for nine years at The Quaker Oats Company until it merged with PepsiCo in 2001.

May 7, 2012

09:49 am ET ... S&P REITERATES HOLD RECOMMENDATION ON SHARES OF SYSCO (SY 27.49***): Mar-Q EPS of \$0.44, vs. \$0.44, is \$0.01 below our estimate. Organic sales growth of 7.1% was above our expectations as case volume, excluding acquisitions, grew by 2.3%. However, margins were pressured by food inflation, increased employee related costs and technology upgrade costs. While we expect food cost inflation pressures to persist through FY 12 (Jun.), we expect margins to benefit from more moderate levels of inflation in FY 13. With stronger than expected organic sales growth offsetting inflationary pressures, we are keeping our FY 12 EPS estimate of \$1.99. /J. Agnese

May 7, 2012

Sysco Corp. announced the leadership appointments, which will be effective July 1, 2012. Chuck Staes, senior vice president-Foodservice Operations, North Region, was appointed senior vice president-Foodservice Operations, Specialty Companies. Staes is now responsible for overseeing the company's Meat Company operations, SYGMA, IFG, FreshPoint and European Imports. Joel Grade, president-Sysco Canada, was promoted to senior vice president-Foodservice Operations, North Region, which includes the company's markets in Canada, as well as the Mideast and Northeast United States. Scott Sonnemaker, senior vice president-Foodservice Operations, West Region, was appointed to the new position of senior vice president-Sales. Greg Bertrand, market vice president-Foodservice Operations, Midwest, was promoted to senior vice president-Foodservice Operations, West Region, which includes the company's Midwest, Rocky Mountain and Pacific markets.

April 18, 2012

Sysco Corp. announced that its board of directors has named Manny Fernandez, currently the non-executive chairman of the company, as the company's executive chairman, effective immediately. Mr. Fernandez has served as a director of Sysco since November 2006 and as the company's non-executive chairman since June 2009. Mr. Fernandez remains chairman of the company's board of directors. Upon Mr. Fernandez becoming a full-time Sysco employee, he resigned his board positions on the compensation committee and the corporate governance and nominating committee. The company's board will also elect from its current membership a lead director at its May 23, 2012 meeting.

February 6, 2012

DOWN 1.44 to 29.46... SY posts \$0.43 vs. \$0.44 Q2 EPS (both incld items) as higher operating expenses offset 9.2% sales rise. Notes operating expenses rose 7.1% for Q2, primarily due to a \$58M increase in payroll expenses, \$12M increase in gross business transformation expenses, \$10M increase in fuel expense and \$9M lower benefit from COLI.

February 6, 2012

01:07 pm ET ... S&P REITERATES HOLD RECOMMENDATION ON SHARES OF SYSCO CORP. (SY 29.33***): Dec-Q EPS of \$0.43, vs. \$0.44, is \$0.04 below our estimate. Sales grew 9.2%, above our 7.7% forecast, with contributions of 6.3% from food cost inflation and 0.7% from acquisitions, partially offset by 0.1% due to unfavorable forex. However, margins narrowed more than we expected as pricing pressure remains intense in a high inflationary environment and incentive compensation increases. Fuel cost comparisons remained unfavorable. As a result, we are reducing our FY 12 (Jun) EPS estimate \$0.10 to \$1.99, but we are keeping our target price of \$30, based on our ratio analysis. /J. Agnese

January 12, 2012

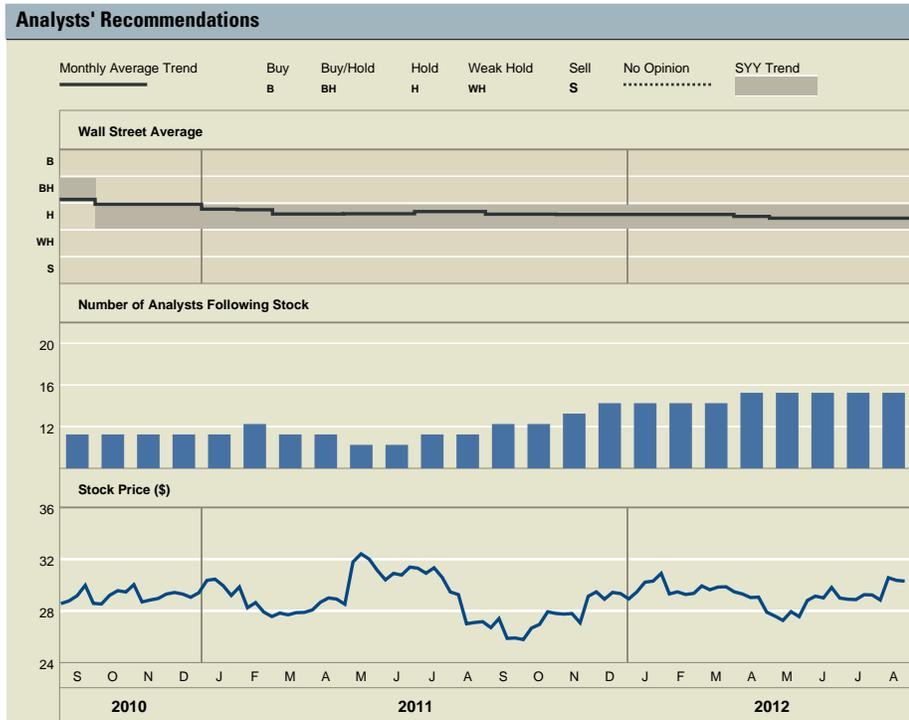
Sysco Corp. announced that William W. Goetz has joined the company in the newly created role of Senior Vice President-Marketing. Prior to joining Sysco, Goetz served as president and chief operations officer-Global Accounts and Strategic Markets at Cintas Corporation. Earlier in his career, Goetz held positions of increased marketing responsibility at both Cintas and ECOLAB Corporation.

November 7, 2011

SY posts \$0.51 vs. \$0.51 Q1 EPS on 8.6% revenue rise, limited by higher operating expenses.

November 7, 2011

11:07 am ET ... S&P REITERATES HOLD RECOMMENDATION ON SHARES OF SYSCO CORP. (SY 27.33***): SY reports Sep-Q adjusted EPS of \$0.55, vs. \$0.03, \$0.01 above our estimate and \$0.03 higher than consensus forecast from Capital IQ. Real sales growth was negatively impacted as 7.3% food cost inflation and increased consumer pressures hurt demand. However, cost saving initiatives helped support margins. Although we expect high food inflation to pressure near term volume demand, we see inflationary pressures moderating by end of FY 12 (Jul.). As a result, we are keeping our FY 12 EPS estimate of \$2.09 and reducing our 12-month target price by \$2 to \$30, on our P/E analysis. /J. Agnese



Of the total 18 companies following SY, 15 analysts currently publish recommendations.

	No. of Ratings	% of Total	1 Mo. Prior	3 Mos. Prior
Buy	0	0	0	0
Buy/Hold	2	13	2	2
Hold	10	67	10	10
Weak Hold	3	20	3	3
Sell	0	0	0	0
No Opinion	0	0	0	0
Total	15	100	15	15



Fiscal Years	Avg Est.	High Est.	Low Est.	# of Est.	Est. P/E
2014	2.15	2.28	1.96	9	14.1
2013	2.01	2.16	1.88	11	15.1
2014 vs. 2013	▲ 7%	▲ 6%	▲ 4%	▼ -18%	▼ -7%
Q1'14	0.52	0.52	0.52	1	58.3
Q1'13	0.51	0.57	0.46	10	59.4
Q1'14 vs. Q1'13	▲ 2%	▼ -9%	▲ 13%	▼ -90%	▼ -2%

A company's earnings outlook plays a major part in any investment decision. Standard & Poor's organizes the earnings estimates of over 2,300 Wall Street analysts, and provides their consensus of earnings over the next two years. This graph shows the trend in analyst estimates over the past 15 months.

Wall Street Consensus Opinion

HOLD

Companies Offering Coverage

- Argus Research Company
- BB&T Capital Markets
- BMO Capital Markets, U.S. Equity Research
- Barclays
- Cantor Fitzgerald & Co.
- Citigroup Inc
- Cowen and Company, LLC
- Daewoo Securities Co. Ltd.
- Dahlman Rose & Company, LLC
- Goldman Sachs
- JP Morgan
- Moody's
- Morgan Stanley
- Morningstar Inc.
- Pali Capital
- S&P Equity Research
- Susquehanna Financial Group, LLLP
- UBS Investment Bank

Wall Street Consensus vs. Performance

For fiscal year 2013, analysts estimate that SY will earn \$2.01. For fiscal year 2014, analysts estimate that SY's earnings per share will grow by 7% to \$2.15.

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Glossary

S&P STARS

Since January 1, 1987, Standard and Poor's Equity Research Services has ranked a universe of common stocks based on a given stock's potential for future performance. Under proprietary STARS (STOCK Appreciation Ranking System), S&P equity analysts rank stocks according to their individual forecast of a stock's future total return potential versus the expected total return of a relevant benchmark (e.g., a regional index (S&P Asia 50 Index, S&P Europe 350 Index or S&P 500 Index)), based on a 12-month time horizon. STARS was designed to meet the needs of investors looking to put their investment decisions in perspective. Data used to assist in determining the STARS ranking may be the result of the analyst's own models as well as internal proprietary models resulting from dynamic data inputs.

S&P 12-Month Target Price

The S&P equity analyst's projection of the market price a given security will command 12 months hence, based on a combination of intrinsic, relative, and private market valuation metrics, including S&P Fair Value.

Investment Style Classification

Characterizes the stock as Growth or Value, and indicates its capitalization level. Growth is evaluated along three dimensions (earnings, sales and internal growth), while Value is evaluated along four dimensions (book-to-price, cash flow-to-price, dividend yield and sale-to-price). Growth stocks score higher than the market average on growth dimensions and lower on value dimensions. The reverse is true for Value stocks. Certain stocks are classified as Blend, indicating a mixture of growth and value characteristics and cannot be classified as purely growth or value.

S&P EPS Estimates

Standard & Poor's earnings per share (EPS) estimates reflect analyst projections of future EPS from continuing operations, and generally exclude various items that are viewed as special, non-recurring, or extraordinary. Also, S&P EPS estimates reflect either forecasts of S&P equity analysts; or, the consensus (average) EPS estimate, which are independently compiled by Capital IQ, a data provider to Standard & Poor's Equity Research. Among the items typically excluded from EPS estimates are asset sale gains; impairment, restructuring or merger-related charges; legal and insurance settlements; in process research and development expenses; gains or losses on the extinguishment of debt; the cumulative effect of accounting changes; and earnings related to operations that have been classified by the company as discontinued. The inclusion of some items, such as stock option expense and recurring types of other charges, may vary, and depend on such factors as industry practice, analyst judgment, and the extent to which some types of data is disclosed by companies.

S&P Core Earnings

Standard & Poor's Core Earnings is a uniform methodology for adjusting operating earnings by focusing on a company's after-tax earnings generated from its principal businesses. Included in the Standard & Poor's definition are employee stock option grant expenses, pension costs, restructuring charges from ongoing operations, write-downs of depreciable or amortizable operating assets, purchased research and development, M&A related expenses and unrealized gains/losses from hedging activities. Excluded from the definition are pension gains, impairment of goodwill charges, gains or losses from asset sales, reversal of prior-year charges and provision from litigation or insurance settlements.

Qualitative Risk Assessment

The S&P equity analyst's view of a given company's operational risk, or the risk of a firm's ability to continue as an ongoing concern. The Qualitative Risk Assessment

is a relative ranking to the S&P U.S. STARS universe, and should be reflective of risk factors related to a company's operations, as opposed to risk and volatility measures associated with share prices.

Quantitative Evaluations

In contrast to our qualitative STARS recommendations, which are assigned by S&P analysts, the quantitative evaluations described below are derived from proprietary arithmetic models. These computer-driven evaluations may at times contradict an analyst's qualitative assessment of a stock. One primary reason for this is that different measures are used to determine each. For instance, when designating STARS, S&P analysts assess many factors that cannot be reflected in a model, such as risks and opportunities, management changes, recent competitive shifts, patent expiration, litigation risk, etc.

S&P Quality Ranking

Growth and stability of earnings and dividends are deemed key elements in establishing S&P's Quality Rankings for common stocks, which are designed to capitalize the nature of this record in a single symbol. It should be noted, however, that the process also takes into consideration certain adjustments and modifications deemed desirable in establishing such rankings. The final score for each stock is measured against a scoring matrix determined by analysis of the scores of a large and representative sample of stocks. The range of scores in the array of this sample has been aligned with the following ladder of rankings:

A+ Highest	B Below Average
A High	B- Lower
A- Above Average	C Lowest
B+ Average	D In Reorganization
NR Not Ranked	

S&P Fair Value Rank

Using S&P's exclusive proprietary quantitative model, stocks are ranked in one of five groups, ranging from Group 5, listing the most undervalued stocks, to Group 1, the most overvalued issues. Group 5 stocks are expected to generally outperform all others. A positive (+) or negative (-) Timing Index is placed next to the Fair Value ranking to further aid the selection process. A stock with a (+) added to the Fair Value Rank simply means that this stock has a somewhat better chance to outperform other stocks with the same Fair Value Rank. A stock with a (-) has a somewhat lesser chance to outperform other stocks with the same Fair Value Rank. The Fair Value rankings imply the following: 5-Stock is significantly undervalued; 4-Stock is moderately undervalued; 3-Stock is fairly valued; 2-Stock is modestly overvalued; 1-Stock is significantly overvalued.

S&P Fair Value Calculation

The price at which a stock should trade at, according to S&P's proprietary quantitative model that incorporates both actual and estimated variables (as opposed to only actual variables in the case of S&P Quality Ranking). Relying heavily on a company's actual return on equity, the S&P Fair Value model places a value on a security based on placing a formula-derived price-to-book multiple on a company's consensus earnings per share estimate.

Insider Activity

Gives an insight as to insider sentiment by showing whether directors, officers and key employees who have proprietary information not available to the general public, are buying or selling the company's stock during the most recent six months.

Funds From Operations FFO

FFO is Funds from Operations and equal to a REIT's net income, excluding gains or losses from sales of property, plus real estate depreciation.

Investability Quotient (IQ)

The IQ is a measure of investment desirability. It serves

as an indicator of potential medium-to-long term return and as a caution against downside risk. The measure takes into account variables such as technical indicators, earnings estimates, liquidity, financial ratios and selected S&P proprietary measures.

S&P's IQ Rationale:

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	Raw Score	Max Value
Proprietary S&P Measures	52	115
Technical Indicators	28	40
Liquidity/Volatility Measures	16	20
Quantitative Measures	59	75
IQ Total	155	250

Volatility

Rates the volatility of the stock's price over the past year.

Technical Evaluation

In researching the past market history of prices and trading volume for each company, S&P's computer models apply special technical methods and formulas to identify and project price trends for the stock.

Relative Strength Rank

Shows, on a scale of 1 to 99, how the stock has performed versus all other companies in S&P's universe on a rolling 13-week basis.

Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)

An industry classification standard, developed by Standard & Poor's in collaboration with Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI). GICS is currently comprised of 10 Sectors, 24 Industry Groups, 68 Industries, and 154 Sub-Industries.

S&P Issuer Credit Rating

A Standard & Poor's Issuer Credit Rating is a current opinion of an obligor's overall financial capacity (its creditworthiness) to pay its financial obligations. This opinion focuses on the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due. It does not apply to any specific financial obligation, as it does not take into account the nature of and provisions of the obligation, its standing in bankruptcy or liquidation, statutory preferences, or the legality and enforceability of the obligation. In addition, it does not take into account the creditworthiness of the guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation. The Issuer Credit Rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold a financial obligation issued by an obligor, as it does not comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor. Issuer Credit Ratings are based on current information furnished by obligors or obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable. Standard & Poor's does not perform an audit in connection with any Issuer Credit Rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. Issuer Credit Ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information, or based on other circumstances.

Exchange Type

ASE - American Stock Exchange; AU - Australia Stock Exchange; BB - Bulletin Board; NGM - Nasdaq Global Market; NNM - Nasdaq Global Select Market; NSC - Nasdaq Capital Market; NYS - New York Stock Exchange; OTN - Other OTC (Over the Counter); OTC - Over the Counter; QB - OTCQB; QX - OTCQX; TS - Toronto Stock Exchange; TXV - TSX Venture Exchange; NEX - NEX Exchange.

S&P Equity Research Services

Standard & Poor's Equity Research Services U.S. includes Standard & Poor's Investment Advisory Services LLC; Standard & Poor's Equity Research Services Europe includes McGraw-Hill Financial Research Europe Limited trading as Standard & Poor's; Standard & Poor's Equity Research Services Asia includes McGraw-Hill Financial Singapore Pte. Limited's

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Abbreviations Used in S&P Equity Research Reports

CAGR- Compound Annual Growth Rate; **CAPEX**- Capital Expenditures; **CY**- Calendar Year; **DCF**- Discounted Cash Flow; **EBIT**- Earnings Before Interest and Taxes; **EBITDA**- Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization; **EPS**- Earnings Per Share; **EV**- Enterprise Value; **FCF**- Free Cash Flow; **FFO**- Funds From Operations; **FY**- Fiscal Year; **P/E**- Price/Earnings; **PEG Ratio**- P/E-to-Growth Ratio; **PV**- Present Value; **R&D**- Research & Development; **ROE**- Return on Equity; **ROI**- Return on Investment; **ROIC**- Return on Invested Capital; **ROA**- Return on Assets; **SG&A**- Selling, General & Administrative Expenses; **WACC**- Weighted Average Cost of Capital

Dividends on American Depository Receipts (ADRs) and American Depository Shares (ADSs) are net of taxes (paid in the country of origin).

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In contrast to the qualitative STARS recommendations covered in this report, which are determined and assigned by S&P equity analysts, S&P's quantitative evaluations are derived from S&P's proprietary Fair Value quantitative model. In particular, the Fair Value Ranking methodology is a relative ranking methodology, whereas the STARS methodology is not. Because the Fair Value model and the STARS methodology reflect different criteria, assumptions and analytical methods, quantitative evaluations may at times differ from (or even contradict) an equity analyst's STARS recommendations. As a quantitative model, Fair Value relies on history and consensus estimates and does not introduce an element of subjectivity as can be the case with equity analysts in assigning STARS recommendations.

S&P Global STARS Distribution

In North America: As of June 29, 2012, research analysts at Standard & Poor's Equity Research Services North America recommended 37.5% of issuers with buy recommendations, 57.5% with hold recommendations and 5.0% with sell recommendations.

In Europe: As of June 29, 2012, research analysts at Standard & Poor's Equity Research Services Europe recommended 32.5% of issuers with buy recommendations, 50.8% with hold recommendations and 16.7% with sell recommendations.

In Asia: As of June 29, 2012, research analysts at Standard & Poor's Equity Research Services Asia recommended 34.7% of issuers with buy recommendations, 57.8% with hold recommendations and 7.5% with sell recommendations.

Globally: As of June 29, 2012, research analysts at Standard & Poor's Equity Research Services globally recommended 36.5% of issuers with buy recommendations, 56.4% with hold recommendations and 7.1% with sell recommendations.

★★★★★ **5-STARS (Strong Buy):** Total return is expected to outperform the total return of a relevant benchmark, by a wide margin over the coming 12 months, with shares rising in price on an absolute basis.

★★★★☆ **4-STARS (Buy):** Total return is expected to outperform the total return of a relevant benchmark over the coming 12 months, with shares rising in price on an absolute basis.

★★★☆☆ **3-STARS (Hold):** Total return is expected to closely approximate the total return of a relevant benchmark over the coming 12 months, with shares generally rising in price on an absolute basis.

★★☆☆☆ **2-STARS (Sell):** Total return is expected to

underperform the total return of a relevant benchmark over the coming 12 months, and the share price not anticipated to show a gain.

★★★★☆ **1-STARS (Strong Sell):** Total return is expected to underperform the total return of a relevant benchmark by a wide margin over the coming 12 months, with shares falling in price on an absolute basis.

Relevant benchmarks: In North America the relevant benchmark is the S&P 500 Index, in Europe and in Asia, the relevant benchmarks are generally the S&P Europe 350 Index and the S&P Asia 50 Index.

For All Regions: All of the views expressed in this research report accurately reflect the research analyst's personal views regarding any and all of the subject securities or issuers. No part of analyst compensation was, is, or will be directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this research report.

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In Asia: As of June 29, 2012, Standard & Poor's Quantitative Services Asia recommended 52.0% of issuers with buy recommendations, 19.0% with hold recommendations and 27.0% with sell recommendations.

Globally: As of June 29, 2012, Standard & Poor's Quantitative Services globally recommended 47.0% of issuers with buy recommendations, 20.0% with hold recommendations and 32.0% with sell recommendations.

Additional information is available upon request.

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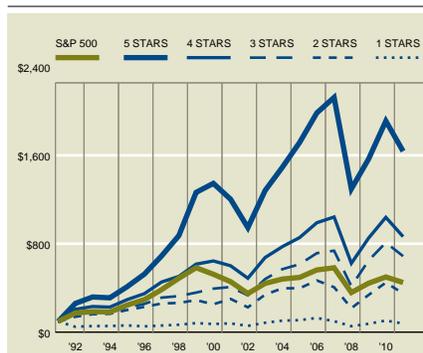
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U.S. STARS Cumulative Model Performance

Hypothetical Growth Due to Price Appreciation of \$100 For the Period 12/31/1986 through 08/31/2012



The performance above represents only the results of Standard & Poor's model portfolios. Model performance has inherent limitations. Standard & Poor's maintains the models and calculates the model performance shown, but does not manage actual assets. The U.S. STARS model performance chart is only an illustration of Standard & Poor's (S&P) research; it shows how U.S. common stocks, ADRs (American Depositary Receipts) and ADSs (American Depositary Shares), collectively "equities", that received particular STARS rankings performed. STARS categories are models only; they are not collective investment funds. The STARS performance does not show how any actual portfolio has performed. STARS model performance does not represent the results of actual trading of investor assets. Thus, the model performance shown does not reflect the impact that material economic and market factors might have had on decision-making if actual investor money had been managed. Performance is calculated using a time-weighted rate of return. While model performance for some or all STARS categories performed better than the S&P 500 for the period shown, the performance during any shorter period may not have, and there is no assurance that they will perform better than the S&P 500 in the future. STARS does not take into account any particular investment objective, financial situation or need and is not intended as an investment recommendation or strategy. Investments based on the STARS methodology may lose money. High returns are not necessarily the norm and there is no assurance that they can be sustained. Past model performance of STARS is no guarantee of future performance.

For model performance calculation purposes, the

equities within each STARS category at December 31, 1986 were equally weighted. Thereafter, additions to the composition of the equities in each STARS category are made at the average value of the STARS category at the preceding month end with no rebalancing. Deletions are made at the closing price of the day that the deletion is made. Performance was calculated from inception through March 31, 2003 on a monthly basis. Thereafter, performance is calculated daily. Equities in each STARS category will change over time, and some or all of the equities that received STARS rankings during the time period shown may not have maintained their STARS ranking during the entire period.

The model performance does not consider taxes and brokerage commissions, nor does it reflect the deduction of any advisory or other fees charged by advisors or other parties that investors will incur when their accounts are managed in accordance with the models. The imposition of these fees and charges would cause actual performance to be lower than the performance shown. For example, if a model returned 10 percent on a \$100,000 investment for a 12-month period (or \$10,000) and an annual asset-based fee of 1.5 percent were imposed at the end of the period (or \$1,650), the net return would be 8.35 percent (or \$8,350) for the year. Over 3 years, an annual 1.5% fee taken at year end with an assumed 10% return per year would result in a cumulative gross return of 33.1%, a total fee of \$5,375 and a cumulative net return of 27.2% (or \$27,200). Fees deducted on a frequency other than annual would result in a different cumulative net return in the preceding example.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index is the benchmark for U.S. STARS. The S&P 500 index is calculated in U.S. dollars and does not take into account the reinvestment of dividends. Indexes are unmanaged, statistical composites and their returns do not include payment of any sales charges or fees an investor would pay to purchase the securities they represent. Such costs would lower performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. The S&P 500 index includes a different number of constituents and has different risk characteristics than the STARS equities. Some of the STARS equities may have been included in the S&P 500 index for some (but not necessarily all) of the period covered in the chart, and some such equities may not have been included at all. The S&P 500 excludes ADRs and ADSs. The methodology for calculating the return of the S&P 500 index differs from the methodology of calculating the return for STARS. Past performance of the S&P 500 index is no guarantee of future performance.

An investment based upon the models should only be made after consulting with a financial advisor and with an understanding of the risks associated with any investment in securities, including, but not limited to, market risk, currency risk, political and credit risks, the risk of economic recession and the risk that issuers of securities or general stock market conditions may worsen, over time. Foreign investing involves certain risks, including currency fluctuations and controls, restrictions on foreign investments, less governmental supervision and regulation, less liquidity and the potential for market volatility and political instability. As with any investment, investment returns and principal value will fluctuate, so that when redeemed, an investor's shares may be worth more or less than their original cost.

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