

SKECHERS USA INC
Form 10-Q
May 09, 2014
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2014

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-14429

SKECHERS U.S.A., INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

95-4376145
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

228 Manhattan Beach Blvd.
Manhattan Beach, California
(Address of Principal Executive Office)

(310) 318-3100

90266
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer 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 NUMBER OF SHARES OF CLASS A COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING AS OF MAY 1, 2014:
39,953,577.

THE NUMBER OF SHARES OF CLASS B COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING AS OF MAY 1, 2014:
10,609,398.

Table of Contents

SKECHERS U.S.A., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FORM 10-Q

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1.	<u>Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited):</u>	
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	3
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings</u>	4
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	5
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	6
	<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
Item 2.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	15
Item 3.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	24
Item 4.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	25

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	25
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u>	30
Item 6.	<u>Exhibits</u>	32
	<u>Signatures</u>	33

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****SKECHERS U.S.A., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Unaudited)****(In thousands, except par values)**

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 329,448	\$ 372,011
Trade accounts receivable, less allowances of \$20,513 in 2014 and \$15,926 in 2013	312,325	225,941
Other receivables	9,558	10,599
Total receivables	321,883	236,540
Inventories	312,201	358,168
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	27,447	26,094
Deferred tax assets	22,115	22,115
Total current assets	1,013,094	1,014,928
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization	362,575	361,755
Goodwill and other intangible assets, less accumulated amortization	2,144	2,377
Deferred tax assets	1,492	9,950
Other assets, at cost	19,519	19,560
Total non-current assets	385,730	393,642
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,398,824	\$ 1,408,570
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Current installments of long-term borrowings	\$ 12,123	\$ 12,028
Short-term borrowings	87	87
Accounts payable	215,428	258,183
Accrued expenses	42,105	40,124
Total current liabilities	269,743	310,422
Long-term borrowings, excluding current installments	113,422	116,488

Edgar Filing: SKECHERS USA INC - Form 10-Q

Other long-term liabilities	2,386	1,740
Total non-current liabilities	115,808	118,228
Total liabilities	385,551	428,650
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred Stock, \$.001 par value; 10,000 authorized; none issued and outstanding	0	0
Class A Common Stock, \$.001 par value; 100,000 shares authorized; 39,699 and 39,688 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	40	40
Class B Common Stock, \$.001 par value; 60,000 shares authorized; 10,859 and 10,870 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	11	11
Additional paid-in capital	343,471	342,143
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(8,319)	(8,701)
Retained earnings	627,794	596,829
Skechers U.S.A., Inc. equity	962,997	930,322
Noncontrolling interests	50,276	49,598
Total equity	1,013,273	979,920
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 1,398,824	\$ 1,408,570

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SKECHERS U.S.A., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net sales	\$ 546,518	\$ 451,621
Cost of sales	306,115	258,889
Gross profit	240,403	192,732
Royalty income	3,022	1,770
	243,425	194,502
Operating expenses:		
Selling	36,742	37,696
General and administrative	158,523	141,468
	195,265	179,164
Earnings from operations	48,160	15,338
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	103	71
Interest expense	(2,696)	(2,620)
Other, net	(1,082)	(2,923)
Total other income (expense)	(3,675)	(5,472)
Earnings before income tax expense	44,485	9,866
Income tax expense	11,437	2,278
Net earnings	33,048	7,588
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	2,083	908
Net earnings attributable to Skechers U.S.A., Inc.	\$ 30,965	\$ 6,680
Net earnings per share attributable to Skechers U.S.A., Inc.:		
Basic	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.13
Diluted	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.13

Weighted average shares used in calculating net earnings per share attributable to Skechers U.S.A, Inc.:

Basic	50,558	50,295
Diluted	50,844	50,492

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SKECHERS U.S.A., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net earnings	\$ 33,048	\$ 7,588
Other comprehensive income:		
(Loss) gain on foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	302	(75)
Comprehensive income	33,350	7,513
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	2,003	968
Comprehensive income attributable to Skechers U.S.A., Inc.	\$ 31,347	\$ 6,545

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SKECHERS U.S.A., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(Unaudited)****(In thousands)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 33,048	\$ 7,588
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11,288	10,415
Amortization of deferred financing costs	300	300
Amortization of intangible assets	234	226
Provision for bad debts and returns	5,103	1,862
Tax benefits from share-based compensation	8	0
Non-cash share-based compensation	1,321	579
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	128	(1)
Deferred income tax	8,458	1,125
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Receivables	(89,383)	(70,553)
Inventories	45,518	84,934
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,381)	1,017
Other assets	(273)	(3,005)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable	(43,174)	(80,634)
Accrued expenses	2,225	(6,568)
Net cash used in operating activities	(26,580)	(52,715)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(11,369)	(7,774)
Net cash used in investing activities	(11,369)	(7,774)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments on long-term debt	(2,972)	(2,880)
Proceeds (payments) on short-term borrowings	(1)	603
Contributions from non-controlling interest of consolidated entity	0	3,152
Distributions to non-controlling interest of consolidated entity	(1,325)	(1,175)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,298)	(300)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(42,247)	(60,789)

Edgar Filing: SKECHERS USA INC - Form 10-Q

Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(316)	(376)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	372,011	325,826
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 329,448	\$ 264,661
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 2,491	\$ 2,467
Income taxes	2,419	1,588

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SKECHERS U.S.A., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2014 and 2013

(Unaudited)

(1) GENERAL

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of Skechers U.S.A., Inc. (the Company) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include certain footnotes and financial presentations normally required under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial reporting. The interim financial information is unaudited, but reflects all normal adjustments and accruals which are, in the opinion of management, considered necessary to provide a fair presentation for the interim periods presented. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 2014.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments are considered Level 1 assets, which principally include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and approximate fair value because of the relatively short maturity of such instruments.

The carrying amount of the Company's long-term borrowings are considered Level 2 liabilities and approximate fair value based upon current rates and terms available to the Company for similar debt.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported 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 periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Non-controlling interests

The Company has equity interests in several joint ventures that were established either to distribute the Company's products throughout Asia or to construct the Company's domestic distribution facility. These joint ventures are variable interest entities (VIE)s under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810-10-15-14. The Company's determination of the primary beneficiary of a VIE considers all relationships between the Company and the VIE,

including management agreements, governance documents and other contractual arrangements. The Company has determined for its VIE s the Company is the primary beneficiary because it has both of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity s economic performance, and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. Accordingly, the Company includes the assets and liabilities and results of operations of these entities in its condensed consolidated financial statements, even though the Company may not hold a majority equity interest. There have been no changes during 2014 in the accounting treatment or characterization of any previously

Table of Contents

identified VIE. The Company continues to reassess these relationships quarterly. The assets of these joint ventures are restricted in that they are not available for general business use outside the context of such joint ventures. The holders of the liabilities of each joint venture have no recourse to the Company. The Company does not have a variable interest in any unconsolidated VIEs.

The following VIEs are consolidated into the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements and the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
HF Logistics-SKX, LLC		
Current assets	\$ 3,028	\$ 3,076
Noncurrent assets	128,419	129,796
Total assets	\$ 131,447	\$ 132,872
Current liabilities	\$ 2,043	\$ 1,835
Noncurrent liabilities	79,065	79,389
Total liabilities	\$ 81,108	\$ 81,224
	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Distribution joint ventures (1)		
Current assets	\$ 53,277	\$ 49,835
Noncurrent assets	9,269	9,209
Total assets	\$ 62,546	\$ 59,044
Current liabilities	\$ 16,269	\$ 15,687
Noncurrent liabilities	32	32
Total liabilities	\$ 16,301	\$ 15,719

(1) Distribution joint ventures include Skechers China Limited, Skechers Southeast Asia Limited, Skechers Thailand Limited and Skechers South Asia Private Limited.

Noncontrolling interest earnings was \$2.1 million and \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which represents the share of net earnings that is attributable to the Company's joint venture partners. HF Logistics-SKX, LLC made capital distributions of \$1.0 million and Skechers China Limited made capital distributions of \$0.3 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2014. There were no capital contributions from the Company's distribution joint venture partners during the quarter ended March 31, 2014. HF Logistics-SKX, LLC made capital distributions of \$1.2 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2013. Our distribution joint venture partners

made cash capital contributions of \$3.2 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2013.

(2) REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company recognizes revenue on wholesale sales when products are shipped and the customer takes title and assumes risk of loss, collection of the relevant receivable is reasonably assured, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and the sales price is fixed or determinable. This generally occurs at time of shipment. Wholesale and e-commerce sales are recognized net of allowances for estimated returns, sales allowances, discounts, chargebacks and amounts billed for shipping and handling costs. The Company recognizes revenue from retail sales at the point of sale. Allowances for estimated returns, discounts, doubtful accounts and chargebacks are recorded when related revenue is recorded. Related costs paid to third-party shipping companies are recorded as a cost of sales.

Royalty income is earned from licensing arrangements. Upon signing a new licensing agreement, the Company receives up-front fees, which are generally characterized as prepaid royalties. These fees are initially deferred and recognized as revenue as earned. In addition, the Company receives royalty payments based on actual sales of the licensed products. Typically, at each quarter-end the Company receives correspondence from the licensees indicating the actual sales for the period. This information is used to calculate and record the related royalties based on the terms of the agreement.

Table of Contents**(3) SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION**

For stock-based awards the Company recognized compensation expense based on the grant date fair value. Share-based compensation expense was \$1.3 million and \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

A summary of the status and changes of the Company's nonvested shares related to the Company's Equity Incentive Plans as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2014 is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at December 31, 2013	276,166	\$ 20.05
Granted	260,000	27.54
Vested	0	0
Cancelled	0	0
Nonvested at March 31, 2014	536,166	23.68

As of March 31, 2014, there was \$11.1 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested common shares. The cost is expected to be amortized over a weighted average period of 2.1 years.

(4) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share represent net earnings divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share, in addition to the weighted average determined for basic earnings per share, includes potential common shares, if dilutive, which would arise from the exercise of stock options and nonvested shares using the treasury stock method.

The Company has two classes of issued and outstanding common stock, Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock. Holders of Class A Common Stock and holders of Class B Common Stock have substantially identical rights, including rights with respect to any declared dividends or distributions of cash or property and the right to receive proceeds on liquidation or dissolution of the Company after payment of the Company's indebtedness. The two classes have different voting rights, with holders of Class A Common Stock entitled to one vote per share while holders of Class B Common Stock are entitled to ten votes per share. The Company uses the two-class method for calculating net earnings per share. Basic and diluted net earnings per share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock are identical.

The following is a reconciliation of net earnings and weighted average common shares outstanding for purposes of calculating basic earnings per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

Basic earnings per share	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013

Edgar Filing: SKECHERS USA INC - Form 10-Q

Net earnings attributable to Skechers U.S.A., Inc.	\$ 30,965	\$ 6,680
Weighted average common shares outstanding	50,558	50,295
Basic earnings per share attributable to Skechers U.S.A., Inc.	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.13

Table of Contents

The following is a reconciliation of net earnings and weighted average common shares outstanding for purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

Diluted earnings per share	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net earnings attributable to Skechers U.S.A., Inc.	\$ 30,965	\$ 6,680
Weighted average common shares outstanding	50,558	50,295
Dilutive effect of stock options	286	197
Weighted average common shares outstanding	50,844	50,492
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Skechers U.S.A., Inc.	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.13

There were no options excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013.

(5) INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense and the effective tax rate for the first quarter 2014 and 2013 were as follows (in thousands, except the effective tax rate):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Income tax expense.	\$ 11,437	\$ 2,278
Effective tax rate	25.7%	23.1%

The tax provision for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was computed using the estimated effective tax rates applicable to each of the domestic and international taxable jurisdictions for the full year. The Company estimates its ongoing effective annual tax rate in 2014 to be between 25% and 28%, which is subject to management's ongoing review and revision, if necessary.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to higher Federal research and development tax credits recognized during the same period in the prior year which significantly lowered the effective tax rate for the period.

The Company's provision for income tax expense and effective income tax rate are significantly impacted by the mix of the Company's domestic and foreign earnings (loss) before income taxes. In the foreign jurisdictions in which the Company has operations, the applicable statutory rates are generally significantly lower than in the U.S., ranging from 0% to 34%. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2014 is lower than the U.S. federal and state combined statutory rate of approximately 39% which is primarily attributable to the impact of our foreign earnings in lower tax rate jurisdictions.

As of March 31, 2014, the Company had approximately \$329.4 million in cash and cash equivalents, of which \$156.2 million, or 47.4%, was held outside the U.S. Of the \$156.2 million held by the Company's foreign subsidiaries, approximately \$71.3 million is available for repatriation to the U.S. without incurring U.S. income taxes and applicable foreign income and withholding taxes in excess of the amounts accrued in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2014. The Company does not expect to repatriate any of the funds presently designated as indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. Under current applicable tax laws, if the Company chooses to repatriate some or all of the funds designated as indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S., the amount repatriated would be subject to U.S. income taxes and applicable foreign income and withholding taxes. As such, the Company did not provide for deferred income taxes on its accumulated undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries.

Table of Contents**(6) LINE OF CREDIT, SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM BORROWINGS**

The Company and its subsidiaries had \$3.4 million and \$3.8 million of outstanding letters of credit and \$0.1 million in short-term borrowings as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

Long-term debt is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Note payable to banks, due in monthly installments of \$348.7 (includes principal and interest), variable rate interest at 3.90%, secured by property, balloon payment of \$76,976 due November 2015	\$ 78,656	\$ 78,908
Note payable to banks, due in monthly installments of \$531.4 (includes principal and interest), fixed-rate interest at 3.54%, secured by property, balloon payment of \$12,635 due December 2015	22,183	23,573
Note payable to banks, due in monthly installments of \$483.9 (includes principal and interest), fixed-rate interest at 3.19%, secured by property, balloon payment of \$11,670 due June 2016	23,005	24,265
Note payable to TCF Equipment Finance, Inc., due in monthly installments of \$30.5, (includes principal and interest) fixed-rate interest at 5.24%, maturity date of July 2019	1,701	1,770
Subtotal	125,545	128,516
Less: current installments	12,123	12,028
Total long-term debt	\$ 113,422	\$ 116,488

(7) LITIGATION

The Company recognizes legal expense in connection with loss contingencies as incurred.

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., the Company records a liability in its condensed consolidated financial statements for loss contingencies when a loss is known or considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. When determining the estimated loss or range of loss, significant judgment is required to estimate the amount and timing of a loss to be recorded. Estimates of probable losses resulting from litigation and governmental proceedings are inherently difficult to predict, particularly when the matters are in the procedural stages or with unspecified or indeterminate claims for damages, potential penalties, or fines. Accordingly, the Company cannot determine the final amount, if any, of its liability beyond the amount accrued in the condensed consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2014, nor is it possible to estimate what litigation-related costs will be in the future.

(8) STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, 10,296 shares of Class B common stock were converted into shares of Class A common stock. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, 16,236 shares of Class B common stock were converted into shares of Class A common stock.

Table of Contents

The following table reconciles equity attributable to the non-controlling interests (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Non-controlling interest, beginning of period	\$ 49,598	\$ 43,120
Net earnings attributable to non-controlling interest	2,083	908
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(80)	60
Capital contribution from non-controlling interest	0	3,152
Capital distribution to non-controlling interest	(1,325)	(1,175)
Non-controlling interest, end of period	\$ 50,276	\$ 46,065

(9) SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC REPORTING INFORMATION

The Company has four reportable segments – domestic wholesale sales, international wholesale sales, retail sales, and e-commerce sales. Management evaluates segment performance based primarily on net sales and gross profit. All other costs and expenses of the Company are analyzed on an aggregate basis, and these costs are not allocated to the Company's segments. Net sales, gross margins, identifiable assets and additions to property and equipment for the domestic wholesale, international wholesale, retail, and the e-commerce segments on a combined basis were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net sales		
Domestic wholesale	\$ 232,492	\$ 192,562
International wholesale	179,083	141,765
Retail	128,878	111,199
E-commerce	6,065	6,095
Total	\$ 546,518	\$ 451,621

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Gross profit		
Domestic wholesale	\$ 84,554	\$ 66,817
International wholesale	76,290	58,799
Retail	76,761	64,237
E-commerce	2,798	2,879
Total	\$ 240,403	\$ 192,732

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Identifiable assets		
Domestic wholesale	\$ 827,880	\$ 865,071
International wholesale	393,836	374,738
Retail	176,936	168,532
E-commerce	172	229
Total	\$ 1,398,824	\$ 1,408,570

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Additions to property, plant and equipment		
Domestic wholesale	\$ 2,006	\$ 2,072
International wholesale	1,004	227
Retail	8,359	5,475
Total	\$ 11,369	\$ 7,774

Table of Contents

Geographic Information:

The following summarizes the Company's operations in different geographic areas for the period indicated (in thousands):

	Three-Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Net sales (1)		
United States	\$ 344,654	\$ 294,542
Canada	21,684	16,914
Other international (2)	180,180	140,165
Total	\$ 546,518	\$ 451,621

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Property, plant and equipment		
United States	\$ 337,632	\$ 337,727
Canada	5,000	5,079
Other international (2)	19,943	18,949
Total	\$ 362,575	\$ 361,755

(1) The Company has subsidiaries in Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Netherlands, Japan, Brazil and Chile that generate net sales within those respective countries and in some cases the neighboring regions. The Company has joint ventures in China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and India that generate net sales from those countries. The Company also has a subsidiary in Switzerland that generates net sales from that country in addition to net sales to distributors located in numerous non-European countries. Net sales are attributable to geographic regions based on the location of the Company subsidiary.

(2) Other international consists of Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Brazil, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, India and Japan.

(10) BUSINESS AND CREDIT CONCENTRATIONS

The Company generates the majority of its sales in the United States; however, several of its products are sold into various foreign countries, which subjects the Company to the risks of doing business abroad. In addition, the Company operates in the footwear industry, which is impacted by the general economy, and its business depends on the general economic environment and levels of consumer spending. Changes in the marketplace may significantly affect management's estimates and the Company's performance. Management performs regular evaluations concerning the ability of customers to satisfy their obligations and provides for estimated doubtful accounts. Domestic accounts receivable, which generally do not require collateral from customers, were equal to \$175.0 million and \$138.4 million

before allowances for bad debts, sales returns and chargebacks at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Foreign accounts receivable, which in some cases are collateralized by letters of credit, were equal to \$157.8 million and \$103.5 million before allowance for bad debts, sales returns and chargebacks at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The Company's credit losses attributable to write-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$3.8 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Assets located outside the U.S. consist primarily of cash, accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, and other assets. Net assets held outside the United States were \$439.4 million and \$413.2 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

The Company's net sales to its five largest customers accounted for approximately 17.1% and 18.0% of total net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. No customer accounted for more than 10% of net sales during the three months ended March 31, 2014 or 2013. No customer accounted for more than 10% of net trade receivables at March 31, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents

The Company's top five manufacturers produced the following, as a percentage of total production, for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Manufacturer #1	36.8%	31.1%
Manufacturer #2	5.8%	8.8%
Manufacturer #3	5.4%	8.1%
Manufacturer #4	5.3%	5.5%
Manufacturer #5	5.0%	5.0%
	58.3%	58.5%

The majority of the Company's products are produced in China. The Company's operations are subject to the customary risks of doing business abroad including, but not limited to currency fluctuations and revaluations, custom duties and related fees, various import controls and other monetary barriers, restrictions on the transfer of funds, labor unrest and strikes and, in certain parts of the world, political instability. The Company believes it has acted to reduce these risks by diversifying manufacturing among various factories. To date, these business risks have not had a material adverse impact on the Company's operations.

(11) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On July 29, 2010, the Company formed Skechers Foundation (the "Foundation"), which is a 501(c)(3) non-profit entity that does not have any shareholders or members. The Foundation is not a subsidiary of and is not otherwise affiliated with the Company, and the Company does not have a financial interest in the Foundation. However, two officers and directors of the Company, Michael Greenberg who is its President and David Weinberg who is its Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, are also officers and directors of the Foundation. There were no contributions made to the Foundation during the three months ended March 31, 2014. The Company contributed \$0.3 million to the Foundation to use for various charitable causes during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto in Item 1 of this report and our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

We intend for this discussion to provide the reader with information that will assist in understanding our condensed consolidated financial statements, the changes in certain key items in those financial statements from period to period, and the primary factors that accounted for those changes, as well as how certain accounting principles affect our condensed consolidated financial statements. The discussion also provides information about the financial results of the various segments of our business to provide a better understanding of how those segments and their results affect the financial condition and results of operations of our company as a whole.

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q may contain forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which can be identified by the use of forward-looking language such as intend, may, will, believe, expect, anticipate or other comparable terms. The forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements, and reported results shall not be considered an indication of the Company's future performance. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include:

international, national and local general economic, political and market conditions including the sustained pace and strength of the economic recovery in the United States and the uncertainty of sustained recovery in our European markets;

our ability to maintain our brand image and to anticipate, forecast, identify, and respond to changes in fashion trends, consumer demand for the products and other market factors;

our ability to remain competitive among sellers of footwear for consumers, including in the highly competitive performance footwear market;

our ability to sustain, manage and forecast our costs and proper inventory levels;

the loss of any significant customers, decreased demand by industry retailers and the cancellation of order commitments;

our ability to continue to manufacture and ship our products that are sourced in China, which could be adversely affected by various economic, political or trade conditions, or a natural disaster in China;

our ability to predict our revenues, which have varied significantly in the past and can be expected to fluctuate in the future as a result of a number of reasons, many of which are beyond our control;

sales levels during the spring, back-to-school and holiday selling seasons;

the resignation of our former independent registered public accounting firm, and its withdrawal of its audit reports with respect to certain of our historical financial statements; and

other factors referenced or incorporated by reference in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 under the captions Item 1A: Risk Factors and Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The risks included here are not exhaustive. Other sections of this report may include additional factors that could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and we cannot predict all such risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor or combination of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect our opinions only as of the date of this quarterly report, as a prediction of actual results. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to the forward-looking statements after the date of this document, except as otherwise required by reporting requirements of applicable federal and states securities laws.

Table of Contents**FINANCIAL OVERVIEW**

Our net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2014 were \$546.5 million, an increase of \$94.9 million, or 21.0%, as compared to net sales of \$451.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. We saw the largest sales increases in our Women's Sport, Women's Go, Men's Sport and Men's USA divisions. Gross margins increased to 44.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 from 42.7% for the same period in the prior year due to a product mix that included a higher percentage of sales of Women's products, which have higher gross margins, and a lower percentage of sales from our Kids products, which have lower gross margins, as well as a one-time \$2.5 million credit to an account in the first quarter of 2013. Our earnings from operations increased \$32.9 million or 214.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 to \$48.2 million, or 8.8% of net sales from \$15.3 million, or 3.4% of net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 2014.

We have four reportable segments—domestic wholesale sales, international wholesale sales, retail sales, which includes domestic and international retail sales, and e-commerce sales. We evaluate segment performance based primarily on net sales and gross profit. The largest portion of our net sales are generated from the domestic wholesale segment.

Revenues as a percentage of net sales were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Percentage of revenues by segment		
Domestic wholesale	42.5%	42.6%
International wholesale	32.8%	31.4%
Retail	23.6%	24.6%
E-commerce	1.1%	1.4%
Total	100%	100%

As of March 31, 2014, we owned and operated 399 stores, which includes 329 domestic retail stores and 70 international retail stores. We believe we have established our presence in what we believe to be most of the major domestic retail markets. During the first three months of 2014, we opened four domestic outlet stores, five domestic warehouse stores, one international concept store, and we closed one domestic concept store. We review all of our stores for impairment annually, or more frequently if events occur that may be an indicator of impairment, and we carefully review our under-performing stores and consider the potential for non-renewal of leases upon completion of the current term of the applicable lease.

During the remainder of 2014, we intend to focus on: (i) continuing to develop new lifestyle and performance product at affordable prices to increase product count for all customers, (ii) continuing to manage our inventory and expenses to be in line with expected sales levels, (iii) growing our international business, and (iv) strategically expanding our retail distribution channel by opening another 50 to 60 stores.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated selected information from our results of operations (in thousands) and as a percentage of net sales:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2014		2013	
Net sales	\$ 546,518	100.0%	\$ 451,621	100.0%
Cost of sales	306,115	56.0	258,889	57.3
Gross profit	240,403	44.0	192,732	42.7
Royalty income	3,022	0.5	1,770	0.4
	243,425	44.5	194,502	43.1
Operating expenses:				
Selling	36,742	6.7	37,696	8.4
General and administrative	158,523	29.0	141,468	31.3
	195,265	35.7	179,164	39.7
Earnings from operations	48,160	8.8	15,338	3.4
Interest income	103	0.0	71	0.0
Interest expense	(2,696)	(0.5)	(2,620)	(0.6)
Other, net	(1,082)	(0.2)	(2,923)	(0.6)
Earnings before income tax expense	44,485	8.1	9,866	2.2
Income tax expense	11,437	2.1	2,278	0.5
Net earnings	33,048	6.0	7,588	1.7
Less: Net earnings attributable to non-controlling interests	2,083	0.3	908	0.2
Net earnings attributable to Skechers U.S.A., Inc.	\$ 30,965	5.7%	\$ 6,680	1.5%

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2014 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013**Net sales**

Net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2014 were \$546.5 million, an increase of \$94.9 million, or 21.0%, as compared to net sales of \$451.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The increase in net sales was primarily attributable to increased sales in our domestic and international wholesale segments; however, we also saw improvements in our international and domestic retail business segments resulting from the introduction of new styles and lines of footwear.

Our domestic wholesale net sales increased \$39.9 million, or 20.7%, to \$232.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, from \$192.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The increase in our domestic wholesale segment was attributable to strong sales and significant growth in several key divisions: Women's Sport, Women's Go, Men's Sport and Men's USA. The average selling price per pair within the domestic wholesale segment increased to \$21.59 per pair for the three months ended March 31, 2014 from \$20.53 per pair for the same period in the prior year. The increase in the domestic wholesale segment's net sales came on a 14.8% unit sales volume increase to 10.8 million pairs for the three months ended March 31, 2014 from 9.4 million pairs for the same period in 2013.

Our international wholesale segment sales increased \$37.3 million, or 26.3%, to \$179.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, compared to sales of \$141.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Our international wholesale sales consist of direct subsidiary sales—those we make to department stores and specialty retailers—and sales to our distributors, who in turn sell to retailers in various international regions where we do not sell direct. Direct subsidiary sales increased \$30.1 million, or 27.7%, to \$138.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to net sales of \$108.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The largest sales increases during the quarter came from our subsidiaries in Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom, and our joint venture in China. Our distributor sales increased \$7.2 million to \$40.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, a 21.9% increase from sales of \$33.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The largest sales increases during the quarter were a result of our distributor sales in the United Arab Emirates, South Korea and Australia, which were offset by reduced sales to our distributor in Panama.

Table of Contents

Our retail segment sales increased \$17.7 million to \$128.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, a 15.9% increase over sales of \$111.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The increase in retail sales was primarily attributable to increased comparable sales and a net increase of 46 stores compared to the same period in the prior year. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, we realized positive comparable store sales of 5.8% in our domestic retail stores and 4.0% in our international retail stores. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, we opened four domestic outlet stores, five domestic warehouse stores, one international concept store, and we closed one domestic concept store. Our domestic retail sales increased 10.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period in 2013 primarily attributable to positive comparable store sales and a net increase of 30 domestic stores. Our international retail sales increased 48.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period in 2013, which was attributable to positive comparable store sales and a net increase of 16 international stores.

Our e-commerce sales were \$6.1 million for each of the three months ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013. Our e-commerce sales made up approximately 1% of our consolidated net sales in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Gross profit

Gross profit for the three months ended March 31, 2014 increased \$47.7 million to \$240.4 million as compared to \$192.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales, or gross margin, increased to 44.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 from 42.7% for the same period in the prior year. Our domestic wholesale segment gross profit increased \$17.8 million, or 26.6%, to \$84.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to \$66.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Domestic wholesale margins increased to 36.4% in the three months ended March 31, 2014 from 34.7% for the same period in the prior year. The increase in domestic wholesale margins was attributable to increased sales of higher margin newer products and a lower percentage of sales from our Kids products, which have lower gross margins, as well as a one-time \$2.5 million credit to an account that had purchased a significant portion of our excess toning inventory in the first quarter of 2013.

Gross profit for our international wholesale segment increased \$17.5 million, or 29.8%, to \$76.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to \$58.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Gross margins were 42.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to 41.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The increase in gross margins for the international wholesale segment was primarily attributable to increased sales in our subsidiaries, which achieve higher gross margins than our international wholesale sales through our foreign distributors. Gross margins for our direct subsidiary increased to 47.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to 46.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2013, which was due to increased sales of higher margin newer products in our Women's Sport, Women's Active, Women's Go and Men's Sport lines. Gross margins for our distributor sales were 27.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to 25.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2013, primarily due to increased sales of higher margin new products in our Women's Sport and Women's Go products.

Gross profit for our retail segment increased \$12.6 million, or 19.5%, to \$76.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to \$64.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Gross margins for all stores were 59.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to 57.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Gross margins for our domestic stores were 61.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to 58.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The increase in domestic retail gross margins was primarily attributable to increased sales of higher margin newer products in our Women's Sport, Women's Active, Women's Go and Men's Sport lines combined with reduced sales of discounted toning products as compared to the same period in

the prior year. Gross margins for our international stores were 52.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to 53.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The decrease in international retail gross margins was due to sales of lower margin older products in our Women's Active, Women's Go, Men's Sport and Girls divisions.

Table of Contents

Our cost of sales includes the cost of footwear purchased from our manufacturers, duties, quota costs, inbound freight (including ocean, air and freight from the dock to our distribution centers), broker fees and storage costs. Because we include expenses related to our distribution network in general and administrative expenses while some of our competitors may include expenses of this type in cost of sales, our gross margins may not be comparable, and we may report higher gross margins than some of our competitors in part for this reason.

Selling expenses

Selling expenses decreased by \$1.0 million, or 2.5%, to \$36.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 from \$37.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. As a percentage of net sales, selling expenses were 6.7% and 8.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease in selling expenses was primarily attributable to lower advertising expenses of \$2.8 million partially offset by increased trade show costs of \$1.2 million and increased sales commissions of \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. Our advertising expenses were \$2.8 million lower primarily attributable to certain media expenses being moved from the first quarter to the second quarter of 2014 because of the Easter holiday falling in late April.

Selling expenses consist primarily of the following: sales representative sample costs, sales commissions, trade shows, advertising and promotional costs, which may include television, print ads, ad production costs and point-of-purchase (POP) costs.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by \$17.1 million, or 12.1%, to \$158.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 from \$141.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. As a percentage of sales, general and administrative expenses were 29.0% and 31.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The \$17.1 million increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to higher warehouse and distribution costs of \$2.1 million attributable to increased sales, higher salaries of \$6.8 million, and higher rent expense of \$2.6 million attributable to a net increase of 46 stores. In addition, the expenses related to our distribution network, including purchasing, receiving, inspecting, allocating, warehousing and packaging of our products, totaled \$32.1 million and \$35.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of the following: salaries, wages and related taxes and various overhead costs associated with our corporate staff, stock-based compensation, domestic and international retail operations, non-selling related costs of our international operations, costs associated with our domestic and European distribution centers, professional fees related to legal, consulting and accounting, insurance, depreciation and amortization, and expenses related to our distribution network, which includes the functions of purchasing, receiving, inspecting, allocating, warehousing and packaging our products. These costs are included in general and administrative expenses and are not allocated to segments.

Interest income

Interest income was \$0.1 million for each of the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Interest expense

Interest expense was \$2.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to \$2.6 million for the same period in 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to increased interest paid to our foreign manufacturers for our open purchase orders. Interest expense was incurred primarily on our loans for our domestic distribution center and

related equipment and amounts owed to our foreign manufacturers.

Table of Contents***Other, net***

Other expense decreased \$1.8 million to \$1.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to \$2.9 million for the same period in 2013. The decrease in other expense was primarily attributable to a reduced foreign currency translation loss of \$1.0 million as compared to a foreign currency translation loss of \$3.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. This decreased foreign currency translation loss was primarily attributable to lower short-term intercompany investments balances in our foreign subsidiaries and a weaker U.S. dollar.

Income taxes

Income tax expense and the effective tax rate for the first quarter 2014 and 2013 were as follows (in thousands, except the effective tax rate):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Income tax expense.	\$ 11,437	\$ 2,278
Effective tax rate	25.7%	23.1%

The tax provision for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 was computed using the estimated effective tax rates applicable to each of the domestic and international taxable jurisdictions for the full year. We estimate our ongoing effective annual tax rate in 2014 to be between 25% and 28%, which is subject to management's ongoing review and revision, if necessary.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the increase in the effective tax rate was primarily attributable to higher Federal research and development tax credits recognized during the same period in the prior year which significantly lowered the effective tax rate for the period.

Our provision for income tax expense and effective income tax rate are significantly impacted by the mix of our domestic and foreign earnings (loss) before income taxes. In the foreign jurisdictions in which we have operations, the applicable statutory rates are generally significantly lower than in the U.S., ranging from 0% to 34%. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2014 is lower than the U.S. federal and state combined statutory rate of approximately 39% which is primarily attributable to the impact of our foreign earnings in lower tax rate jurisdictions.

As of March 31, 2014, we had approximately \$329.4 million in cash and cash equivalents, of which \$156.2 million, or 47.4%, was held outside the U.S. Of the \$156.2 million held by our foreign subsidiaries, approximately \$71.3 million is available for repatriation to the U.S. without incurring U.S. income taxes and applicable foreign income and withholding taxes in excess of the amounts accrued in our condensed consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2014. We do not expect to repatriate any of the funds presently designated as indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. Under current applicable tax laws, if we choose to repatriate some or all of the funds designated as indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S., the amount repatriated would be subject to U.S. income taxes and applicable foreign income and withholding taxes. As such, we did not provide for deferred income taxes on accumulated undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries.

Non-controlling interest in net earnings of consolidated subsidiaries

Non-controlling interest for the three months ended March 31, 2014 increased \$1.2 million to \$2.1 million as compared to \$0.9 million for the same period in 2013. Non-controlling interest represents the share of net earnings that is attributable to our joint venture partners.

Table of Contents**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES*****Cash Flows***

Our working capital at March 31, 2014 was \$743.4 million, an increase of \$38.9 million from working capital of \$704.5 million at December 31, 2013. Our cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2014 was \$329.4 million compared to \$372.0 million at December 31, 2013. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$42.6 million was primarily the result of increased receivables of \$89.4 million and decreased payables of \$43.2 million, which was partially offset by decreased inventory of \$45.5 million and an increase in net earnings. Our primary sources of operating cash flows are customer collections and retail sales collections. Our primary uses of cash are inventory purchases, selling, general and administrative expenses, capital expenditures and debt service payments.

For the three months ended March 31, 2014, net cash used by operating activities was \$26.6 million compared to \$52.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The decrease in net cash used by operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to the same period in the prior year was primarily the result of increased earnings and reduced inventories, which were offset by increased receivables and decreased payables.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$11.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to \$7.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. The increase in net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as compared to the same period in the prior year was the result of higher capital expenditures. Capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2014 were approximately \$11.4 million, which primarily consisted of \$8.4 million for several new store openings and store remodels and \$2.0 million related to a property purchase for potential future corporate development. This was compared to capital expenditures of \$7.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, which primarily consisted of \$5.5 million for several new store openings and store remodels. We expect our ongoing capital expenditures for the remainder of 2014 to be approximately \$20 million to \$25 million, which includes opening an additional 50 to 60 retail stores and several store remodels. In addition, we are currently in the process of upgrading the equipment for our European distribution center and estimate the cost of this equipment to be approximately \$15.8 million, which we expect to be completed by the end of 2014.

Net cash used by financing activities was \$4.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to \$0.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013. This increase in cash used by financing activities was primarily attributable to no capital contributions from non-controlling interests during the three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to \$3.2 million of capital contributions in the same period in 2013.

Sources of Liquidity

On April 30, 2010, we entered into a construction loan agreement (the *Loan Agreement*), by and among HF Logistics-SKX T1, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the JV (*HF-T1*), Bank of America, N.A. and Raymond James Bank, FSB. Borrowings made pursuant to the *Loan Agreement* were up to a maximum limit of \$55.0 million (the *Loan*), which were used to construct our domestic distribution facility in Rancho Belago, California. Borrowings bore interest based on LIBOR, and the *Loan Agreement*'s original maturity date was April 30, 2012, which was extended to November 30, 2012. On November 16, 2012, HF-T1 executed a modification to the *Loan Agreement* (the *Modification*), which increased the borrowings under the *Loan* to \$80.0 million and extended the maturity date of the *Loan* to November 16, 2015. The \$80.0 million was used to (i) repay \$54.7 million in outstanding borrowings under the original *Loan*, (ii) repay a loan of \$18.3 million including accrued interest from HF to the JV, (iii) repay a loan to the JV of \$2.5 million including accrued interest from Skechers RB, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of our company (iv) pay a deferred management fee of \$1.9 million to HF, and (iv) pay distributions of \$0.9 million to each of HF and

Skechers RB, LLC, with (v) \$0.8 million used for loan fees and other closing costs. Under the Modification, OneWest Bank, FSB is an additional lender that funded in part the increase to the Loan, and the interest rate on the Loan is the daily British Bankers Association LIBOR rate plus a margin of 3.75%, which is no longer subject to a minimum rate. The Loan Agreement and the Modification are subject to customary covenants and events of default. We were in compliance with all debt covenant provisions related to the

Table of Contents

Loan Agreement as of the date of this quarterly report. We had \$78.7 million outstanding under the Loan Agreement and the Modification, which is included in long-term borrowings on March 31, 2014. We paid commitment fees of \$0.6 million on the Modification, which are being amortized to interest expense over the three-year life of the Modification.

On December 29, 2010, we entered into a master loan and security agreement (the *Master Agreement*), by and between us and Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC, and an Equipment Security Note (together with the Master Agreement, the *Loan Documents*), by and among us, Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC, and Bank of Utah, as agent (*Agent*). We used the proceeds to refinance certain equipment already purchased and to purchase new equipment for use in our Rancho Belago distribution facility. Borrowings made pursuant to the Master Agreement may be in the form of one or more equipment security notes (each a *Note*, and, collectively, the *Notes*) up to a maximum limit of \$80.0 million and each for a term of 60 months. The Note entered into on the same date as the Master Agreement represents a borrowing of approximately \$39.3 million. Interest accrues at a fixed rate of 3.54% per annum. On June 30, 2011, we entered into another Note agreement for approximately \$36.3 million. Interest accrues at a fixed rate of 3.19% per annum. As of March 31, 2014, an aggregate of \$45.2 million was outstanding under the Notes, which is included in long-term borrowings. We paid commitment fees of \$0.8 million on this loan, which are being amortized to interest expense over the five-year life of the Notes.

On June 30, 2009, we entered into a \$250.0 million secured credit agreement, (the *Credit Agreement*) with a syndicate of banks, of which six currently remain as participants. On November 5, 2009, March 4, 2010, May 3, 2011, and September 30, 2013, we entered into four successive amendments to the Credit Agreement (collectively, the *Amended Credit Agreement*). The Amended Credit Agreement matures in June 2015. The Amended Credit Agreement permits us and certain of our subsidiaries to borrow up to \$250.0 million based upon a borrowing base of eligible accounts receivable and inventory, which amount can be increased to \$300.0 million at our request and upon satisfaction of certain conditions including obtaining the commitment of existing or prospective lenders willing to provide the incremental amount. Borrowings bear interest at our election based on LIBOR or a Base Rate (defined as the greatest of the base LIBOR plus 1.00%, the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5% or one of the lenders' prime rate), in each case, plus an applicable margin based on the average daily principal balance of revolving loans under the credit agreement (0.50%, 0.75% or 1.00% for Base Rate loans and 1.50%, 1.75% or 2.00% for LIBOR loans). We pay a monthly unused line of credit fee of 0.25% or 0.375% per annum, which varies based on the average daily principal balance of outstanding revolving loans and undrawn amounts of letters of credit outstanding during such month. The Amended Credit Agreement further provides for a limit on the issuance of letters of credit to a maximum of \$50.0 million. The Amended Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants for secured credit facilities of this type, including a fixed charge coverage ratio that applies when excess availability is less than \$40.0 million. In addition, the Amended Credit Agreement places limits on additional indebtedness that we are permitted to incur as well as other restrictions on certain transactions. We paid syndication and commitment fees of \$6.7 million on this facility, which are being amortized over the six-year life of the facility. As of March 31, 2014, there is \$0.1 million outstanding under this credit facility.

As of March 31, 2014, outstanding short-term and long-term borrowings were \$125.6 million, of which \$45.2 million relates to notes payable for warehouse equipment for our new distribution center that are secured by the equipment and \$80.4 million relates to our construction loans for our domestic distribution center. We were in compliance with all debt covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement, the Loan Agreement and the Modification, and the Loan Documents as of the date of this quarterly report.

We believe that anticipated cash flows from operations, available borrowings under our secured line of credit, existing cash balances and current financing arrangements will be sufficient to provide us with the liquidity necessary to fund our anticipated working capital and capital requirements through at least March 31, 2015 and for the foreseeable

future. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to, the sustained pace and strength of the economic recovery in our markets, the costs associated with upgrading the equipment in our European distribution center, the levels at which we maintain inventory, sale of excess inventory at discounted prices, the market acceptance of our footwear, the success of our international operations, the levels of advertising and marketing required to promote our footwear, the extent to which we invest in new product design and improvements to our existing product design, any potential acquisitions of other brands or companies, and the

Table of Contents

number and timing of new store openings. To the extent that available funds are insufficient to fund our future activities, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private financing of debt or equity. Recently, we have been successful in raising additional funds through financing activities however, we cannot be assured that additional financing will be available to us or that, if available, it can be obtained on terms favorable to our stockholders and us. Failure to obtain such financing could delay or prevent our current business plans, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if additional capital is raised through the sale of additional equity or convertible securities, dilution to our stockholders could occur.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities that would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance-sheet arrangements or for other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, we are not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND USE OF ESTIMATES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. 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. For a detailed discussion of our critical accounting policies, please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 filed with the SEC on February 28, 2014. Our critical accounting policies and estimates did not change materially during the quarter ended March 31, 2014.

QUARTERLY RESULTS AND SEASONALITY

While sales of footwear products have historically been seasonal in nature with the strongest sales generally occurring in the second and third quarters, we believe that changes in our product offerings and growth in our international and retail segments have partially mitigated the effect of this seasonality.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, variability in our net sales and operating results on a quarterly basis. Our domestic customers generally assume responsibility for scheduling pickup and delivery of purchased products. Any delay in scheduling or pickup which is beyond our control could materially negatively impact our net sales and results of operations for any given quarter. We believe the factors which influence this variability include (i) the timing of our introduction of new footwear products, (ii) the level of consumer acceptance of new and existing products, (iii) general economic and industry conditions that affect consumer spending and retail purchasing, (iv) the timing of the placement, cancellation or pickup of customer orders, (v) increases in the number of employees and overhead to support growth, (vi) the timing of expenditures in anticipation of increased sales and customer delivery requirements, (vii) the number and timing of our new retail store openings and (viii) actions by competitors. Because of these and other factors, the operating results for any particular quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year.

INFLATION

We do not believe that the rates of inflation experienced in the United States over the last three years have had a significant effect on our sales or profitability. However, we cannot accurately predict the effect of inflation on future operating results. Although higher rates of inflation have been experienced in a number of foreign countries in which our products are manufactured, we do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our sales or profitability. While we have been able to offset our foreign product cost increases by increasing prices or changing suppliers in the past, we cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to make such increases or changes in the future.

Table of Contents**EXCHANGE RATES**

Although we currently invoice most of our customers in U.S. dollars, changes in the value of the U.S. dollar versus the local currency in which our products are sold, along with economic and political conditions of such foreign countries, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Purchase prices for our products may be impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the local currencies of the contract manufacturers, which may have the effect of increasing our cost of goods in the future. In addition, the weakening of an international customer's local currency and banking market may negatively impact such customer's ability to meet their payment obligations to us. We regularly monitor the creditworthiness of our international customers and make credit decisions based on both prior sales experience with such customers and their current financial performance, as well as overall economic conditions. While we currently believe that our international customers have the ability to meet all of their obligations to us, there can be no assurance that they will continue to be able to meet such obligations. During 2013 and the first quarter of 2014, exchange rate fluctuations did not have a material impact on our inventory costs. We do not engage in hedging activities with respect to such exchange rate risk.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We do not hold any derivative securities that require fair value presentation pursuant to ASC 815-25, Derivatives and Hedging.

Market risk is the potential loss arising from the adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Changes in interest rates and changes in foreign currency exchange rates have and will have an impact on our results of operations.

Interest rate fluctuations. As of March 31, 2014, we had \$0.1 million and \$78.7 million of outstanding short-term and long-term borrowings, respectively subject to changes in interest rates; however, we do not expect any changes will have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations. The interest rate charged on our secured line of credit facility is based on the prime rate of interest, and changes in the prime rate of interest will have an effect on the interest charged on outstanding balances. As of March 31, 2014, there was \$0.1 million outstanding under this credit facility.

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations. We face market risk to the extent that changes in foreign currency exchange rates affect our non-U.S. dollar functional currency foreign subsidiaries' revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities. In addition, changes in foreign exchange rates may affect the value of our inventory commitments. Also, inventory purchases of our products may be impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the local currencies of the contract manufacturers, which could have the effect of increasing the cost of goods sold in the future. We manage these risks by primarily denominating these purchases and commitments in U.S. dollars. We do not engage in hedging activities with respect to such exchange rate risks.

Assets and liabilities outside the United States are located in those countries where we have subsidiaries or joint ventures: the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Brazil, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, India and Japan. Our investments in foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures with a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar are generally considered long-term. Accordingly, we do not hedge these net investments. The fluctuation of foreign currencies resulted in a cumulative foreign currency translation gain of \$0.4 million and a translation loss of \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, that are deferred and recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity. A 200 basis point reduction in each of these exchange rates at March 31, 2014 would have reduced the values of our net investments by approximately \$8.8

million.

Table of Contents

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Attached as exhibits to this quarterly report on Form 10-Q are certifications of our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), which are required in accordance with Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). This Controls and Procedures section includes information concerning the controls and controls evaluation referred to in the certifications.

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We have established disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within required time periods and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the officers who certify our financial reports as well as other members of senior management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, we evaluated under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective, at the reasonable assurance level, as of such time.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROLS

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements attributable to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements as a result of error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Our claims and advertising for our toning products including for our Shape-ups are subject to the requirements of, and routinely come under review by regulators including the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC), states' Attorneys

General and government and quasi-government regulators in foreign countries. We are currently responding to requests for information regarding our claims and advertising from regulatory and quasi-regulatory agencies in several countries and are fully cooperating with those requests. While we believe that our claims and

Table of Contents

advertising with respect to our core toning products are supported by scientific tests, expert opinions and other relevant data, and while we have been successful in defending our claims and advertising in several different countries, we have discontinued using certain test results and we periodically review and update our claims and advertising. The regulatory inquiries may conclude in a variety of outcomes, including the closing of the inquiry with no further regulatory action, settlement of any issues through changes in its claims and advertising, settlement of any issues through payment to the regulatory entity, or litigation.

As we disclosed in previous periodic SEC filings, the FTC and Attorneys General for 44 states and the District of Columbia (SAGs) had been reviewing the claims and advertising for Shape-ups and our other toning shoe products. We also disclosed that we had been named as a defendant in multiple consumer class actions challenging our claims and advertising for our toning shoe products, including Shape-ups. On May 16, 2012, we announced that we had settled all domestic legal proceedings relating to advertising claims made in connection with the marketing of our toning shoe products. Under the terms of the global settlement without admitting any fault or liability, with no findings being made that our company had violated any law, and with no fines or penalties being imposed we have made payments in the aggregate amount of \$50 million to settle and finally resolve the domestic advertising class action lawsuits and related claims brought by the FTC and the SAGs. The FTC Stipulated Final Judgment was approved by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio on July 12, 2012. Consent judgments in the 45 SAG actions have been approved and entered by courts in those jurisdictions. On May 13, 2013, the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky entered an order finally approving the nationwide consumer class action settlement, and the time for any appeals from that final approval order has expired.

On November 8, 2012, we were served with a Grand Jury Subpoena (Subpoena) for documents and information relating to our past advertising claims for our toning footwear, including Shape-ups and Resistance Runners. The Subpoena was issued by a Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, in Cleveland, Ohio. The Subpoena seeks documents and information related to outside studies conducted on our toning footwear. This Subpoena appears to grow out of the FTC s inquiry into our claims and advertising for Shape-ups and our other toning shoe products, which we settled with the FTC, SAGs and consumer class as part of a global settlement, as set forth above. We are fully cooperating and are in the process of producing documents and other information requested in the Subpoena. The Assistant United States Attorney has informed us that neither our company nor our employees are targets at the present time. Although we do not believe this matter will have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position, it is too early to predict the timing and outcome of this matter or reasonably estimate a range of potential losses, if any.

The toning footwear category, including our Shape-ups products, has also been the subject of some media attention arising from a number of consumer complaints and lawsuits alleging injury while wearing Shape-ups. We believe our products are safe and are defending ourselves from these media stories and injury lawsuits. It is too early to predict the outcome of any case or inquiry, whether there will be future personal injury cases filed, whether adverse results in any single case or in the aggregate would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position, and whether insurance coverage will be adequate to cover any losses.

Patty Tomlinson v. Skechers U.S.A., Inc. On January 13, 2011, Patty Tomlinson filed a lawsuit against our company in Circuit Court in Washington County, Arkansas, Case No. CV11-121-7. The complaint alleges, on her behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated, that our advertising for Shape-ups violates Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, constitutes a breach of certain express and implied warranties, and is resulting in unjust enrichment (the Tomlinson action). The complaint seeks certification of a statewide class, compensatory damages, prejudgment interest, and attorneys fees and costs. On February 18, 2011, we removed the case to the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, where it was pending as *Patty Tomlinson v. Skechers U.S.A., Inc.*, CV 11-05042 JLH. On March 21, 2011, Ms. Tomlinson moved to remand the action back to Arkansas state court, which motion we

opposed. On May 25, 2011, the Court ordered the case remanded to Arkansas state court and denied our motion to dismiss or transfer as moot, but stayed the remand pending completion of appellate review. On September 11, 2012, the District Court lifted its stay and remanded this case to the Circuit Court of Washington County, Arkansas. On October 11, 2012, by stipulation of the parties, the state Circuit Court issued an order staying the case. On August 13, 2012, the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky granted preliminary approval of the nationwide consumer class action settlement in *Grabowski*

Table of Contents

v. Skechers U.S.A., Inc. Case No. 3:12-CV-00204, and *Morga v. Skechers U.S.A., Inc.*, Case No. 3:12-CV-00205 (the *Grabowski/Morga* class actions), and issued a preliminary injunction enjoining the continued prosecution of the *Tomlinson* action, among other cases. On May 13, 2013, the Court in the *Grabowski/Morga* class actions entered an order finally approving the nationwide consumer class action settlement, and the time for any appeals therefrom has expired. The settlement in the *Grabowski/Morga* class actions is expected entirely to resolve the class claims brought by the plaintiff in *Tomlinson*.

Elma Boatright and Sharon White v. Skechers U.S.A., Inc., Skechers U.S.A., Inc. II and Skechers Fitness Group On February 15, 2012, Elma Boatright and Sharon White filed a lawsuit against our company in the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, Case No. 3:12-cv-87-S. The complaint alleges, on behalf of the named plaintiffs and all others similarly situated, that our advertising for Shape-ups is false and misleading, thereby constituting a breach of contract, breach of implied and express warranties, fraud, and resulting in unjust enrichment. The complaint seeks certification of a nationwide class, compensatory damages, and attorneys' fees and costs. On March 6, 2012, the named plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate this action with *In re Skechers Toning Shoe Products Liability Litigation*, case no. 11-md-02308-TBR. On August 13, 2012, the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky granted preliminary approval of the consumer class action settlement agreement in the *Grabowski/Morga* class actions (described above), and issued a preliminary injunction enjoining the continued prosecution of this action. On May 13, 2013, the Court in the *Grabowski/Morga* class actions entered an order finally approving the nationwide consumer class action settlement, and the time for any appeals therefrom has expired. The settlement in the *Grabowski/Morga* class actions is expected entirely to resolve the class claims brought by the plaintiff in *Boatright*.

Jason Angell v. Skechers U.S.A., Inc., Skechers U.S.A., Inc. II and Skechers U.S.A. Canada, Inc. On April 12, 2012, Jason Angell filed a motion to authorize the bringing of a class action in the Superior Court of Québec, District of Montréal. Petitioner Angell seeks to bring a class action on behalf of all residents of Canada (or in the alternative, all residents of Québec) who purchased Skechers Shape-ups footwear. Petitioner's motion alleges that we have marketed Shape-ups through the use of false and misleading advertisements and representations about the products' ability to provide health benefits to users. The motion requests the Court's authorization to institute a class action seeking damages (including damages for bodily injury), punitive damages, and injunctive relief. Petitioner's motion was formally presented to the Court on June 29, 2012. At a mediation held on February 28, 2013, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the *Angell* action (as well as the *Niras* and *Dedato* actions described below) through authorization by the Québec Superior Court of a nationwide settlement class. The parties are currently finalizing the terms of the settlement agreement. If the motion for approval of the class action settlement is denied or approval is reversed on appeal, we cannot predict the outcome of the *Angell* action or a reasonable range of potential losses or whether the outcome of the *Angell* action would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position in excess of the settlement.

Brenda Davies/Kourtney Smith v. Skechers U.S.A, Inc., Skechers U.S.A., Inc. II, and Skechers U.S.A. Canada Inc. On September 5, 2012, Brenda Davies filed a Statement of Claim in the Court of Queen's Bench in Edmonton, Alberta, on behalf of all residents of Canada who purchased Skechers Shape-ups footwear. The Statement of Claim alleges that Skechers marketed Shape-ups through the use of false and misleading advertisements and representations about the products' ability to provide fitness benefits to users. The Statement of Claim seeks damages (including damages for bodily injury), restitution, punitive damages, and injunctive relief. On or about November 21, 2013, an Amended Statement of Claim was filed to substitute a new representative plaintiff, Kourtney Smith, in place of Ms. Davies and to allege substantially the same claims as in the original Statement of Claim with respect to all Skechers toning footwear sold to residents of Canada. Skechers has not yet responded to the Amended Statement of Claim. The settlement in the *Angell*, *Niras*, and *Dedato* class actions (described above and below), if finally approved by the Court and affirmed on appeal in the event an appeal is taken, is expected entirely to resolve the class claims brought

by the plaintiff in *Davies/Smith*. If the motion for approval of the class action settlement is denied or approval is reversed on appeal, we cannot predict the outcome of the *Davies/Smith* action or a reasonable range of potential losses or whether the outcome of the *Davies/Smith* action would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position in excess of the settlement.

Table of Contents

George Niras v. Skechers U.S.A., Inc., Skechers U.S.A., Inc. II, and Skechers U.S.A. Canada Inc. On September 21, 2012, George Niras filed a Statement of Claim in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice on behalf of all residents of Canada who purchased Shape-ups, Resistance Runner, Shape-ups Toners/Trainers, or Tone-ups. The Statement of Claim alleges that Skechers marketed these toning shoes through the use of false and misleading advertisements and representations about the products' ability to provide health benefits to users. The Statement seeks damages, restitution, punitive damages, and injunctive relief. Skechers has not yet responded to the Statement. At a mediation held on February 28, 2013, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the *Niras* action (as well as the *Angell* action described above and the *Dedato* action described below) through authorization by the Québec Superior Court of a nationwide settlement class. The parties are currently finalizing the terms of the settlement agreement. It is anticipated that the agreement will provide for the voluntary discontinuance (dismissal) of the *Niras* action upon approval of the settlement by the Québec Superior Court. If the motion for approval of the class action settlement is denied or approval is reversed on appeal, we cannot predict the outcome of the *Niras* action or a reasonable range of potential losses or whether the outcome of the *Niras* action would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position in excess of the settlement.

Frank Dedato v. Skechers U.S.A., Inc. and Skechers U.S.A. Canada, Inc. On or about November 5, 2012, Frank Dedato filed a Statement of Claim in Ontario Superior Court of Justice on behalf of all residents of Canada who purchased Shape-ups, Tone-ups or Resistance Runner footwear. The Statement of Claim alleges that Skechers has allegedly made misleading statements about its footwear products' ability to provide fitness benefits to users. The Statement of Claim seeks damages, restitution, punitive damages, and injunctive relief. Skechers has not yet responded to the Statement of Claim. At a mediation held on February 28, 2013, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the *Dedato* action (as well as the *Angell* and *Niras* actions described above) through authorization by the Québec Superior Court of a nationwide settlement class. The parties are currently finalizing the terms of the settlement agreement. It is anticipated that the agreement will provide for the voluntary discontinuance (dismissal) of the *Dedato* action upon approval of the settlement by the Québec Superior Court. If the motion for approval of the class action settlement is denied or approval is reversed on appeal, we cannot predict the outcome of the *Dedato* action or a reasonable range of potential losses or whether the outcome of the *Dedato* action would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position in excess of the settlement.

Roneshia Sayles v. Skechers U.S.A., Inc. On October 2, 2012, Roneshia Sayles filed a class action lawsuit against our company in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, Case No. BC473067. The complaint involves a wage and hour claim, alleging violations of the California Labor Code, including unpaid time for certain breaks and when retail employees' bags are checked upon leaving the store at the ends of their shifts. The complaint seeks actual, consequential and incidental losses and damages; general and special damages; civil, statutory and waiting time penalties; restitution of unpaid wages; injunctive relief; attorneys' fees and costs; pre-judgment interest on unpaid compensation. In January 2014, the parties entered into a Stipulation and Settlement of Class Action Claims (the *Settlement*). The *Settlement* still has to be approved by the Court. In the event that the *Settlement* is not approved by the Court, it is too early to predict the outcome of the litigation or a reasonable range of potential losses and whether an adverse result would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position, we believe we have meritorious defenses, vehemently deny the allegations, and intend to defend the case vigorously.

Personal Injury Lawsuits Involving Shape-ups As previously reported, on February 20, 2011, Skechers U.S.A., Inc., Skechers U.S.A., Inc. II and Skechers Fitness Group were named as defendants in a lawsuit that alleged, among other things, that Shape-ups are defective and unreasonably dangerous, negligently designed and/or manufactured, and do not conform to representations made by our company, and that we failed to provide adequate warnings of alleged risks associated with Shape-ups. In total, we are named as a defendant in 760 currently pending cases (some on behalf of multiple plaintiffs) that assert further varying injuries but employ similar legal theories and assert similar claims to the

first case, as well as claims for breach of express and implied warranties, loss of consortium, and fraud. Although there are some variations in the relief sought, the plaintiffs generally seek compensatory and/or economic damages, exemplary and/or punitive damages, and attorneys' fees and costs. On December 19, 2011, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation issued an order establishing a multidistrict litigation (MDL) proceeding in the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky entitled *In re Skechers Toning Shoe Products Liability Litigation*, case no. 11-md-02308-TBR, that currently encompasses 704 personal injury cases that were initiated as individual lawsuits in the MDL or in various federal courts and 22 claims

Table of Contents

submitted by plaintiff fact sheets. Skechers U.S.A., Inc., Skechers U.S.A., Inc. II and Skechers Fitness Group are also named defendants in 51 pending personal injury actions filed in the Superior Court of California in Los Angeles (LASC) that have been brought on behalf of 632 individual plaintiffs. Additionally, there currently are 5 personal injury actions pending in various state courts.

Since 2011, a total of 777 personal injury cases have been filed in or transferred to the MDL proceeding. Additionally, 414 unfiled claims have been submitted by plaintiff fact sheets for mediation purposes in the MDL proceeding. The Company has resolved 335 personal injury claims in the MDL proceedings, 51 that were filed as formal actions and 284 that were submitted by plaintiff fact sheets. Skechers has also settled 93 claims in principle 16 filed cases and 77 claims submitted by plaintiff fact sheets and anticipates that those settlements will be finalized in the near term. Six cases in the MDL proceeding have been dismissed either voluntarily or on motions by Skechers and 31 unfiled claims submitted by plaintiff fact sheet have been abandoned.

In the coordinated LASC proceedings, a total of 54 personal injury actions have been filed on behalf of 673 individual plaintiffs. Two actions, brought on behalf of a total of 4 plaintiffs, have been dismissed. Settlements with all 17 plaintiffs in another action have either been finalized or reached in principle, and Skechers anticipates that action will be dismissed in the near term. The claims of 20 additional plaintiffs have been dismissed in whole, and the claims of 16 persons have been dismissed in part, either voluntarily or on motions by Skechers.

In other state courts, a total 16 personal injury actions have been filed that were not removed to federal court and transferred to the MDL or coordinated in the LASC proceedings. Ten of those actions have been resolved and dismissed, and Skechers has reached a settlement in principle in an eleventh matter that it anticipates will be dismissed in the near term.

The personal injury cases in the MDL and LASC proceedings are in many instances solicited and handled by the same plaintiff s law firms. It is too early to predict the outcome of any case, whether there will be future personal injury cases filed, whether adverse results in any single case or in the aggregate would have a material adverse impact on our operations or financial position, and whether insurance coverage will be adequate to cover any losses. Notwithstanding, we believe we have meritorious defenses, vehemently deny the allegations and intend to defend each of these cases vigorously.

Gloria Basaraba v. Robert Greenberg, et al. On July 15, 2013, plaintiff Gloria Basaraba moved to file under seal a shareholder derivative complaint against Skechers, nine individual members of its Board of Directors and a former employee in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Case No. CV13-5061. The complaint included allegations of breach of fiduciary duties, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment based on the development of Skechers toning footwear products, advertising and marketing activities relating thereto, and subsequent litigation involving those issues. The complaint sought compensatory damages, a court order directing Skechers to reform and improve their corporate governance and internal procedures, and attorneys fees, costs and expenses. On August 26, 2013, the Court denied plaintiff s motion to seal and ordered that she file an operative complaint. On September 5, 2013, plaintiff filed the operative complaint against the same defendants, except for the former employee. The operative complaint seeks to recover under the same causes of action as in the prior complaint on the basis of many of the same allegations. On November 12, 2013 and November 15, 2013, the individual defendants and Skechers respectively moved to dismiss the complaint. Under the parties stipulated briefing schedule, the motion was originally set for hearing on April 21, 2014 and has been continued to June 30, 2014. Discovery has not yet commenced. While it is too early to predict the outcome of litigation or a reasonable range of potential losses and whether an adverse result would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position, Skechers believes this lawsuit is without merit and intends to vigorously defend against the allegations.

In addition to the matters included in its reserve for loss contingencies, we occasionally become involved in litigation arising from the normal course of business, and we are unable to determine the extent of any liability that may arise from any such unanticipated future litigation. We have no reason to believe that there is a reasonable possibility or a probability that we may incur a material loss, or a material loss in excess of a recorded accrual, with respect to any other such loss contingencies. However, the outcome of litigation is inherently uncertain and

Table of Contents

assessments and decisions on defense and settlement can change significantly in a short period of time. Therefore, although we consider the likelihood of such an outcome to be remote with respect to those matters for which we have not reserved an amount for loss contingencies, if one or more of these legal matters were resolved against our company in the same reporting period for amounts in excess of our expectations, our condensed consolidated financial statements of a particular reporting period could be materially adversely affected.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The information presented below updates the risk factors disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and should be read in conjunction with the risk factors and other information disclosed in our 2013 annual report that could have a material effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Resignation Of Our Former Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, Its Withdrawal Of Its Audit Reports With Respect To Certain Of Our Historical Financial Statements And The Related Costs May Have A Material Adverse Effect On Us.

On April 8, 2013, KPMG, LLP (KPMG) notified us that KPMG was resigning, effective immediately, as our independent registered public accounting firm. KPMG stated it had concluded it was not independent because of alleged insider trading in our securities by one of KPMG 's former partners who was the KPMG engagement partner on our audit for the 2011 and 2012 fiscal years. KPMG advised us it resigned as our independent registered public accounting firm solely due to the impairment of KPMG 's independence resulting from its now former partner 's alleged unlawful activities and not for any reason related to our financial statements, our accounting practices, the integrity of our management or for any other reason. As a result of the alleged insider trading activity by its now former partner and KPMG 's resulting resignation, KPMG notified us that it had no option but to withdraw its audit reports regarding our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011 and 2012, and that such reports should no longer be relied upon as a result of KPMG 's lack of independence created by the circumstances described above. On July 31, 2013, we announced that our newly engaged independent registered public accounting firm, BDO USA, LLP (BDO), had completed its audit of our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the attestation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended (collectively, the Re-audit). No adjustments or changes were made to our consolidated financial statements or related notes for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, except for updates with respect to subsequent events, including certain litigation matters. Following the completion of the Re-audit by BDO, we filed an amendment to our annual report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2012 with the SEC, which includes BDO 's audit report covering the relevant periods.

As a result of KPMG 's resignation, we have suffered and will continue to suffer a number of difficulties in respect of our SEC filings and other matters. KPMG 's withdrawal of its previous audit reports renders us currently ineligible to use shelf registration or short-form registration that would allow us to incorporate our prior SEC filings by reference. In addition, to date we have incurred significant costs as a result of KPMG 's resignation in the form of legal and similar professional fees, in addition to the substantial diversion of the time and attention of our officers, directors and members of our accounting and legal departments.

We Depend Upon A Relatively Small Group Of Customers For A Large Portion Of Our Sales.

During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, our net sales to our five largest customers accounted for approximately 17.1% and 18.0% of total net sales, respectively. No customer accounted for more than 10% of our net sales during the three months ended March 31, 2014 or 2013. No customer accounted for more than 10% of net trade

receivables at March 31, 2014 or March 31, 2013. Although we have long-term relationships with many of our customers, our customers do not have a contractual obligation to purchase our products and we cannot be certain that we will be able to retain our existing major customers. Furthermore, the retail industry regularly experiences

Table of Contents

consolidation, contractions and closings which may result in our loss of customers or our inability to collect accounts receivable of major customers. If we lose a major customer, experience a significant decrease in sales to a major customer or are unable to collect the accounts receivable of a major customer, our business could be harmed.

We Rely On Independent Contract Manufacturers And, As A Result, Are Exposed To Potential Disruptions In Product Supply.

Our footwear products are currently manufactured by independent contract manufacturers. During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, the top five manufacturers of our manufactured products produced approximately 58.3% and 58.5% of our total purchases, respectively. One manufacturer accounted for 36.8% of total purchases for the three months ended March 31, 2014, and the same manufacturer accounted for 31.1% of total purchases for the same period in 2013. We do not have long-term contracts with manufacturers and we compete with other footwear companies for production facilities. We could experience difficulties with these manufacturers, including reductions in the availability of production capacity, failure to meet our quality control standards, failure to meet production deadlines or increased manufacturing costs. This could result in our customers canceling orders, refusing to accept deliveries or demanding reductions in purchase prices, any of which could have a negative impact on our cash flow and harm our business.

If our current manufacturers cease doing business with us, we could experience an interruption in the manufacture of our products. Although we believe that we could find alternative manufacturers, we may be unable to establish relationships with alternative manufacturers that will be as favorable as the relationships we have now. For example, new manufacturers may have higher prices, less favorable payment terms, lower manufacturing capacity, lower quality standards or higher lead times for delivery. If we are unable to provide products consistent with our standards or the manufacture of our footwear is delayed or becomes more expensive, our business would be harmed.

One Principal Stockholder Is Able To Control Substantially All Matters Requiring Approval By Our Stockholders And Another Stockholder Is Able To Exert Significant Influence Over All Matters Requiring A Vote Of Our Stockholders, And Their Interests May Differ From The Interests Of Our Other Stockholders.

As of March 31, 2014, our Chairman of the Board and CEO, Robert Greenberg, beneficially owned 39.7% of our outstanding Class B common shares, members of Mr. Greenberg's immediate family beneficially owned an additional 15.4% of our outstanding Class B common shares, and Gil Schwartzberg, trustee of several trusts formed by Mr. Greenberg and his wife for estate planning purposes, beneficially owned 44.2% of our outstanding Class B common shares. The holders of Class A common shares and Class B common shares have identical rights except that holders of Class A common shares are entitled to one vote per share while holders of Class B common shares are entitled to ten votes per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. As a result, as of March 31, 2014, Mr. Greenberg beneficially owned 29.0% of the aggregate number of votes eligible to be cast by our stockholders, and together with shares beneficially owned by other members of his immediate family, Mr. Greenberg and his immediate family beneficially owned 41.0% of the aggregate number of votes eligible to be cast by our stockholders, and Mr. Schwartzberg beneficially owned 32.3% of the aggregate number of votes eligible to be cast by our stockholders. Therefore, Mr. Greenberg and Mr. Schwartzberg are each able to exert significant influence over all matters requiring approval by our stockholders. Matters that require the approval of our stockholders include the election of directors and the approval of mergers or other business combination transactions. Mr. Greenberg also has significant influence over our management and operations. As a result of such influence, certain transactions are not likely without the approval of Messrs. Greenberg and Schwartzberg, including proxy contests, tender offers, open market purchase programs or other transactions that can give our stockholders the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market prices for their shares of our Class A common shares. Mr. Greenberg's and/or Mr. Schwartzberg's interests may differ from the interests of the other stockholders. Each of them has an ability to

significantly influence or substantially control actions requiring stockholder approval, which may result in our company taking action that is not in the interests of all stockholders. The differential in the voting rights may also adversely affect the value of our Class A common shares to the extent that investors or any potential future purchaser view the superior voting rights of our Class B common shares to have value.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. EXHIBITS**

Exhibit	
Number	Description
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1*	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

* In accordance with Item 601(b)(32)(ii) of Regulation S-K, this exhibit shall not be deemed filed for the purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

Date: May 9, 2014

SKECHERS U.S.A., INC.

By: /S/ DAVID WEINBERG
David Weinberg
Chief Financial Officer