

Fossil Group, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2018

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: June 30, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-19848

FOSSIL GROUP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	75-2018505
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

901 S. Central Expressway, Richardson, Texas	75080
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)
(972) 234-2525	
(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, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (check one):

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act

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 the registrant's common stock outstanding as of August 2, 2018: 49,389,289

FOSSIL GROUP, INC.
 FORM 10-Q
 FOR THE FISCAL QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2018
 INDEX

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Results of Operations</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Liquidity and Capital Resources</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	<u>47</u>

PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

FOSSIL GROUP, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 UNAUDITED
 IN THOUSANDS

	June 30, 2018	December 30, 2017
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$241,797	\$ 231,244
Accounts receivable - net of allowances of \$25,085 and \$88,128, respectively	204,651	367,013
Inventories	497,814	573,788
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	125,000	118,943
Total current assets	1,069,262	1,290,988
Property, plant and equipment - net of accumulated depreciation of \$445,685 and \$431,914, respectively	200,113	219,742
Intangible and other assets-net	136,826	147,642
Total long-term assets	336,939	367,384
Total assets	\$ 1,406,201	\$ 1,658,372
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 139,464	\$ 204,981
Short-term and current portion of long-term debt	127,721	2,144
Accrued expenses:		
Compensation	56,149	70,725
Royalties	15,028	39,874
Customer liabilities	56,066	27,946
Transaction taxes	22,229	36,547
Other	78,507	109,211
Income taxes payable	12,341	17,660
Total current liabilities	507,505	509,088
Long-term income taxes payable	41,154	47,093
Deferred income tax liabilities	2,464	1,096
Long-term debt	268,367	443,942
Other long-term liabilities	69,864	76,206
Total long-term liabilities	381,849	568,337
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, 49,339 and 48,643 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2018 and December 30, 2017, respectively	493	486
Additional paid-in capital	257,269	242,263
Retained earnings	327,038	409,653
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(69,832)	(76,269)
Total Fossil Group, Inc. stockholders' equity	514,968	576,133
Noncontrolling interest	1,879	4,814
Total stockholders' equity	516,847	580,947

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,406,201	\$1,658,372
--	-------------	-------------

See notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

4

FOSSIL GROUP, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (LOSS)
 UNAUDITED
 IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017
Net sales	\$576,583	\$596,846	\$1,145,739	\$1,178,636
Cost of sales	267,574	295,499	549,038	587,771
Gross profit	309,009	301,347	596,701	590,865
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	287,235	314,210	581,891	622,707
Goodwill and trade name impairments	6,212	407,128	6,212	407,128
Restructuring charges	14,549	9,765	35,866	36,049
Total operating expenses	307,996	731,103	623,969	1,065,884
Operating income (loss)	1,013	(429,756)	(27,268)	(475,019)
Interest expense	11,067	11,641	21,759	20,025
Other income (expense) - net	(555)	2,002	(2,442)	7,640
Income (loss) before income taxes	(10,609)	(439,395)	(51,469)	(487,404)
Provision for income taxes	(3,372)	(96,296)	3,273	(97,516)
Net income (loss)	(7,237)	(343,099)	(54,742)	(389,888)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	563	1,613	1,331	3,010
Net income (loss) attributable to Fossil Group, Inc.	\$(7,800)	\$(344,712)	\$(56,073)	\$(392,898)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:				
Currency translation adjustment	\$(19,057)	\$16,461	\$(6,756)	\$26,856
Cash flow hedges - net change	14,350	(9,592)	13,193	(11,593)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,707)	6,869	6,437	15,263
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(11,944)	(336,230)	(48,305)	(374,625)
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	563	1,613	1,331	3,010
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Fossil Group, Inc.	\$(12,507)	\$(337,843)	\$(49,636)	\$(377,635)
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$(0.16)	\$(7.11)	\$(1.15)	\$(8.12)
Diluted	\$(0.16)	\$(7.11)	\$(1.15)	\$(8.12)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	49,228	48,484	48,970	48,399
Diluted	49,228	48,484	48,970	48,399

See notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

FOSSIL GROUP, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 UNAUDITED
 IN THOUSANDS

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017
Operating Activities:		
Net Income (loss)	\$(54,742)	\$(389,888)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	31,092	42,085
Stock-based compensation	11,253	14,131
Decrease in allowance for returns and markdowns	(31,563)	(12,129)
Loss on disposal of assets	660	1,538
Property, plant and equipment and other long-lived asset impairment losses	1,648	2,722
Goodwill and trade name impairment losses	6,212	407,128
Non-cash restructuring charges	7,403	4,420
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	2,172	2,795
Loss on extinguishment of debt	718	—
Deferred income taxes and other	8,106	(100,272)
Contingent consideration remeasurement	(1,257)	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	205,517	166,647
Inventories	33,878	(64,483)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	12,571	(6,494)
Accounts payable	(65,892)	(1,836)
Accrued expenses	(79,135)	(28,259)
Income taxes payable	(11,291)	(2,715)
Net cash provided by operating activities	77,350	35,390
Investing Activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(6,264)	(12,788)
(Increase) decrease in intangible and other assets	(524)	523
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	115	25
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,673)	(12,240)
Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	185	—
Net settlement of restricted grants, restricted stock units and preferred stock units	(1,925)	(907)
Distribution of noncontrolling interest earnings	(4,224)	(427)
Debt borrowings	804,573	766,048
Debt payments	(849,573)	(752,354)
Payment for shares of Fossil Accessories South Africa Pty. Ltd.	(1,547)	—
Debt issuance costs	(7,253)	(5,896)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(59,764)	6,464
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	1,048	(7,257)
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	11,961	22,357
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash:		
Beginning of period	231,655	297,862

End of period

\$243,616 \$320,219

See notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

6

FOSSIL GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNAUDITED

1. FINANCIAL STATEMENT POLICIES

Basis of Presentation. The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Fossil Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries (the “Company”).

The condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present a fair statement of the Company’s financial position as of June 30, 2018, and the results of operations for the thirteen-week periods ended June 30, 2018 (“Second Quarter”) and July 1, 2017 (“Prior Year Quarter”), respectively, and the twenty-six week periods ended June 30, 2018 (“Year To Date Period”) and July 1, 2017 (“Prior Year YTD Period”). All adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Company pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2017 (the “2017 Form 10-K”). Operating results for the Second Quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results to be achieved for the full fiscal year.

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), which require the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company has not made any changes in its significant accounting policies from those disclosed in the 2017 Form 10-K, other than the adoption of Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) (“ASU 2014-09”).

Business. The Company is a global design, marketing and distribution company that specializes in consumer fashion accessories. Its principal offerings include an extensive line of men’s and women’s fashion watches and jewelry, handbags, small leather goods, belts and sunglasses. In the watch and jewelry product categories, the Company has a diverse portfolio of globally recognized owned and licensed brand names under which its products are marketed. The Company’s products are distributed globally through various distribution channels, including wholesale in countries where it has a physical presence, direct to the consumer through its retail stores and commercial websites and through third-party distributors in countries where the Company does not maintain a physical presence. The Company’s products are offered at varying price points to meet the needs of its customers, whether they are value-conscious or luxury oriented. Based on its extensive range of accessory products, brands, distribution channels and price points, the Company is able to target style-conscious consumers across a wide age spectrum on a global basis.

Hedging Instruments. The Company is exposed to certain market risks relating to foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company actively monitors and attempts to mitigate, but does not eliminate, these exposures using derivative instruments, including foreign exchange forward contracts (“forward contracts”) and interest rate swaps. The Company’s foreign subsidiaries periodically enter into forward contracts to hedge the future payment of intercompany inventory transactions denominated in U.S. dollars. Additionally, the Company enters into forward contracts to manage fluctuations in Japanese yen exchange rates that will be used to settle future third-party inventory component purchases by a U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiary. If the Company was to settle its euro, Canadian dollar, British pound, Japanese yen, Mexican peso, Australian dollar and U.S dollar forward contracts as of June 30, 2018, the result would have been a net gain of approximately \$5.0 million, net of taxes. This unrealized gain is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes on the Company’s consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). Additionally, to the extent that any of these contracts are not considered to be perfectly effective in offsetting the change in the value of the cash flows being hedged, any changes in fair value relating to the ineffective portion of these contracts would be recognized in other income (expense)-net on the Company’s consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). Also, the Company entered

into an interest rate swap agreement in order to manage its variable rate debt obligations. The underlying debt related to the interest rate swap was extinguished during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2017 and the interest rate swap expired during the Second Quarter. To reduce exposure to changes in currency exchange rates adversely affecting the Company's investment in foreign currency-denominated subsidiaries, the Company periodically enters into forward contracts designated as net investment hedges. Both realized and unrealized gains and losses from net investment hedges are recognized in the cumulative translation adjustment component of other comprehensive income (loss), and will be reclassified into earnings in the event the Company's underlying investments are liquidated or disposed. The Company does not enter into derivative

financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. See “Note 10—Derivatives and Risk Management” for additional disclosures about the Company’s use of derivatives.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses include selling, general and administrative expenses (“SG&A”), goodwill and trade name impairment and restructuring charges. SG&A expenses include selling and distribution expenses primarily consisting of sales and distribution labor costs, sales distribution center and warehouse facility costs, depreciation expense related to sales distribution and warehouse facilities, the four-wall operating costs of the Company’s retail stores, point-of-sale expenses, advertising expenses and art, design and product development labor costs. SG&A also includes general and administrative expenses primarily consisting of administrative support labor and “back office” or support costs such as treasury, legal, information services, accounting, internal audit, human resources, executive management costs and costs associated with stock-based compensation. Restructuring charges include costs to reorganize, refine and optimize the Company’s infrastructure as well as store closure expenses. During the Second Quarter, the SKAGEN trade name with a carrying amount of \$27.3 million was written down to its implied fair value of \$21.1 million, resulting in a pre-tax impairment charges of \$6.2 million. In the Prior Year Quarter, the Company fully impaired goodwill and recognized pre-tax impairment charge in operations of \$202.3 million, \$114.3 million and \$42.9 million in the Americas, Europe and Asia segments, respectively. Also in the Prior Year Quarter, the Company recognized pre-tax impairment charges in operations of \$28.3 million, \$11.8 million, and \$7.6 million related to the SKAGEN, MISFIT and MICHELE trade names, respectively.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share (“EPS”). Basic EPS is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted EPS adjusts basic EPS for the effects of dilutive common stock equivalents outstanding during each period using the treasury stock method.

The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators used in the computations of both basic and diluted EPS (in thousands, except per share data):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017
Numerator:				
Net income (loss) attributable to Fossil Group, Inc.	\$(7,800)	\$(344,712)	\$(56,073)	\$(392,898)
Denominator:				
Basic EPS computation:				
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	49,228	48,484	48,970	48,399
Basic EPS	\$(0.16)	\$(7.11)	\$(1.15)	\$(8.12)
Diluted EPS computation:				
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	49,228	48,484	48,970	48,399
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	49,228	48,484	48,970	48,399
Diluted EPS	\$(0.16)	\$(7.11)	\$(1.15)	\$(8.12)

At the end of the Second Quarter and Year To Date Period, approximately 5.2 million and 5.1 million weighted average shares issuable under stock-based awards, respectively, were not included in the diluted EPS calculation because they were antidilutive. The total antidilutive weighted average shares included approximately 1.2 million weighted average performance-based shares at the end of the Second Quarter and Year To Date Period.

At the end of the Prior Year Quarter and Prior Year YTD Period, approximately 4.7 million and 4.1 million weighted average shares issuable under stock-based awards, respectively, were not included in the diluted EPS calculation because they were antidilutive. The total antidilutive weighted average shares included approximately 1.2 million and 1.1 million weighted average performance-based shares at the end of the Prior Year Quarter and Prior Year YTD Period, respectively.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2018-02, Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("ASU 2018-02"). The current standard, ASC Topic 740 - Income Taxes, requires deferred tax liabilities and assets to be adjusted for the effect of a change in tax laws or rates with the effect included in income from continuing operations in the reporting period that includes the enactment date. This includes the tax effects of items in accumulated other comprehensive

income ("AOCI") that were originally recognized in other comprehensive income, subsequently creating stranded tax effects. ASU 2018-02 allows a reclassification from AOCI to retained earnings for stranded tax effects specifically resulting from the U.S. federal government's recently enacted tax bill, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those periods. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect this standard to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities ("ASU 2017-12"). ASU 2017-12 amends and simplifies hedge accounting guidance in order to enable entities to better portray the economics of their risk management activities. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those periods. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842): Amendments to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification® ("ASU 2016-02"), which supersedes the existing guidance for lease accounting, Leases (Topic 840). ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to recognize leases on their balance sheets, and modifies accounting, presentation and disclosure for both lessors and lessees. ASU 2016-02 requires a modified retrospective approach for all leases existing at, or entered into after, the date of initial application, with an option to elect to use certain transition relief. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10, Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases which updates narrow aspects of the guidance issued in ASU 2016-02. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements ("ASU 2018-11") which allows entities to initially apply the new standard at the adoption date and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. Many of the Company's leases are considered operating leases and are not capitalized under ASC 840. Under ASC 842 the majority of these leases will qualify for capitalization and will result in the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities once the new standard is adopted. The Company is in the process of gathering a complete inventory of its lease contracts and is implementing a new lease accounting system to capture, track and account for lease data. The Company plans to adopt the standard using the optional transition method presented in ASU 2018-11 and expects the standard to have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 and subsequently issued guidance that amended ASU 2014-09. ASU 2014-09 affects any entity that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of nonfinancial assets, unless those contracts are within the scope of other standards. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company adopted ASU 2014-09 on December 31, 2017, the first day of fiscal 2018, using the modified retrospective approach. Under this method of adoption, guidance in ASU 2014-09 was applied to open contracts as of December 30, 2017, the end of fiscal 2017. The cumulative effect of initially applying the new revenue standard was a reduction to opening retained earnings, with the impact primarily related to the accelerated recognition of markdowns. Results from reporting periods beginning on December 31, 2017 are presented under ASU 2014-09, while prior period amounts are not adjusted. See "Note 2—Revenue" for additional disclosures about the Company's revenue recognition policy and the impact of adoption.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash ("ASU 2016-18"). ASU 2016-18 requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in total cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. ASU 2016-18 was effective for the Company beginning fiscal year 2018 and changed the presentation of the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows to now include restricted cash and cash equivalents as well as previously reported cash and cash equivalents in reconciling the period change. The Company adopted ASU 2016-18 using a retrospective transition method. The following table provides a reconciliation of the cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash balances as of June 30, 2018 and July 1, 2017 that are presented in the condensed consolidated statement of cash

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

flows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018	July 1, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$241,797	\$319,824
Restricted cash included in prepaid expenses and other current assets	32	33
Restricted cash included in intangible and other assets-net	1,787	362
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$243,616	\$320,219

9

The following provisions, which had no material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows, were also adopted effective the first quarter of fiscal year 2018:

ASU 2018-03, Technical Corrections and Improvements to Financial Instruments-Overall (Subtopic 825-10):

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

ASU 2017-09, Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting

ASU 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business

ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory

ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments

ASU 2016-04, Liabilities—Extinguishments of Liabilities (Subtopic 405-20)- Recognition of Breakage for Certain Prepaid Stored-Value Products

2. REVENUE

The Company's revenue consists of sales of finished products to customers through wholesale and retail channels. Revenue from the sale of products, including those that are subject to inventory consignment agreements, is recognized when control of the product is transferred to the customer and in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the product. The Company generally considers control to transfer either when products ship or when products are delivered depending on the shipping terms in the agreement or purchase order. The Company considers control to have transferred upon shipment or delivery because the Company has a present right to payment, the customer has legal title to the product, the Company has transferred physical possession of the product, and the customer has the significant risks and rewards of the product. Taxes imposed by governmental authorities on the Company's revenue-producing activities with customers, such as sales taxes and value added taxes, are excluded from net sales.

The following tables summarize the impact of adopting ASU 2014-09 on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2018 and the Company's condensed consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the Second Quarter and Year To Date Period (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018		
	As Reported	Without Adoption of ASU 2014-09	Impact of Adoption of ASU 2014-09
Assets			
Accounts receivable	\$204,651	\$ 184,394	\$ 20,257
Inventories	497,814	514,571	(16,757)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	125,000	103,448	21,552
Liabilities			
Customer liabilities	\$56,066	\$ 16,146	\$ 39,920
For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018			
	As Reported	Without Adoption of ASU 2014-09	Impact of Adoption of ASU 2014-09
Net sales	\$576,583	\$568,165	\$ 8,418
Cost of sales	267,574	272,369	(4,795)

For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30,
2018

	As Reported	Without Adoption of ASU 2014-09	Impact of Adoption of ASU 2014-09
Net sales	\$1,145,739	\$1,136,156	\$ 9,583
Cost of sales	549,038	548,922	116

Retained Earnings Adjustments. The following table presents the changes in the retained earnings balance including the cumulative effect of adopting ASU 2014-09, net of taxes (in thousands):

	Retained Earnings
Balance at December 30, 2017	\$409,653
Net income (loss)	(56,073)
Markdowns adjustment, net of taxes	(27,325)
Sales adjustment, net of taxes	783
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$327,038

Markdowns. The Company provides markdowns to certain customers in order to facilitate sales of select styles. Markdowns are estimated at the time of sale using historical data and are recorded as a reduction to revenue. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2014-09, markdowns were not recorded until agreed upon with the customer. The Company's policy is to record its markdown allowance as a reduction of accounts receivable.

Returns. The Company accepts limited returns and may request that a customer return a product if the customer has an excess of any style that the Company has identified as being a poor performer for that customer or geographic location. The Company continually monitors returns and maintains a provision for estimated returns based upon historical experience and any specific issues identified. Product returns are accounted for as reductions to revenue, cost of sales, customer liabilities and an increase to other current assets to the extent the returned product is resalable. While returns have historically been within management's expectations and the provisions established, future return rates may differ from those experienced in the past. In the event that the Company's products are performing poorly in the retail market and/or it experiences product damages or defects at a rate significantly higher than the historical rate, the resulting returns could have an adverse impact on the operating results for the period or periods in which such returns occur.

Cooperative Advertising. The Company participates in cooperative advertising programs with its major retail customers, whereby the Company shares the cost of certain of their advertising and promotional expenses. Certain advertising expenses that were previously recorded in SG&A are now recorded as a sales discount due to the requirement under ASU 2014-09 that the service be considered distinct to qualify as a separate performance obligation. All other cooperative advertising expenses continue to be recorded in SG&A.

Multiple Performance Obligations. The Company enters into contracts with customers for its wearable technology that includes multiple performance obligations. Each distinct performance obligation was determined by whether the customer could benefit from the good or service on its own or together with readily available resources. The Company allocates revenue to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price. The Company's process for determining standalone selling price considers multiple factors including the Company's internal pricing model and market trends that may vary depending upon the facts and circumstances related to each performance obligation. Revenue allocated to the hardware and software essential to the functionality of the product represents the majority of the arrangement consideration and is recognized at the time of product delivery, provided the other conditions for revenue recognition have been met. Revenue allocated to free software services provided through the Company's online dashboard and mobile apps as well as revenue allocated to the right to receive future unspecified software updates is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the product's estimated usage period of two years.

Disaggregation of Revenue. The Company's revenue disaggregated by major product category and timing of revenue recognition was as follows (in thousands):

Product type	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018			
	Americas	Europe	Asia	Total
Watches	\$221,637	\$136,760	\$104,593	\$462,990
Leathers	42,757	12,915	12,248	67,920
Jewelry	10,454	21,151	1,499	33,104
Other	4,415	5,214	2,940	12,569
Consolidated	\$279,263	\$176,040	\$121,280	\$576,583

Timing of revenue recognition				
Revenue recognized at a point in time	\$278,726	\$175,792	\$121,160	\$575,678
Revenue recognized over time	537	248	120	905
Consolidated	\$279,263	\$176,040	\$121,280	\$576,583

Product type	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018			
	Americas	Europe	Asia	Total
Watches	\$417,314	\$287,555	\$205,736	\$910,605
Leathers	81,087	30,953	25,139	137,179
Jewelry	22,477	49,658	2,774	74,909
Other	7,454	9,989	5,603	23,046
Consolidated	\$528,332	\$378,155	\$239,252	\$1,145,739

Timing of revenue recognition				
Revenue recognized at a point in time	\$527,339	\$377,683	\$239,028	\$1,144,050
Revenue recognized over time	993	472	224	1,689
Consolidated	\$528,332	\$378,155	\$239,252	\$1,145,739

Practical Expedients and Contract Balances. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had no material contract assets on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets and no deferred contract costs. The Company had contract liabilities of \$5.1 million and \$4.6 million as of June 30, 2018 and December 30, 2017, respectively, primarily related to remaining performance obligations on wearable technology products. Additionally, the Company had contract liabilities of \$6.7 million and \$7.2 million as of June 30, 2018 and December 30, 2017, respectively, related to gift cards issued. The Company does not disclose remaining performance obligations related to contracts with durations of one year or less as allowed by the practical expedient applicable to such contracts. These remaining performance obligations primarily relate to unfilled customer orders that will be satisfied in less than one year. This includes confirmed orders and orders that the Company believes will be confirmed by delivery of a formal purchase order. The amount of unfilled customer orders is affected by a number of factors, including seasonality and the scheduling of the manufacture and shipment of products. The Company has also elected to adopt the practical expedient related to shipping and handling fees which allows the Company to account for shipping and handling activities that occur after control of the related good transfers as fulfillment activities instead of assessing such activities as performance obligations.

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018	December 30, 2017
Components and parts	\$32,700	\$ 52,837
Work-in-process	11,374	15,983
Finished goods	453,740	504,968
Inventories	\$497,814	\$ 573,788

4. WARRANTY LIABILITIES

The Company's warranty liability is recorded in accrued expenses-other in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. Warranty liability activity consisted of the following (in thousands):

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017
Beginning balance	\$19,405	\$15,421
Settlements in cash or kind	(5,566)	(3,838)
Warranties issued and adjustments to preexisting warranties ⁽¹⁾	5,652	4,674
Ending balance	\$19,491	\$16,257

⁽¹⁾ Changes in cost estimates related to preexisting warranties are aggregated with accruals for new standard warranties issued and foreign currency changes.

5. INCOME TAXES

The Company's income tax (benefit) expense and related effective rates were as follows (in thousands, except percentage data):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$(3,372)	\$(96,296)	\$3,273	\$(97,516)
Effective tax rate	31.8 %	21.9 %	(6.4)%	20.0 %

The higher effective tax rate in the Second Quarter as compared to the Prior Year Quarter was primarily due to the accrual of an income tax benefit related to a change in the method of accounting for inventory to the lower of cost or market method for the 2017 income tax return, which will lower taxable income from previous estimates. This favorable impact was partially offset by the fact that there was no tax benefit accrued on the deferred tax assets and net operating losses ("NOLs") of the U.S. and certain foreign entities due to the uncertainty of future income being generated to utilize the NOLs. For these entities in a loss position, the Company has accrued valuation allowances on the deferred tax assets and the NOLs, whereas in the Prior Year Quarter the Company accrued a tax benefit on most deferred tax assets and NOLs. The Second Quarter tax rate was also negatively impacted by the Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income ("GILTI") provision of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act signed into law last year, whereby certain foreign income inclusions absorb the U.S. NOL, effectively resulting in no tax benefit derived on the loss.

The year to date tax rate is negative due to the accrual of income tax expense on entities with positive taxable income against a consolidated year to date loss combined with the impact of the GILTI provision. This negative impact was partially offset by net favorable discrete adjustments relating to the 2017 income tax provision. The Company made reasonable estimates and recorded provisional amounts in its financial statements for fiscal year 2017 as permitted under Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, and expects to make additional changes to the estimate during the year as it refines the calculations and implements future expected guidance and regulations from the U.S. Department of Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company's total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, was \$36.1 million, which would favorably impact the effective tax rate in future periods, if recognized. The Company is subject to examinations in various state and foreign jurisdictions for its 2011-2016 tax years, none of which the Company believes are significant, individually or in the aggregate. Tax audit outcomes and timing of tax audit

settlements are subject to significant uncertainty.

The Company has classified uncertain tax positions as long-term income taxes payable, unless such amounts are expected to be settled within twelve months of the condensed consolidated balance sheet date. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had recorded \$5.8 million of unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, for positions that are expected to be settled within the next twelve months. Consistent with its past practice, the Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax overpayments and income tax underpayments in income tax expense and income taxes receivable/payable. At June 30, 2018, the total amount of accrued income tax-related interest and penalties included in the condensed consolidated

balance sheets was \$3.4 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. For the Second Quarter and Year To Date Period, the Company accrued income tax related interest expense of \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

6. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock Repurchase Programs. Purchases of the Company's common stock are made from time to time pursuant to its repurchase programs, subject to market conditions and at prevailing market prices, through the open market. Repurchased shares of common stock are recorded at cost and become authorized but unissued shares which may be issued in the future for general corporate or other purposes. The Company may terminate or limit its stock repurchase program at any time. In the event the repurchased shares are canceled, the Company accounts for retirements by allocating the repurchase price to common stock, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings. The repurchase price allocation is based upon the equity contribution associated with historical issuances. The repurchase programs are conducted pursuant to Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

At December 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018, all treasury stock had been effectively retired. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had \$824.2 million of repurchase authorizations remaining under its combined repurchase programs. The Company is currently prohibited by the terms of its Credit Agreement (as defined in Note 14) from repurchasing additional shares of common stock and did not repurchase any common stock under its authorized stock repurchase plans during the Second Quarter, Prior Year Quarter, Year To Date Period or Prior Year YTD Period.

Controlling and Noncontrolling Interest. The following tables summarize the changes in equity attributable to controlling and noncontrolling interest (in thousands):

	Fossil Group, Inc. Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 30, 2017	\$ 576,133	\$ 4,814	\$ 580,947
Net income (loss)	(56,073)	1,331	(54,742)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax of \$1.1 million (See Note 2—Revenue)	(26,542)	—	(26,542)
Currency translation adjustment	(6,756)	—	(6,756)
Cash flow hedges - net change	13,193	—	13,193
Common stock issued upon exercise of stock options	185	—	185
Distribution of noncontrolling interest earnings and other	42	(4,266)	(4,224)
Net settlement of restricted stock units and preferred stock units to satisfy employee tax withholding upon vesting	(1,925)	—	(1,925)
Stock-based compensation expense	16,711	—	16,711
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 514,968	\$ 1,879	\$ 516,847
	Fossil Group, Inc. Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 1,006,236	\$ 9,202	\$ 1,015,438
Net income (loss)	(392,898)	3,010	(389,888)
Currency translation adjustment	26,856	—	26,856
Cash flow hedges - net change	(11,593)	—	(11,593)
Distribution of noncontrolling interest earnings	—	(427)	(427)
Net settlement of restricted grants, restricted stock units and preferred stock units to satisfy employee tax withholding upon vesting	(907)	—	(907)
Stock-based compensation expense	15,335	—	15,335
Balance at July 1, 2017	\$ 643,029	\$ 11,785	\$ 654,814

The Company has entered into an agreement to purchase the outstanding minority interest shares in Fossil Accessories South Africa Pty. Ltd. ("Fossil South Africa"), representing the entire noncontrolling interest in the subsidiary. The purchase price is based on variable payments through fiscal year 2021, assuming the put option is exercised by the

seller each year. The

14

Company made payments of \$1.5 million during the Year To Date Period towards the purchase price. The present value of the purchase price is \$4.0 million as of June 30, 2018. The transaction was accounted for as an equity transaction. The Company recorded \$1.5 million of the variable consideration in accrued expenses-other and \$2.5 million in other long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2018.

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Stock-Based Compensation Plans. The following table summarizes stock options and stock appreciation rights activity during the Second Quarter:

Stock Options and Stock Appreciation Rights	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	(in Thousands)		(in Years)	(in Thousands)
Outstanding at March 31, 2018	2,077	\$ 50.14	2.0	\$ —
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(14)	13.65		—
Forfeited or expired	(60)	48.38		
Outstanding at June 30, 2018	2,003	50.44	1.8	307
Exercisable at June 30, 2018	1,417	\$ 55.82	1.8	\$ 307

The aggregate intrinsic value shown in the table above is before income taxes and is based on (i) the exercise price for outstanding and exercisable options/rights at June 30, 2018 and (ii) the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the exercise date for options/rights that were exercised during the Second Quarter.

Stock Options and Stock Appreciation Rights Outstanding and Exercisable. The following tables summarize information with respect to stock options and stock appreciation rights outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2018:

Cash Stock Appreciation Rights Outstanding				Cash Stock Appreciation Rights Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
	(in Thousands)		(in Years)	(in Thousands)	
\$29.78 - \$47.99	61	\$ 36.73	0.7	38	\$ 36.73
Total	61	\$ 36.73	0.7	38	\$ 36.73

Stock Options Outstanding				Stock Options Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
	(in Thousands)		(in Years)	(in Thousands)	
\$13.65 - \$29.49	22	\$ 14.41	0.6	22	\$ 14.41
\$29.78 - \$47.99	43	38.40	1.5	43	38.40
\$55.04 - \$83.83	87	81.35	2.4	87	81.35

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

\$95.91 - \$131.46	123	127.98	3.2	123	127.98
Total	275	\$ 90.16	2.5	275	\$ 90.16

15

Stock Appreciation Rights Outstanding				Stock Appreciation Rights Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
	(in Thousands)		(in Years)	(in Thousands)	
\$13.65 - \$29.49	48	\$ 29.49	6.1	16	\$ 29.49
\$29.78 - \$47.99	1,423	37.93	1.3	895	38.00
\$55.04 - \$83.83	110	79.03	4.0	107	79.55
\$95.91 - \$131.46	86	115.60	2.6	86	115.60
Total	1,667	\$ 44.40	1.7	1,104	\$ 47.94

Restricted Stock Units and Performance Restricted Stock Units. The following table summarizes restricted stock unit and performance restricted stock unit activity during the Second Quarter:

Restricted Stock Units and Performance Restricted Stock Units	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
	(in Thousands)	
Nonvested at March 31, 2018	2,684	\$ 17.33
Granted	1,189	15.14
Vested	(497)	16.15
Forfeited	(110)	17.59
Nonvested at June 30, 2018	3,266	\$ 18.13

The total fair value of restricted stock units vested during the Second Quarter was approximately \$7.8 million. Vesting of performance restricted stock units is based on achievement of operating margin growth and achievement of sales growth and operating margin targets in relation to the performance of a certain identified peer group.

8. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following tables illustrate changes in the balances of each component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes (in thousands):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018			
	Currency	Cash Flow Hedges		Total
	Translation Adjustment	Forward Contracts	Pension Plan	
Beginning balance	\$(52,198)	\$ (11,255)	\$(1,672)	\$(65,125)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(19,057)	15,543	—	(3,514)
Tax (expense) benefit	—	(1,859)	—	(1,859)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	(990)	—	(990)
Tax (expense) benefit	—	324	—	324
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(19,057)	14,350	—	(4,707)
Ending balance	\$(71,255)	\$ 3,095	\$(1,672)	\$(69,832)

	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017				
	Currency	Cash Flow Hedges			Total
	Translation Adjustment	Forward Contracts	Interest Rate Swaps	Pension Plan	
Beginning balance	\$(91,472)	\$ 8,390	\$ (41)	\$(3,907)	\$(87,030)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	16,461	(15,306)	(2)	—	1,153
Tax (expense) benefit	—	6,371	1	—	6,372
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	1,367	(131)	—	1,236
Tax (expense) benefit	—	(628)	48	—	(580)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	16,461	(9,674)	82	—	6,869
Ending balance	\$(75,011)	\$(1,284)	\$ 41	\$(3,907)	\$(80,161)

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018			
	Currency	Cash Flow Hedges		Total
	Translation Adjustment	Forward Contracts	Pension Plan	
Beginning balance	\$(64,499)	\$ (10,098)	\$(1,672)	\$(76,269)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(6,756)	7,231	—	475
Tax (expense) benefit	—	278	—	278
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	(6,946)	—	(6,946)
Tax (expense) benefit	—	1,262	—	1,262
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(6,756)	13,193	—	6,437
Ending balance	\$(71,255)	\$ 3,095	\$(1,672)	\$(69,832)

For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017

	Currency Translation Adjustments	Cash Flow Forward Contracts	Hedges Interest Rate Swaps	Pension Plan	Total
Beginning balance	\$(101,867)	\$ 10,693	\$ (343)	\$(3,907)	\$(95,424)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	26,856	(16,468)	225	—	10,613
Tax (expense) benefit	—	8,660	(82)	—	8,578
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	—	6,920	(379)	—	6,541
Tax (expense) benefit	—	(2,751)	138	—	(2,613)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	26,856	(11,977)	384	—	15,263
Ending balance	\$(75,011)	\$(1,284)	\$ 41	\$(3,907)	\$(80,161)

See “Note 10—Derivatives and Risk Management” for additional disclosures about the Company’s use of derivatives.

9. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company reports segment information based on the “management approach”. The management approach designates the internal reporting used by management for making decisions and assessing performance as the source of the Company’s reportable segments.

The Company manages its business primarily on a geographic basis. The Company’s reportable operating segments are comprised of (i) Americas, (ii) Europe and (iii) Asia. Each reportable operating segment includes sales to wholesale and distributor customers, and sales through Company-owned retail stores and e-commerce activities based on the location of the selling entity. The Americas segment primarily includes sales to customers based in Canada, Latin America and the United States. The Europe segment primarily includes sales to customers based in European countries, the Middle East and Africa. The Asia segment primarily includes sales to customers based in Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. Each reportable operating segment provides similar products and services.

The Company evaluates the performance of its reportable segments based on net sales and operating income (loss). Net sales for geographic segments are based on the location of the selling entity. Operating income (loss) for each segment includes net sales to third parties, related cost of sales and operating expenses directly attributable to the segment. Global strategic initiatives such as brand building and omni-channel activities and general corporate expenses, including certain administrative, legal, accounting, technology support costs, equity compensation costs, payroll costs attributable to executive management, brand management, product development, art, creative/product design, marketing, strategy, compliance and back office supply chain expenses are not allocated to the various segments because they are managed at the corporate level. The Company does not include intercompany transfers between segments for management reporting purposes.

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Summary information by operating segment was as follows (in thousands):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018		For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	
	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)
Americas	\$279,263	\$ 49,158	\$288,804	\$ (166,500)
Europe	176,040	16,246	194,702	(86,805)
Asia	121,280	20,574	113,340	(35,658)
Corporate	—	(84,965)	—	(140,793)
Consolidated	\$576,583	\$ 1,013	\$596,846	\$ (429,756)
	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018		For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	
	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)	Net Sales	Operating Income (Loss)
Americas	\$528,332	\$ 67,238	\$566,347	\$ (140,819)
Europe	378,155	42,360	390,382	(73,191)
Asia	239,252	33,940	221,907	(24,701)
Corporate	—	(170,806)	—	(236,308)
Consolidated	\$1,145,739	\$ (27,268)	\$1,178,636	\$ (475,019)

The following tables reflect net sales for each class of similar products in the periods presented (in thousands, except percentage data):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018			For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017		
	Net Sales	Percentage of Total		Net Sales	Percentage of Total	
Watches	\$462,990	80.3	%	\$469,461	78.6	%
Leathers	67,920	11.8		69,597	11.7	
Jewelry	33,104	5.7		44,285	7.4	
Other	12,569	2.2		13,503	2.3	
Total	\$576,583	100.0	%	\$596,846	100.0	%

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018			For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017		
	Net Sales	Percentage of Total		Net Sales	Percentage of Total	
Watches	\$910,605	79.5	%	\$919,231	78.0	%
Leathers	137,179	12.0		142,286	12.1	
Jewelry	74,909	6.5		92,171	7.8	
Other	23,046	2.0		24,948	2.1	
Total	\$1,145,739	100.0	%	\$1,178,636	100.0	%

10. DERIVATIVES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Cash Flow Hedges. The primary risks managed by using derivative instruments are the fluctuations in global currencies that will ultimately be used by non-U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries to settle future payments of intercompany inventory transactions denominated in U.S. dollars. Specifically, the Company projects future intercompany purchases by its non-U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries generally over a period of up to 24 months. The Company enters into forward contracts, generally for up to 85% of the forecasted purchases, to manage fluctuations in global currencies that will ultimately be used to settle such U.S. dollar denominated inventory purchases. Additionally, the Company enters into forward contracts to manage fluctuations in Japanese yen exchange rates that will be used to settle future third-party inventory component purchases by a U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiary. Forward contracts represent agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another country at an agreed-upon settlement date and exchange rate. These forward contracts are designated as single cash flow hedges. Fluctuations in exchange rates will either increase or decrease the Company's U.S. dollar equivalent cash flows from these inventory transactions, which will affect the Company's U.S. dollar earnings. Gains or losses on the forward contracts are expected to offset these fluctuations to the extent the cash flows are hedged by the forward contracts.

These forward contracts meet the criteria for hedge accounting, which requires that they represent foreign currency-denominated forecasted transactions in which (i) the operating unit that has the foreign currency exposure is a party to the hedging instrument and (ii) the hedged transaction is denominated in a currency other than the hedging unit's functional currency.

At the inception of each forward contract designated as a cash flow hedge, the hedging relationship is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. The Company assesses hedge effectiveness under the critical terms matched method at inception and at least quarterly throughout the life of the hedging relationship. If the critical terms (i.e., amounts, currencies and settlement dates) of the forward contract match the terms of the forecasted transaction, the Company concludes that the hedge is effective. Hedge accounting is discontinued if it is determined that the derivative is not highly effective.

For a derivative instrument that is designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings. Due to the high degree of effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the underlying exposures being hedged, the Company's hedges resulted in no ineffectiveness in the condensed consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), and there were no components excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness for the Second Quarter, Prior Year Quarter, Year To Date Period or Prior Year YTD Period.

All derivative instruments are recognized as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The Company records all forward contract hedge assets and liabilities on a gross basis as they do not meet the balance sheet netting criteria because the Company does not have master netting agreements established with the derivative counterparties that would allow for net settlement. Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are recorded at fair value at each balance sheet date and the change in fair value is recorded to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within the equity section of the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets until such derivative's gains or losses become realized or the cash flow hedge relationship is terminated.

If the cash flow hedge relationship is terminated, the derivative's gains or losses that are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are immediately recognized in earnings. There were no gains or losses reclassified into earnings as a result of the discontinuance of cash flow hedges in the Second Quarter, Prior Year Quarter, Year To Date Period or Prior Year YTD Period.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company had the following outstanding forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges that were entered into to hedge the future payments of inventory transactions (in millions):

Functional Currency		Contract Currency	
Type	Amount	Type	Amount
Euro	165.2	U.S. dollar	196.6
Canadian dollar	61.4	U.S. dollar	47.9
British pound	26.5	U.S. dollar	35.2
Japanese yen	2,556.1	U.S. dollar	23.6
Mexican peso	173.2	U.S. dollar	8.6
Australian dollar	6.9	U.S. dollar	5.3
U.S. dollar	18.1	Japanese yen	1,960.0

Non-designated Hedges. The Company also periodically enters into forward contracts to manage exchange rate risks associated with certain intercompany transactions and for which the Company does not elect hedge accounting treatment. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had non-designated forward contracts of approximately \$1.5 million on 19.0 million rand associated with a South African rand-denominated foreign subsidiary. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recognized in earnings when they occur.

On July 26, 2013, the Company entered into an approximately five year interest rate swap agreement in order to manage the interest rate risk related to its U.S.-based term loan. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017, the Company paid off its U.S.-based term loan which discontinued the interest rate swap cash flow hedge treatment. During the Second Quarter, the interest rate swap expired.

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

The effective portion of gains and losses on cash flow hedges that were recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes during the Second Quarter, Prior Year Quarter, Year To Date Period and Prior Year YTD Period are set forth below (in thousands):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017
Cash flow hedges:		
Forward contracts	\$13,684	\$(8,935)
Interest rate swaps	—	(1)
Total gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	\$13,684	\$(8,936)

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017
Cash flow hedges:		
Forward contracts	\$7,509	\$(7,808)
Interest rate swaps	—	143
Total gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	\$7,509	\$(7,665)

The following table illustrates the effective portion of gains and losses on derivative instruments recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes during the term of the hedging relationship and reclassified into earnings, and gains and losses on derivatives not designated as hedging instruments recorded directly to earnings during the Second Quarter, Prior Year Quarter, Year To Date Period and Prior Year YTD Period (in thousands):

Derivative Instruments	Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) Location	Effect of Derivative Instruments	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017
Forward contracts designated as cash flow hedging instruments	Other income (expense)-net	Total gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(666)	\$739
Forward contracts not designated as hedging instruments	Other income (expense)-net	Total gain (loss) recognized in income	\$(444)	\$50
Interest rate swap designated as a cash flow hedging instrument	Interest expense	Total gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$—	\$(83)
			\$(1)	\$—

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Interest rate swap not designated as a cash flow hedging instrument	Other income (expense)-net	Total gain (loss) recognized in income
--	-------------------------------	---

22

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Derivative Instruments	Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) Location	Effect of Derivative Instruments	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017
Forward contracts designated as cash flow hedging instruments	Other income (expense)-net	Total gain (loss) reclassified from other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(5,684)	\$4,169
Forward contracts not designated as hedging instruments	Other income (expense)-net	Total gain (loss) recognized in income	\$(101)	\$77
Interest rate swap designated as a cash flow hedging instrument	Interest expense	Total gain (loss) reclassified from other comprehensive income (loss)	\$—	\$(241)
Interest rate swap not designated as a cash flow hedging instrument	Other income (expense)-net	Total gain (loss) recognized in income	\$67	\$—

The following table discloses the fair value amounts for the Company's derivative instruments as separate asset and liability values, presents the fair value of derivative instruments on a gross basis, and identifies the line items in the condensed consolidated balance sheets in which the fair value amounts for these categories of derivative instruments are included (in thousands):

Derivative Instruments	Asset Derivatives				Liability Derivatives			
	June 30, 2018		December 30, 2017		June 30, 2018		December 30, 2017	
	Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets Location	Fair Value	Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets Location	Fair Value	Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets Location	Fair Value	Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets Location	Fair Value
Forward contracts designated as cash flow hedging instruments	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$5,109	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$2,291	Accrued expenses-other	\$4,029	Accrued expenses-other	\$14,798
Forward contracts not designated as cash flow hedging instruments	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	90	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	—	Accrued expenses-other	—	Accrued expenses-other	362
Interest rate swap not designated as a cash flow hedging instrument	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	—	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	195	Accrued expenses-other	—	Accrued expenses-other	—
Forward contracts designated as cash flow hedging instruments	Intangible and other assets-net	916	Intangible and other assets-net	147	Other long-term liabilities	46	Other long-term liabilities	2,725
Total		\$6,115		\$2,633		\$4,075		\$17,885

At the end of the Second Quarter, the Company had forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges with maturities extending through December 2019. As of June 30, 2018, an estimated net gain of \$4.2 million is expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months at prevailing foreign currency exchange rates. See "Note

1—Financial Statement Policies” for additional disclosures on foreign currency hedging instruments.

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures ("ASC 820"), establishes a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value into three broad levels as follows:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs based on the Company’s assumptions.

ASC 820 requires the use of observable market data if such data is available without undue cost and effort.

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2018 (in thousands):

	Fair Value at June 30, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Forward contracts	\$—	\$6,115	\$—	\$6,115
Deferred compensation plan assets:				
Investment in publicly traded mutual funds	4,870	—	—	4,870
Total	\$4,870	\$6,115	\$—	\$10,985
Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration	\$—	\$—	\$3,954	\$3,954
Forward contracts	—	4,075	—	4,075
Total	\$—	\$4,075	\$3,954	\$8,029

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 30, 2017 (in thousands):

	Fair Value at December 30, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Forward contracts	\$—	\$2,438	\$—	\$2,438
Deferred compensation plan assets:				
Investment in publicly traded mutual funds	4,806	—	—	4,806
Interest rate swap	—	195	—	195
Total	\$4,806	\$2,633	\$—	\$7,439
Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration	\$—	\$—	\$6,452	\$6,452
Forward contracts	—	17,885	—	17,885
Total	\$—	\$17,885	\$6,452	\$24,337

The fair values of the Company's deferred compensation plan assets are based on quoted prices. The deferred compensation plan assets are recorded in intangible and other assets-net in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. The fair values of the Company's forward contracts are based on published quotations of spot currency rates and forward points, which are converted into implied forward currency rates. See "Note 10—Derivatives and Risk Management" for additional disclosures about the forward contracts.

As of June 30, 2018, debt, excluding unamortized debt issuance costs and capital leases, was recorded at cost and had a carrying value of \$401.7 million and a fair value of approximately \$399.7 million. As of December 30, 2017, debt, excluding unamortized debt issuance costs and capital leases, was recorded at cost and had a carrying value of \$445.9 million and a fair value of approximately \$439.2 million. The fair value of debt was based on observable market inputs.

The fair value of trade names are measured on a non-recurring basis using Level 3 inputs, including forecasted cash flows, discount rates and implied royalty rates. During the Second Quarter, the SKAGEN trade name with a carrying amount of \$27.3 million was written down to its implied fair value of \$21.1 million, resulting in a pre-tax impairment charge of \$6.2 million. The trade name impairment charge was recorded in the Corporate cost area.

In accordance with the provisions of ASC 360, Property, Plant and Equipment, property, plant and equipment-net with a carrying amount of \$3.0 million related to retail store leasehold improvements, fixturing and shop-in-shops was written down to a fair value of \$0.1 million, and related key money in the amount of \$0.2 million was deemed not recoverable, resulting in an impairment charge of \$3.1 million during the Year To Date Period.

The fair values of assets related to Company-owned retail stores were determined using Level 3 inputs. Of the \$3.1 million impairment expense, \$1.5 million was recorded in SG&A in the Americas segment, \$1.4 million was recorded in restructuring charges in the Europe segment and \$0.2 million was recorded in SG&A in the Europe segment.

The fair value of the contingent consideration liability related to Fossil South Africa was determined using Level 3 inputs. See "Note 6—Stockholders' Equity" for additional disclosures about the equity transaction. The contingent consideration is based on Fossil South Africa's projected earnings and dividends through fiscal year 2020 with the final payments expected the following year. A discount rate of 14% was used to calculate the present value of the contingent consideration. The present value of the contingent consideration liability was valued at \$4.0 million as of June 30, 2018.

12. INTANGIBLE AND OTHER ASSETS

The following table summarizes intangible and other assets (in thousands):

	Useful Lives	June 30, 2018		December 30, 2017	
		Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Intangibles-subject to amortization:					
Trademarks	10 yrs.	\$4,310	\$ 3,773	\$4,310	\$ 3,676
Customer lists	5-10 yrs.	54,545	36,764	55,164	34,023
Patents	3-20 yrs.	2,325	2,148	2,325	2,132
Noncompete agreement	3-6 yrs.	2,542	2,425	2,553	2,243
Developed technology	7 yrs.	36,100	12,893	36,100	10,314
Other	7-20 yrs.	263	245	266	241
Total intangibles-subject to amortization		100,085	58,248	100,718	52,629
Intangibles-not subject to amortization:					
Trade names		32,424		38,643	
Other assets:					
Key money deposits		26,506	24,234	27,196	23,845
Other deposits		18,863		19,269	
Deferred compensation plan assets		4,870		4,806	
Deferred tax asset-net		27,702		27,112	
Restricted cash		1,787		377	
Shop-in-shop		8,492	8,395	8,864	8,606
Tax receivable		478		478	
Forward contracts		916		147	
Investments		500		500	
Other		5,080		4,612	
Total other assets		95,194	32,629	93,361	32,451
Total intangible and other assets		\$227,703	\$ 90,877	\$232,722	\$ 85,080
Total intangible and other assets-net			\$ 136,826		\$ 147,642

Key money is the amount of funds paid to a landlord or tenant to acquire the rights of tenancy under a commercial property lease for a certain property. Key money represents the "right to lease" with an automatic right of renewal. This right can be subsequently sold by the Company or can be recovered should the landlord refuse to allow the automatic right of renewal to be exercised. Key money is amortized over the initial lease term, which ranges from approximately four to 18 years.

Amortization expense for intangible assets was approximately \$3.0 million and \$3.7 million for the Second Quarter and Prior Year Quarter, respectively, and \$6.0 million and \$7.4 million for the Year To Date Period and Prior Year YTD Period, respectively. Estimated aggregate future amortization expense by fiscal year for intangible assets is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Amortization Expense
2018 (remaining)	\$ 5,924
2019	\$ 11,491
2020	\$ 10,963
2021	\$ 7,084
2022	\$ 6,254
2023	\$ 61

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation. The Company is occasionally subject to litigation or other legal proceedings in the normal course of its business. The Company does not believe that the outcome of any currently pending legal matters, individually or collectively, will have a material effect on the business or financial condition of the Company.

14. DEBT ACTIVITY

On January 29, 2018, the Company, as U.S. borrower, and certain of its foreign subsidiaries, as non-U.S. borrowers, entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement provides for (i) revolving credit loans in the amount of \$325 million, subject to a borrowing base (as described below), (the "Revolving Credit Facility"), with an up to \$45.0 million subfacility for letters of credit, and (ii) a term loan made to the Company in the amount of \$425 million (the "Term Loan Facility"). The Credit Agreement expires and is due and payable on December 31, 2020.

Availability under the Revolving Credit Facility and any letters of credit are subject to a borrowing base equal to, (a) with respect to Fossil Group Inc., the sum of (i) 85% of eligible U.S. accounts receivable and 90% of net U.S. credit card receivables (less any dilution reserve), (ii) the lesser of (A) 65% of the lower of cost or market value of eligible U.S. finished good inventory and (B) 85% of the appraised net orderly liquidation value of eligible U.S. finished good inventory, and (iii) until the earlier of (x) March 31, 2018 and (y) the date on which certain foreign subsidiaries of Fossil Group Inc. join the Credit Agreement as non-U.S. borrowers, (A) 35% of eligible foreign accounts receivable of certain pledged foreign subsidiaries, plus (B) the least of (x) 35% of the lower of cost or market value of eligible foreign finished good inventory of such pledged foreign subsidiaries, (y) 35% of the appraised net orderly liquidation value of eligible foreign finished good inventory of such pledged foreign subsidiaries, and (z) \$100,000,000, minus (C) all indebtedness for borrowed money of such pledged foreign subsidiaries (subject to exceptions) minus (iv) the aggregate amount of reserves, if any, established by the Administrative Agent in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable business judgment from the perspective of a secured asset-based lender; and (b) with respect to each non-U.S. borrower, the sum of (i) 85% of eligible accounts receivable of the non-U.S. borrowers (less any dilution reserve) and (ii) the least of (A) 65% of the lower of cost or market value of eligible foreign finished goods inventory of the non-U.S. borrowers, (B) 85% of the appraised net orderly liquidation value of eligible foreign finished goods inventory of the non-U.S. borrowers, and (C) \$185,000,000 minus (iii) the aggregate amount of reserves, if any, established by the Administrative Agent in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable business judgment from the perspective of a secured asset-based lender.

In connection with the Credit Agreement, the Company and all of its domestic subsidiaries entered into a Collateral Agreement in favor of the Administrative Agent, pursuant to which the Company and such subsidiaries granted liens on all or substantially all of their assets in order to secure the Company's obligations under the Credit Agreement and the other loan documents (the "Obligations"). Additionally, all of the Company's domestic subsidiaries entered into a Guaranty Agreement in favor of the Administrative Agent, pursuant to which such subsidiaries guarantee the payment and performance of the Obligations. Additionally, Fossil Group Europe and the other non-U.S. borrowers from time to time party to the Credit Agreement are required to enter into security instruments with respect to all or substantially all of their assets that can be pledged under applicable local law.

The Credit Agreement amended and restated that certain credit agreement, dated as of March 9, 2015, as amended, which was scheduled to mature on May 17, 2019 (the "Prior Agreement"). As of January 29, 2018, the Company had \$497.0 million in aggregate principal amount of revolving credit loans outstanding and no term loans outstanding under the Prior Agreement, all of which was refinanced on January 29, 2018 with borrowings under the Credit Agreement. No penalties or other early termination fees were incurred in connection with the amendment and restatement of the Prior Agreement. The Company

recorded a loss of \$0.7 million in other income (expense) - net during the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 for debt issuance costs associated with the Prior Agreement.

Amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest per annum at the (a) LIBOR rate plus the applicable interest margin, (b) the daily LIBOR rate plus the applicable interest margin or (c) the base rate plus the applicable interest margin. The applicable interest margin varies from 4.00% to 5.00% for LIBOR rate loans and daily LIBOR rate loans and 1.50% to 3.00% for base rate loans and is based on the Company's average daily excess availability under the Revolving Credit Facility for the most recently ended calendar quarter, which is an amount equal (a) the lesser of (i) \$325 million and (ii) the aggregate borrowing base minus (b) the amount of all outstanding borrowings and letter of credit obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility, for each day during the applicable period divided by the number of days in such period. The applicable interest margin will increase by 1% per annum on each anniversary of the closing of the Credit Agreement. The base rate loans under the Revolving Credit Facility are available only to the Company and Fossil Group Europe and loans denominated in U.S. dollars.

Amounts outstanding under the Term Loan Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to (a) the LIBOR rate plus 7%, increasing to the LIBOR rate plus 8% on the first anniversary of the closing of the Credit Agreement and the LIBOR rate plus 9% on the second anniversary of the closing of the Credit Agreement and thereafter or (b) the base rate plus 5.5%, increasing to the base rate plus 6.5% on the first anniversary of the closing of the Credit Agreement and to the base rate plus 7.5% on the second anniversary of the closing of the Credit Agreement and thereafter.

The Company is required to repay the outstanding principal balance of the Term Loan Facility in the amount of \$125 million on March 31, 2019, \$75 million on March 31, 2020 and the outstanding balance on December 31, 2020. Additionally, loans under the Credit Agreement may be prepaid, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company, in minimum principal amounts of (a) \$1.0 million or increments of \$1.0 million in excess thereof, with respect to a base rate loan under the Revolving Credit Facility, (b) \$5.0 million or increments of \$1.0 million in excess thereof, with respect to a LIBOR rate loan or a daily LIBOR rate loan under the Revolving Credit Facility, and (c) \$5.0 million or increments of \$1.0 million in excess thereof, with respect to the Term Loan Facility. Loans under the Credit Agreement must be repaid with the net cash proceeds of certain asset sales, insurance and condemnation events, certain debt and equity issuances and certain cash dividends received from the Company's subsidiaries. The Company may permanently reduce the revolving credit commitment at any time, in whole or in part, without premium or penalty, in a minimum aggregate principal amount of not less than \$3.0 million or increments of \$1.0 million in excess thereof.

The Company is required to pay a commitment fee on the unused amounts of the commitments under the Revolving Credit Facility, payable quarterly in arrears, of 0.5% on the average daily unused portion of the overall commitment under the Revolving Credit Facility.

The repayment obligation under the Credit Agreement can be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default, including the failure to pay principal or interest, a material inaccuracy of a representation or warranty, violation of covenants, cross-default, change in control, bankruptcy events, failure of a loan document provision, certain ERISA events and material judgments.

Financial covenants governing the Credit Agreement require the Company to maintain (a) a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio measured quarterly on a rolling twelve-month basis of 1.15 to 1.00 if the Company's quarter-end balances of cash and cash equivalents plus the excess availability under the Revolving Credit Facility is less than \$200 million; (b) a maximum leverage ratio measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter for the period of four fiscal quarters ending on such date of (i) 4.5 to 1.0 for the period ending March 31, 2018, (ii) 4.75 to 1.0 for the period ending June 30, 2018, (iii) 5.0 to 1.0 for the period ending September 29, 2018, (iv) 4.25 to 1.0 for the period ending December 29, 2018, (v) 3.75 to 1.0 for each fiscal quarter ending during the period from December 30, 2018 through

September 28, 2019, and (vi) 3.5 to 1.0 thereafter; (c) a minimum trailing twelve-month EBITDA tested quarterly of \$110 million (beginning with the fiscal quarter ending December 29, 2018); (d) a minimum liquidity covenant of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents plus available and unused capacity under the Revolving Credit Facility equal to \$160 million; and (e) maximum capital expenditures of \$35 million per year. Additionally, the Company is restricted from making open market repurchases of its common stock.

The Company had no borrowings or payments under the Term Loan during the Second Quarter and net borrowings of \$400.0 million under the Term Loan during the Year To Date Period. The Company had net payments of \$67.0 million under the Revolving Credit Facility during the Second Quarter and net payments of \$445.0 million under the Revolving Credit Facility and revolving credit loans under the Prior Agreement during the Year To Date Period. Amounts available under the Revolving Credit Facility were reduced by any amounts outstanding under standby letters of credit. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had available borrowing capacity of \$245.3 million under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Company incurred

approximately \$8.9 million and \$15.1 million of interest expense related to the Term Loan during the Second Quarter and Year To Date Period, respectively. The Company incurred approximately \$0.4 million of interest expense related to the Revolving Credit Facility during the Second Quarter and \$3.3 million of interest expense related to the Revolving Credit Facility and the revolving credit loans under the Prior Agreement during the Year To Date Period. The Company incurred approximately \$0.9 million and \$1.8 million of interest expense related to the amortization of debt issuance costs during the Second Quarter and Year To Date Period, respectively.

15. RESTRUCTURING

The Company implemented a multi-year restructuring program that began in fiscal year 2016 called New World Fossil ("NWF"). As part of NWF, the Company targets to improve operating profit and support sales growth through a leaner infrastructure and an enhanced business model. The Company is working to achieve greater efficiencies from production to distribution through activities such as organizational changes, reducing its overall product assortment, optimizing its base cost structure and consolidating facilities. The Company also intends to build a quicker and more responsive operating platform. The Company is reducing its retail footprint to reflect the evolving shopping habits of today's consumer, which results in restructuring costs, such as store impairment, recorded lease obligations and termination fees and accelerated depreciation. Of the total estimated \$150 million restructuring charges, approximately \$27.8 million, \$48.2 million and \$35.9 million were recorded during fiscal year 2016, fiscal year 2017 and the Year To Date period, respectively. The Company estimates total fiscal year 2018 NWF restructuring charges of approximately \$50 million.

The following table shows a rollforward of the accrued liability related to the Company's restructuring plan (in thousands):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018				
	Liabilities		Liabilities		
	March 31, 2018	Charges	Cash Payments	Non-cash Items	June 30, 2018
Store closures	\$4,405	\$6,434	\$ 5,190	\$ 234	\$ 5,415
Professional services	698	4,119	3,299	—	1,518
Severance and employee-related benefits	3,335	3,996	4,495	—	2,836
Total	\$8,438	\$14,549	\$ 12,984	\$ 234	\$ 9,769
	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017				
	Liabilities		Liabilities		
	April 1, 2017	Charges	Cash Payments	Non-cash Items	July 1, 2017
Store closures	\$5,501	\$ 3,017	\$ 1,060	\$ 2,565	\$ 4,893
Professional services	92	856	832	—	116
Severance and employee-related benefits	2,103	5,892	5,256	1,204	1,535
Total	\$7,696	\$ 9,765	\$ 7,148	\$ 3,769	\$ 6,544
	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018				
	Liabilities		Liabilities		
	December 30, 2017	Charges	Cash Payments	Non-cash Items	June 30, 2018
Store closures	\$2,973	\$14,989	\$ 10,602	\$ 1,945	\$ 5,415
Professional services	185	5,277	3,944	—	1,518
Severance and employee-related benefits	1,317	15,600	8,623	5,458	2,836
Total	\$4,475	\$35,866	\$ 23,169	\$ 7,403	\$ 9,769

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017				Liabilities July 1, 2017
	Liabilities December 31, 2016	Charges	Cash Payments	Non-cash Items	
Store closures	\$4,546	\$5,741	\$ 2,178	\$ 3,216	\$ 4,893
Professional services	794	1,430	2,108	—	116
Severance and employee-related benefits	—	28,878	26,139	1,204	1,535
Total	\$5,340	\$36,049	\$ 30,425	\$ 4,420	\$ 6,544

Restructuring charges by operating segment were as follows (in thousands):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017
Americas	\$8,412	\$2,179	\$16,536	\$7,796
Europe	2,352	2,160	5,719	7,682
Asia	637	3,353	1,331	8,139
Corporate	3,148	2,073	12,280	12,432
Consolidated	\$14,549	\$9,765	\$35,866	\$36,049

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

The following is a discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of Fossil Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries for the thirteen and twenty-six week periods ended June 30, 2018 (the "Second Quarter" and "Year To Date Period," respectively) as compared to the thirteen and twenty-six week periods ended July 1, 2017 (the "Prior Year Quarter" and "Prior Year YTD Period," respectively). This discussion should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto.

General

We are a global design, marketing and distribution company that specializes in consumer fashion accessories. Our principal offerings include an extensive line of men's and women's fashion watches and jewelry, handbags, small leather goods, belts and sunglasses. In the watch and jewelry product categories, we have a diverse portfolio of globally recognized owned and licensed brand names under which our products are marketed. Our products are distributed globally through various distribution channels, including wholesale in countries where we have a physical presence, direct to the consumer through our retail stores and commercial websites and through third party distributors in countries where we do not maintain a physical presence. Our products are offered at varying price points to meet the needs of our customers, whether they are value conscious or luxury oriented. Based on our extensive range of accessory products, brands, distribution channels and price points, we are able to target style conscious consumers across a wide age spectrum on a global basis.

Domestically, we sell our products through a diversified distribution network that includes department stores, specialty retail locations, specialty watch and jewelry stores, Company-owned retail and outlet stores, mass market stores and through our FOSSIL® website. Our wholesale customer base includes, among others, Amazon, Best Buy, Dillard's, JCPenney, Kohl's, Macy's, Neiman Marcus, Nordstrom, Saks Fifth Avenue, Target and Wal-Mart. In the United States, our network of Company-owned stores included 62 retail stores located in premier retail sites and 118 outlet stores located in major outlet malls as of June 30, 2018. In addition, we offer an extensive collection of our FOSSIL brand products on our website, www.fossil.com, as well as proprietary and licensed watch and jewelry brands through other managed and affiliated websites.

Internationally, our products are sold to department stores, specialty retail stores and specialty watch and jewelry stores in approximately 150 countries worldwide through 23 Company-owned foreign sales subsidiaries and through a network of approximately 80 independent distributors. Internationally, our network of Company-owned stores included 189 retail stores and 128 outlet stores as of June 30, 2018. Our products are also sold through licensed and franchised FOSSIL retail stores, retail concessions operated by us and kiosks in certain international markets. In addition, we offer an extensive collection of our FOSSIL brand products on our websites in certain countries.

Our business is subject to economic cycles and retail industry conditions. Purchases of discretionary fashion accessories, such as our watches, handbags, sunglasses and other products, tend to decline during recessionary periods when disposable income is low and consumers are hesitant to use available credit. In addition, acts of terrorism, acts of war and military action both in the U.S. and abroad can have a significant effect on economic conditions and may negatively affect our ability to procure our products from manufacturers for sale to our customers. Any significant declines in general economic conditions, public safety concerns or uncertainties regarding future economic prospects that affect consumer spending habits could have a material adverse effect on consumer purchases of our products.

Our business is also subject to the risks inherent in global sourcing supply. Certain key components in our products come from limited sources of supply, which exposes us to potential supply shortages that could disrupt the manufacture and sale of our products. Any interruption or delay in the supply of key components could significantly harm our ability to meet scheduled product deliveries to our customers and cause us to lose sales. Interruptions or delays in supply may be caused by a number of factors that are outside of our and our contract manufacturers' control. Future sales and earnings growth are also contingent upon our ability to anticipate and respond to changing fashion trends and consumer preferences in a timely manner while continuing to develop innovative products in the respective markets in which we compete. As is typical with new products, including our lines of connected accessories, market acceptance of new designs and products that we may introduce is subject to uncertainty. In addition, we generally make decisions regarding product designs several months in advance of the time when consumer acceptance can be measured. We believe that we can drive long-term growth with brand building, innovation through design, fashion and

new materials and introducing new technology and functionality into our accessories, while continuing to provide a solid value proposition to consumers across all of our brands.

Our international operations are subject to many risks, including foreign currency fluctuations and risks related to the global economy. Generally, a strengthening of the U.S. dollar against currencies of other countries in which we operate will reduce the translated amounts of sales and operating expenses of our subsidiaries, which results in a reduction of our

consolidated operating income. We manage these currency risks by using derivative instruments. The primary risks managed by using derivative instruments are the future payments by non-U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries of intercompany inventory transactions denominated in U.S. dollars. We enter into foreign exchange forward contracts ("forward contracts") to manage fluctuations in global currencies that will ultimately be used to settle such U.S. dollar denominated inventory purchases.

During fiscal year 2017, MICHAEL KORS product sales accounted for approximately 22.6% of our consolidated net sales and product sales under the ARMANI brands accounted for approximately 12.1% of our consolidated net sales. Each of our license agreements with MICHAEL KORS and ARMANI may be terminated by the licensor effective at the end of 2019 if we fail to meet certain net sales thresholds in 2018. If we are unable to achieve these minimum net sales thresholds, we would need to seek a waiver of non-compliance from the applicable licensor or amend the agreement to modify the thresholds.

For a more complete discussion of the risks facing our business, see "Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2017 and "Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors" of this Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

Results of Operations

Executive Summary. During the Second Quarter, net sales decreased 3% (6% in constant currency), as compared to the Prior Year Quarter. Although we are encouraged by our performance, we recognize that we are still operating in an environment that continues to experience significant change. Some growth has returned to high-end traditional watches, but consumer interest in mid-priced fashion watches continues to shift from traditional to connected products. Customers are engaging with products in direct channels in an increasingly digital and mobile manner, at the expense of traditional wholesale channels. Our wholesale business, while continuing to contract, improved to a moderate single-digit decline in the Americas as compared to a double-digit decline in the first quarter of 2018 as better inventory management resulted in reduced wholesale markdowns and returns and U.S. retailers tempered weeks of supply reductions during the quarter. In the direct channel, store closures negatively impacted sales by approximately 500 basis points during the Second Quarter.

Throughout the Second Quarter, we continued to make progress on our inventory reduction, working capital and cash generation programs. We have four overall objectives to drive our strategies and initiatives in fiscal year 2018. First and foremost, we are focused on improving our overall profitability. Due to structural and industry issues facing us, we expect to become a smaller but more profitable company. While total sales will contract as we exit unprofitable stores, businesses and product lines, we expect our operating income will improve. We expect connected watches to continue to demonstrate strong growth, but we believe the absolute dollar decline in traditional watches will be greater in the near term. We believe the most significant part of the operating income improvement will come from our New World Fossil ("NWF") initiative, through a combination of category management programs, direct and indirect sourcing efforts, and organizational efficiency initiatives.

Our second key objective is to be a leader in innovation and design. Our design capabilities start with traditional watches where we combine key consumer insights with our creative product engine to innovate in materials, colors and designs. We are also launching three new display watch platforms for the fall and holiday season across our owned brands as well as our licensed businesses. Ranging in size from 40 to 44 millimeters, these three new platforms include the features that customers want most: heart rate tracking, GPS tracking, NFC for payments and rapid charging. Our goal is to bring fashion, branding and style to the connected watch business, with exciting new products tailored to each of our brand's unique point-of view. These great new offerings are expected to support continued growth in our wearables business, which nearly doubled during the Second Quarter compared to the Prior Year Quarter. To fully utilize our size and scale advantages, we have continued to pursue additional brands to incorporate them into our portfolio of licensed businesses. In the Second Quarter, we signed a licensing agreement with PUMA,[®] and recently we signed a licensing agreement with BMW[®]. These are two great brands that will enable us to tap into their unique communities of consumers with innovative product and differentiated marketing and distribution. We look forward to working with these new brand partners to fully develop their watch potential on a global basis, and expect these products to start shipment early next year.

Our third key strategy is to continue to build upon our investments in digital marketing and expand our efforts in e-commerce. We continue to shift our media mix to digital and now have more than 90% of our marketing invested in digital channels, including social media, digital media and paid search. We are diversifying and broadening our consumer targeting and social content initiatives to further improve engagement. We will continue our initiatives with celebrity influencers such as Mandy Moore and others, as well as hundreds of brand ambassadors and activation partners to expand our reach through segmented, engagement-driven storytelling. As a result of these programs, our own e-commerce platforms continue to drive sales growth, expanding 17% in constant dollars globally during the Second Quarter, with sales growth of 18% in the Americas, 13% in Europe and 82% in Asia. To further improve and enhance our customer omni-channel experience, we have expanded

our buy online, pick-up in-store capabilities, enabled ship from store options and will begin investing in the implementation of an integrated e-commerce sales and marketing cloud platform in the second half of fiscal year 2018.

Our fourth key initiative for fiscal 2018 will be to continue the transformation work under our NWF initiative. This is our ongoing comprehensive program to reinvent the company to address changing consumer trends, drive efficiencies and speed throughout the organization, streamline the way we work, enhance our margins and ultimately drive significant economics to the bottom line. We have made significant progress since we began the program late in fiscal year 2016 and through a combination of category management programs, direct and indirect sourcing efforts, and organizational efficiency initiatives, we are expecting to drive \$200 million of annual run rate savings from gross margin expansion and operating cost benefits by fiscal year 2019.

We are working aggressively on the next phase of NWF, which will build on the foundation of our successful initial phase. Broadly, we will focus the organization on prioritized consumer, market and channel opportunities, create long term process and system enhancements to maintain productivity, and pursue key opportunities in the areas of speed to market, strategic sourcing, indirect procurement, and revenue optimization. This next phase is intended to deliver additional margin and costs savings.

During the Second Quarter, sales of FOSSIL branded products increased 3% (flat in constant currency), as compared to the Prior Year Quarter. FOSSIL brand watch sales increased 6% (4% in constant currency) during the Second Quarter, with smart watches, both display and hybrids, positively impacting the category growth rate by approximately 17 percentage points on a constant currency basis. Our FOSSIL watch brand performance benefited from our marketing efforts, store experience and celebrity influencer campaigns. Weakness in the FOSSIL branded jewelry and leathers categories continued as constant currency net sales declined compared to the Prior Year Quarter. Our multi-brand global watch portfolio declined 1% (4% in constant currency) during the Second Quarter, as compared to the Prior Year Quarter and was negatively impacted by the exit of our BURBERRY and ADIDAS businesses. Sales trends of our traditional watches improved modestly in the Americas, while we experienced continued softness in Europe, mainly driven by weakening sell-through trends combined with certain European wholesale partners reducing inventory levels. Sales increases in ARMANI and FOSSIL watches were offset by declines in most other brands. MICHAEL KORS watch sales decreased 2% (4% in constant currency), but benefited 13 percentage points from growth in connected watches.

Global comparable retail sales, including our stores and our own e-commerce, were flat during the Second Quarter, compared to a decrease of 11% in the Prior Year Quarter, led by double-digit e-commerce growth and despite the negative 200 basis point impact due to Easter sales shifting to the first quarter in fiscal 2018 as compared to the second quarter in fiscal year 2017. Comparable watch sales increased 1%, offsetting declines in our other product categories.

During the Second Quarter, our gross profit margin rate increased 310 basis points to 53.6% compared to 50.5% in the Prior Year Quarter. Favorable currency impacts of 220 basis points, along with benefits from our NWF initiatives and lower markdown and promotional discounts, were partially offset by increases in sales mix towards connected products, unfavorable factory cost absorption on lower sales volumes and higher volumes of off-price sales, as we remain focused on right sizing our inventory position. Other income (expense) decreased unfavorably primarily due to net foreign currency losses during the Second Quarter as compared to net gains in the Prior Year Quarter. Our effective income tax rate in the Second Quarter was higher than the Prior Year Quarter primarily due to a change in method of accounting for inventory valuation reserves for our 2017 U.S. tax return which will lower 2017 taxable income from previous estimates. During the Second Quarter, our financial performance resulted in a loss of \$0.16 per diluted share and included NWF restructuring charges of \$0.23 and non-cash intangible asset impairment charges of \$0.10 per diluted share. The Prior Year Quarter resulted in a loss of \$7.11 per diluted share and included non-cash intangible asset impairment charges of \$6.50 and a restructuring charge of \$0.13. Currencies, including both the translation impact on operating earnings and the impact of foreign currency hedging contracts, favorably impacted the

earnings comparison in the Second Quarter by \$0.13 per diluted share.

Constant Currency Financial Information

As a multinational enterprise, we are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The translation of the operations of our foreign-based entities from their local currencies into U.S. dollars is sensitive to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and can have a significant impact on our reported financial results. In general, our overall financial results are affected positively by a weaker U.S. dollar and are affected negatively by a stronger U.S. dollar as compared to the foreign currencies in which we conduct our business.

As a result, in addition to presenting financial measures in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), our discussions contain references to constant currency financial information, which

is a non-GAAP financial measure. To calculate net sales on a constant currency basis, net sales for the current year for entities reporting in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the average rates during the comparable period of the prior fiscal year. We present constant currency information to provide investors with a basis to evaluate how our underlying business performed excluding the effects of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. The constant currency financial information presented herein should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, the measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. We provide constant currency financial information and the most directly comparable GAAP measure where applicable.

Quarterly Periods Ended June 30, 2018 and July 1, 2017

Consolidated Net Sales. Net sales decreased \$20.2 million or 3.4% (5.8% in constant currency), for the Second Quarter as compared to the Prior Year Quarter. During the Second Quarter, our jewelry business decreased \$11.2 million or 25.3% (28.7% in constant currency), watch sales decreased \$6.4 million or 1.4% (3.7% in constant currency) and our leathers products decreased \$1.7 million or 2.4% (4.5% in constant currency). While we experienced declines in all major product categories, our most significant declines were in jewelry, including MICHAEL KORS jewelry in anticipation of repositioning the jewelry line in Fall 2018. In the watch category, sales declines in traditional watches slightly outpaced our sales growth in connected watches.

Net sales information by product category is summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018			For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017			Growth (Decline)	
Net Sales	Percentage of Total		Net Sales	Percentage of Total		Dollars	As Reported	Percentage Constant Currency
Watches	\$463.0	80.3 %	\$469.4	78.6 %		\$(6.4)	(1.4)%	(3.7)%
Leathers	67.9	11.8	69.6	11.7		(1.7)	(2.4)	(4.5)
Jewelry	33.1	5.7	44.3	7.4		(11.2)	(25.3)	(28.7)
Other	12.6	2.2	13.5	2.3		(0.9)	(6.7)	(10.4)
Total	\$576.6	100.0 %	\$596.8	100.0 %		\$(20.2)	(3.4)%	(5.8)%

In the Second Quarter, the translation of foreign-based net sales into U.S. dollars increased reported net sales by approximately \$14.3 million, including favorable impacts of \$11.3 million, \$2.7 million and \$0.3 million in our Europe, Asia and Americas segments, respectively, when compared to the Prior Year Quarter.

The following table sets forth consolidated net sales by segment (dollars in millions):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018			For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017			Growth (Decline)	
Net Sales	Percentage of Total		Net Sales	Percentage of Total		Dollars	As Reported	Percentage Constant Currency
Americas	\$279.3	48.5 %	\$288.8	48.4 %		\$(9.5)	(3.3)%	(3.4)%
Europe	176.0	30.5	194.7	32.6		(18.7)	(9.6)	(15.4)
Asia	121.3	21.0	113.3	19.0		8.0	7.1	4.7
Total	\$576.6	100.0 %	\$596.8	100.0 %		\$(20.2)	(3.4)%	(5.8)%

Americas Net Sales. Americas net sales decreased \$9.5 million or 3.3% (3.4% in constant currency), during the Second Quarter in comparison to the Prior Year Quarter, with declines in all three product categories primarily driven by softness in the wholesale channel and retail store closures. During the Second Quarter, our jewelry category decreased \$4.2 million or 28.6% (29.3% in constant currency), watches decreased \$3.5 million or 1.6% (same in constant currency), while our leathers business decreased \$1.7 million or 3.8% (4.3% in constant currency). Our Americas wholesale business sell-in improved, as some retailers began to moderate weeks of supply reductions, while our traditional watch sell-outs remained down double-digits in the Second Quarter. Decreases in traditional watches

were partially offset by increases in connected watches, with the strongest performance continuing to come from FOSSIL connected watches. Our sales were negatively impacted by the terminations of the BURBERRY and ADIDAS licenses. Additionally, off-price sales mix increased during the Second Quarter as we continued to manage inventory levels. In the region, sales declined in the U.S. while sales in Mexico and Canada were flat. During the Second Quarter, net sales of FOSSIL branded product increased compared to Prior Year Quarter, while most other brands in the

portfolio declined. Comparable retail sales, including our own retail stores and own e-commerce, increased moderately in the region lead by our watch category.

The following table sets forth product net sales for the Americas segment on a reported and constant currency basis (dollars in millions):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	Growth (Decline)	
	Net Sales	Net Sales	Dollars	Percentage
			As Reported	Constant Currency
Watches	\$ 221.6	\$ 225.1	\$(3.5) (1.6)%	(1.6)%
Leathers	42.8	44.5	(1.7) (3.8)	(4.3)
Jewelry	10.5	14.7	(4.2) (28.6)	(29.3)
Other	4.4	4.5	(0.1) (2.2)	(2.2)
Total	\$ 279.3	\$ 288.8	\$(9.5) (3.3)%	(3.4)%

Europe Net Sales. Europe net sales decreased \$18.7 million or 9.6% (decreased 15.4% in constant currency) during the Second Quarter in comparison to the Prior Year Quarter. Watches decreased \$10.3 million or 7.0% (12.8% in constant currency), jewelry declined \$6.4 million or 23.2% (28.3% in constant currency) and our leathers business declined \$1.4 million or 9.8% (16.1% in constant currency). Across the Eurozone, sales were down in most major markets, including Germany and France. Underlying sell-out weakened across channels and geographies, negatively impacting sell-in and driving retailers to be more cautious with inventory purchases. In our own retail channel, we experienced strong e-commerce growth and our store conversion improved, but we could not overcome retail store traffic declines, resulting in moderately negative comparable retail sales. In the watch category, traditional watch sales declines were partially offset by sales increases in connected watches. We experienced sales declines in the majority of brands in our watch portfolio.

The following table sets forth product net sales for the Europe segment on a reported and constant currency basis (dollars in millions):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	Growth (Decline)	
	Net Sales	Net Sales	Dollars	Percentage
			As Reported	Constant Currency
Watches	\$ 136.8	\$ 147.1	\$(10.3) (7.0)%	(12.8)%
Leathers	12.9	14.3	(1.4) (9.8)	(16.1)
Jewelry	21.2	27.6	(6.4) (23.2)	(28.3)
Other	5.1	5.7	(0.6) (10.5)	(17.5)
Total	\$ 176.0	\$ 194.7	\$(18.7) (9.6)%	(15.4)%

Asia Net Sales. Net sales in Asia increased \$8.0 million or 7.1% (increased 4.7% in constant currency), driven by the wholesale channel. During the Second Quarter as compared to the Prior Year Quarter, our watch category increased \$7.3 million or 7.5% (5.2% in constant currency), our leathers category increased \$1.3 million or 11.9% (9.2% in

constant currency) and our jewelry category decreased \$0.4 million or 21.1% (26.3% in constant currency). For the Second Quarter compared to the Prior Year Quarter, ARMANI and FOSSIL brand watches sales were our strongest performers, up 44.6% and 17.9% in constant currency, respectively, with growth in both traditional and connected watches. Most other brands in our portfolio were relatively flat to modestly down in sales dollars for the Second Quarter. We continued to have strong sales growth in India and China, primarily driven by e-commerce. Hong Kong and South Korea also posted sales growth, while Japan and our distributor markets continued to be down double-digits during the Second Quarter. Comparable retail sales, including our stores and our own e-commerce, decreased slightly, with strong growth in our e-commerce channel slightly more than offset by comparable store sales declines.

The following table sets forth product net sales for the Asia segment on a reported and constant currency basis (dollars in millions):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	Growth (Decline)			
	Net Sales	Net Sales	Percentage DollarsAs Reported		Percentage Constant Currency	
Watches	\$ 104.6	\$ 97.3	\$7.3	7.5	%	5.2
Leathers	12.2	10.9	1.3	11.9		9.2
Jewelry	1.5	1.9	(0.4)	(21.1)		(26.3)
Other	3.0	3.2	(0.2)	(6.3)		(9.4)
Total	\$ 121.3	\$ 113.3	\$8.0	7.1	%	4.7

The following table sets forth the number of stores by concept on the dates indicated below:

	June 30, 2018				July 1, 2017			
	America	Europe	Asia	Total	America	Europe	Asia	Total
Full price accessory Outlets	90	98	53	241	114	112	61	287
Full priced multi-brand Total stores	—	6	4	10	—	8	10	18
	221	178	98	497	251	194	119	564

During the Second Quarter, we closed 15 stores and did not open any new stores.

Both stores and our own e-commerce sites are included in comparable retail sales in the thirteenth month of operation. Stores that experience a gross square footage increase of 10% or more due to an expansion and/or relocation are removed from the comparable retail sales base, but are included in total sales. These stores are returned to the comparable retail sales base in the thirteenth month following the expansion and/or relocation. Comparable retail sales also exclude the effects of foreign currency fluctuations.

Gross Profit. Gross profit of \$309.0 million in the Second Quarter increased 2.5% in comparison to \$301.3 million in the Prior Year Quarter, as the impact of the improved gross profit margin rate more than offset the net sales decline. Gross profit margin rate increased 310 basis points to 53.6% in the Second Quarter compared to 50.5% in the Prior Year Quarter. Favorable currency impacts of 220 basis points, along with benefits from our NWF initiatives and lower markdown and promotional discounts, were partially offset by increases in sales mix towards connected products, unfavorable factory cost absorption on lower sales volumes and higher volumes of off-price sales, as we remain focused on right sizing our inventory position.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses in the Second Quarter decreased by \$423.1 million, or 57.9%, to \$308.0 million compared to \$731.1 million in the Prior Year Quarter, primarily as a result of goodwill and trade name impairment of \$407.1 million recorded in the Prior Year Quarter. Total operating expenses for the Second Quarter included SKAGEN trade name impairment of \$6.2 million. Restructuring costs under our NWF initiative were \$14.6 million, primarily related to employee costs, professional services and store closings, in the Second Quarter as compared to \$9.8 million in the Prior Year Quarter. In the Second Quarter, selling, general and administrative expenses (“SG&A”) were \$27.0 million lower compared to the Prior Year Quarter, primarily as a result of corporate and regional infrastructure reductions driven by our NWF initiatives, as well as lower retail store expenses given the significant number of stores we have closed since the Prior Year Quarter. The translation of foreign-denominated expenses during the Second Quarter increased operating expenses by approximately \$7.5 million as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A expenses decreased to 49.8% in the Second Quarter as compared to 52.6% in the Prior Year Quarter.

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Consolidated Operating Income (Loss). Operating income (loss) improved to income of \$1.0 million in the Second Quarter as compared to a loss of \$429.8 million in the Prior Year Quarter, primarily due to significantly less intangible impairment expenses during the Second Quarter. During the Prior Year Quarter, non-cash impairment charges of \$202.3 million, \$114.3 million and \$42.9 million were recorded on our goodwill in the Americas, Europe and Asia segments, respectively. Additionally, non-cash impairment charges of \$47.6 million were recorded on trade names in corporate during the Prior Year Quarter as compared to non-cash impairment charges of \$6.2 million recorded on trade names in corporate during

35

the Second Quarter. Excluding non-cash intangible asset impairment charges and restructuring, operating income improved \$34.6 million during the Second Quarter as compared to the Prior Year Quarter. SG&A expenses decreased due to corporate and regional infrastructure reductions and lower store costs due to store closures. Net sales declines were more than offset by our increased gross margin rate. As a percentage of net sales, operating margin (loss) was 0.2% in the Second Quarter compared to (72.0)% in the Prior Year Quarter. Operating margin rate in the Second Quarter included a positive impact of approximately 220 basis points due to changes in foreign currencies.

Operating income (loss) by segment is summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

	For the 13 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 13 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	Change		Operating Margin %	
			Dollars	Percentage	2018	2017
Americas	\$49.2	\$(166.5)	\$215.7	(129.5)%	17.6%	(57.7)%
Europe	16.2	(86.8)	103.0	(118.7)	9.2	(44.6)
Asia	20.6	(35.7)	56.3	(157.7)	17.0	(31.5)
Corporate	(85.0)	(140.8)	55.8	(39.6)		
Total operating income (loss)	\$1.0	\$(429.8)	\$430.8	(100.2)%	0.2%	(72.0)%

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased by \$0.6 million during the Second Quarter compared to the Prior Year Quarter as a result of a smaller borrowing base, partially offset by higher interest rates on our amended credit facility.

Other Income (Expense)-Net. During the Second Quarter, other income (expense)-net was a net expense of \$0.6 million in comparison to a net income of \$2.0 million in the Prior Year Quarter. This change was primarily driven by net foreign currency losses compared to net gains in the Prior Year Quarter.

Provision for Income Taxes. Income tax benefit for the Second Quarter was \$3.4 million, resulting in an effective income tax rate of 31.8%. For the Prior Year Quarter, the income tax benefit was \$96.3 million, resulting in an effective income tax rate of 21.9%. The effective tax rate in the Second Quarter was higher than the Prior Year Quarter primarily due to a change in method of accounting for inventory valuation reserves for our 2017 U.S. tax return which will lower 2017 taxable income from previous estimates. This was partially offset by the negative impact of valuation allowances against deferred tax assets and the Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (“GILTI”) provision of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act signed into law last year. This provision requires the inclusion of foreign subsidiary income in the U.S. income tax return, which absorbs the net operating loss, thereby removing any tax benefit. These negative impacts were not present in the Prior Year Quarter; however, the Prior Year Quarter was negatively impacted by the inability to claim a tax deduction for certain amounts of goodwill impairment expense.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Fossil Group, Inc. Second Quarter net income (loss) attributable to Fossil Group, Inc. was a loss of \$7.8 million, or \$0.16 per diluted share, in comparison to a loss of \$344.7 million, or \$7.11 per diluted share, in the Prior Year Quarter. Diluted earnings (loss) per share in the Second Quarter included non-cash intangible asset impairment charges of \$0.10 as compared to charges of \$6.50 in the Prior Year Quarter. Diluted earnings (loss) per share in the Second Quarter included a restructuring charge of \$0.23, compared to \$0.13 in the Prior Year Quarter. The translation benefit due to the weaker U.S. dollar increased diluted earnings per share by approximately \$0.13 quarter-over-quarter.

Fiscal Year To Date Periods Ended June 30, 2018 and July 1, 2017

Consolidated Net Sales. Net sales decreased \$32.9 million or 2.8% (6.6% in constant currency), for the Year To Date Period as compared to the Prior Year YTD Period. Our jewelry product category decreased \$17.3 million or 18.8% (24.1% in constant currency) during the Year To Date Period as compared to the Prior Year YTD Period. Global watch sales decreased \$8.6 million or 0.9% (4.6% in constant currency). Our leathers category decreased \$5.1 million or 3.6% (6.9% in constant currency) during the Year To Date Period as compared to the Prior Year YTD Period. We are still experiencing softness in the market, most notably in our jewelry and leathers categories. In the watch

category, declines in traditional watches were largely offset by increases in connected watches. Global comparable retail sales increased moderately for the Year To Date Period, driven by strong e-commerce growth and our connected watch products in particular.

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Net sales information by product category is summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018		For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017		Growth (Decline)		
	Net Sales	Percentage of Total	Net Sales	Percentage of Total	Dollars	Percentage As Reported	Percentage Constant Currency
Watches	\$910.6	79.5 %	\$919.2	78.0 %	\$(8.6)	(0.9)%	(4.6)%
Leathers	137.2	12.0	142.3	12.1	(5.1)	(3.6)	(6.9)
Jewelry	74.9	6.5	92.2	7.8	(17.3)	(18.8)	(24.1)
Other	23.0	2.0	24.9	2.1	(1.9)	(7.6)	(12.4)
Total	\$1,145.7	100.0 %	\$1,178.6	100.0 %	\$(32.9)	(2.8)%	(6.6)%

In the Year To Date Period, the translation of foreign-based net sales into U.S. dollars increased reported net sales by approximately \$44.3 million, including favorable impacts of \$33.7 million, \$8.5 million and \$2.1 million and in our Europe, Asia and Americas segments, respectively, compared to the Prior Year YTD Period.

The following table sets forth consolidated net sales by segment (dollars in millions):

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018		For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017		Growth (Decline)		
	Net Sales	Percentage of Total	Net Sales	Percentage of Total	Dollars	Percentage As Reported	Percentage Constant Currency
Americas	\$528.3	46.1 %	\$566.3	48.1 %	\$(38.0)	(6.7)%	(7.1)%
Europe	378.2	33.0	390.4	33.1	(12.2)	(3.1)	(11.8)
Asia	239.2	20.9	221.9	18.8	17.3	7.8	4.0
Total	\$1,145.7	100.0 %	\$1,178.6	100.0 %	\$(32.9)	(2.8)%	(6.6)%

Americas Net Sales. For the Year To Date Period, Americas net sales decreased \$38.0 million or 6.7% (7.1% in constant currency), compared to the Prior Year YTD Period. During the Year To Date Period, watches decreased \$21.5 million or 4.9% (5.2% in constant currency) while our jewelry and leathers categories declined \$8.9 million or 28.3% (29.3% in constant currency) and \$7.2 million or 8.2% (8.6% in constant currency), respectively. During the Year To Date Period, sales increases in FOSSIL watches, driven by connected products, were more than offset by declines in most other brands and categories, including BURBERRY and ADIDAS due to the termination of these licenses. Geographically, sales declines in the U.S. and Canada were slightly offset by sales increases in Mexico.

Although the wholesale channel sales decreased during the Year To Date Period, the direct channel performance was relatively flat as growth in our e-commerce business offset the negative impact of store closures. Comparable retail sales increased moderately in the region, with increases in our e-commerce business and in our retail stores.

The following table sets forth product net sales for the Americas segment on a reported and constant currency basis (dollars in millions):

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018		For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017		Growth (Decline)		
	Net Sales	Net Sales	Dollars	Percentage As Reported	Percentage Constant Currency		
Watches	\$ 417.3	\$ 438.8	\$(21.5)	(4.9)%	(5.2)%		
Leathers	81.1	88.3	(7.2)	(8.2)	(8.6)		
Jewelry	22.5	31.4	(8.9)	(28.3)	(29.3)		
Other	7.4	7.8	(0.4)	(5.1)	(3.8)		
Total	\$ 528.3	\$ 566.3	\$(38.0)	(6.7)%	(7.1)%		

Europe Net Sales. For the Year To Date Period, Europe net sales decreased \$12.2 million or 3.1% (11.8% in constant currency), compared to the Prior Year YTD Period. Our jewelry category declined \$7.4 million or 13.0% (21.2% in constant currency). Watches declined \$3.7 million or 1.3% (9.8% in constant currency), and our leathers categories increased \$0.1

million or 0.3% (decreased 10.0% in constant currency). During the Year To Date Period, most of the brands in the portfolio declined, driven by decreases in traditional watches that were partially offset by increases in connected watches. Sales were down in most major markets, including France, Germany and the United Kingdom. Comparable retail sales were moderately negative during the Year To Date Period, with growth in e-commerce sales more than offset by declines in store sales.

The following table sets forth product net sales for the Europe segment on a reported and constant currency basis (dollars in millions):

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	Growth (Decline)	Percentage As Reported	Percentage Constant Currency
Net Sales	Net Sales	Dollars			
Watches	\$ 287.6	\$ 291.3	\$(3.7)	(1.3)%	(9.8)%
Leathers	31.0	30.9	0.1	0.3	(10.0)
Jewelry	49.7	57.1	(7.4)	(13.0)	(21.2)
Other	9.9	11.1	(1.2)	(10.8)	(18.9)
Total	\$ 378.2	\$ 390.4	\$(12.2)	(3.1)%	(11.8)%

Asia Net Sales. For the Year To Date Period, Asia net sales increased \$17.3 million or 7.8% (4.0% in constant currency), compared to the Prior Year YTD Period. Watch sales increased \$16.6 million or 8.8% (5.0% in constant currency). Leathers increased \$2.0 million or 8.7% (3.9% in constant currency), while jewelry declined \$0.9 million or 24.3% (29.7% in constant currency). We continued to have strong sales growth in India and China, primarily driven by e-commerce. Hong Kong, Malaysia and South Korea also had positive sales growth, while Japan and our distributor markets declined. For the Year To Date Period, comparable retail sales in the region increased modestly with strong comparable sales in the e-commerce channel and moderate increases in our Fossil full-priced accessory stores, largely offset by declines in our other store concepts.

The following table sets forth product net sales for the Asia segment on a reported and constant currency basis (dollars in millions):

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	Growth (Decline)	Percentage As Reported	Percentage Constant Currency
Net Sales	Net Sales	Dollars			
Watches	\$ 205.7	\$ 189.1	\$16.6	8.8 %	5.0 %
Leathers	25.1	23.1	2.0	8.7	3.9
Jewelry	2.8	3.7	(0.9)	(24.3)	(29.7)
Other	5.6	6.0	(0.4)	(6.7)	(8.3)
Total	\$ 239.2	\$ 221.9	\$17.3	7.8 %	4.0 %

Gross Profit. For the Year To Date Period, gross profit margin increased 200 basis points to 52.1% compared to 50.1% in the Prior Year YTD Period. The increased gross profit margin was primarily driven by the same factors impacting the Second Quarter, including a favorable currency impact of approximately 180 basis points in the Year To Date Period.

Operating Expenses. For the Year To Date Period, total operating expenses decreased to \$624.0 million compared to \$1.1 billion in the Prior Year YTD Period, primarily due to intangible impairment charges recorded in the Prior Year

YTD Period. SG&A expenses were lower compared to the Prior Year YTD Period due to lower infrastructure and store costs driven by NWF. During the Year To Date Period, we incurred restructuring costs of \$35.9 million under our NWF initiative compared with restructuring costs of \$36.0 million in the Prior Year YTD Period. The translation of foreign-denominated expenses during the Year To Date Period increased operating expenses by approximately \$22.1 million as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A expenses decreased to 50.8% in the Year To Date Period as compared to 52.8% in the Prior Year YTD Period.

38

Consolidated Operating Income (Loss). Operating income (loss) improved to a loss of \$27.3 million in the Year To Date Period as compared to a loss of \$475.0 million in the Prior Year YTD Period, primarily driven by non-cash intangible impairment charges of \$407.1 million incurred in the Prior Year YTD Period. SG&A expenses also decreased due to corporate and regional infrastructure reductions and lower store costs due to store closures. The increase in gross margin rate more than offset the decrease in net sales. As a percentage of net sales, operating margin was (2.4)% in the Year To Date Period as compared to (40.3)% in the Prior Year YTD Period and was positively impacted by approximately 200 basis points due to changes in foreign currencies.

Operating income (loss) by segment is summarized as follows (dollars in millions):

	For the 26 Weeks Ended June 30, 2018	For the 26 Weeks Ended July 1, 2017	Change		Operating Margin %	
			Dollars	Percentage	2018	2017
Americas	\$67.2	\$(140.8)	\$208.0	(147.7)%	12.7 %	(24.9)%
Europe	42.4	(73.2)	115.6	(157.9)	11.2	(18.7)
Asia	33.9	(24.7)	58.6	(237.2)	14.2	(11.1)
Corporate	(170.8)	(236.3)	65.5	(27.7)		
Total operating income (loss)	\$(27.3)	\$(475.0)	\$447.7	(94.3)%	(2.4)%	(40.3)%

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased by \$1.7 million during the Year To Date Period as a result of higher interest rates on our amended credit facility, partially offset by the favorable impact of a smaller borrowing base.

Other Income (Expense)-Net. During the Year To Date Period, other income (expense)-net decreased by \$10.1 million to a net expense of \$2.4 million in comparison to the Prior Year YTD Period. This change was primarily driven by net foreign currency losses in the Year To Date Period compared to net gains in the Prior Year YTD Period.

Provision for Income Taxes. Income tax expense for the Year To Date Period was \$3.3 million, resulting in an effective income tax rate of (6.4)%. For the Prior Year YTD Period, income tax benefit was \$97.5 million, resulting in an effective income tax rate of 20.0%. The tax expense in the Year To Date Period was favorably impacted by net discrete items related to changes in the estimate of 2017 tax expense, including an increase of \$2.5 million in the estimate of the one-time repatriation tax under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act which was more than offset by a \$9.7 million reduction in tax expense due to a change in method of accounting to apply the lower of cost or market method to value inventory. The Company made reasonable estimates and recorded provisional amounts in its financial statements for fiscal year 2017 as permitted under Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and expects to make additional changes to the estimate during the year as it refines the calculations and implements future expected guidance and regulations from the U.S. Department of Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service. The Prior YTD Period was negatively impacted by the inability to claim a tax deduction for certain amounts of goodwill impairment expense recorded during that period.

Additionally, income taxes are provided for under the asset and liability method for temporary differences in the recognition of assets and liabilities recognized for income tax and GAAP purposes. Deferred tax assets are periodically assessed for the likelihood of whether they are more likely than not to be realized. We have previously established a valuation allowance in those jurisdictions where we believe recovery is not more likely than not, which generally increases tax expense in the period such determination is made. For those jurisdictions with deferred tax assets not currently subject to a valuation allowance, including the U.S., we have determined that the realization of deferred tax assets continues to be more likely than not.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Fossil Group, Inc. Year To Date Period net income (loss) attributable to Fossil Group, Inc. improved to a loss \$56.1 million, or \$1.15 per diluted share, in comparison to a loss of \$392.9 million, or \$8.12 per diluted share, in the Prior Year YTD Period, primarily due to a \$6.51 per diluted share impact of intangible impairment charges recorded during the Prior Year YTD Period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share was negatively impacted by restructuring charges of \$0.58 in the Year To Date Period and \$0.48 in the Prior Year YTD Period.

Diluted earnings per share in the Year To Date Period, as compared to the Prior Year YTD Period, increased \$0.18 due to the currency impact of a weaker U.S. dollar.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash and cash equivalents balance at the end of the Second Quarter was \$241.8 million, including \$210.6 million held in banks outside the U.S., in comparison to cash and cash equivalents of \$319.8 million at the end of the Prior Year Quarter and \$231.2 million at the end of fiscal year 2017. Historically, our business operations have not required substantial cash during the first several months of our fiscal year. Generally, starting in the third quarter, our cash needs begin to increase, typically reaching a peak in the September-November time frame as we increase inventory levels in advance of the holiday season. Our quarterly cash requirements are also impacted by strategic investments such as acquisitions, other capital expenditures and restructuring charges. We believe cash from operating activities as well as amounts available under our credit facilities are sufficient to meet our cash needs for the next 12 months.

For the Year To Date Period, we generated operating cash flow of \$77.4 million. Net loss of \$54.7 million was offset by net non-cash items of \$36.4 million and a decrease in working capital items of \$95.6 million. We had net debt payments of \$45.0 million and capital expenditures of \$6.3 million.

Accounts receivable, net of allowances, decreased by 14.9% to \$204.7 million at the end of the Second Quarter compared to \$240.4 million at the end of the Prior Year Quarter. Days sales outstanding for our wholesale businesses for the Second Quarter decreased to 44 days compared to 50 days in the Prior Year Quarter as a result of increased collections primarily in the Americas department store channel.

Accounts payable at the end of the Second Quarter was \$139.5 million, which decreased by 14.7% from the end of the Prior Year Quarter ending accounts payable balance of \$163.5 million. The decrease in accounts payable was largely due to reductions in inventory purchases.

Inventory at the end of the Second Quarter was \$497.8 million, which decreased by 19.5% from the end of the Prior Year Quarter ending inventory balance of \$618.1 million, as we are making progress on our inventory reduction efforts and have significantly reduced our inventories of traditional watches. We remain focused on clearing previous generation connected products over the next few fiscal quarters.

At the end of the Second Quarter, we had net working capital of \$561.8 million compared to net working capital of \$890.7 million at the end of the Prior Year Quarter. At the end of the Second Quarter, we had approximately \$127.7 million of short-term borrowings and \$268.4 million in long-term debt.

For fiscal year 2018, we expect total capital expenditures to be approximately \$25 million. Of this amount, we expect approximately 35% will be for technology and facilities maintenance, approximately 35% will be for strategic growth, including investments in omni-channel, global concessions and technology, and approximately 30% will be for retail store renovations and enhancements. Our capital expenditure budget and allocation to the foregoing investments are estimates and are subject to change. We believe that cash flows from operations combined with existing cash on hand and amounts available under our credit facilities will be sufficient to fund our working capital needs and planned capital expenditures for the next twelve months.

On January 29, 2018, we and certain of our foreign subsidiaries, as non-U.S. borrowers, entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement provides for (i) revolving credit loans in the amount of \$325 million, subject to a borrowing base (as described below) (the "Revolving Credit Facility"), with an up to \$45.0 million subfacility for letters of credit, and (ii) a term loan in the amount of \$425 million (the "Term Loan Facility"). The Credit Agreement expires and is due and payable on December 31, 2020.

Availability under the Revolving Credit Facility and any letters of credit are subject to a borrowing base equal to, (a) with respect to Fossil Group Inc., the sum of (i) 85% of eligible U.S. accounts receivable and 90% of net U.S. credit card receivables (less any dilution reserve), (ii) the lesser of (A) 65% of the lower of cost or market value of eligible U.S. finished good inventory and (B) 85% of the appraised net orderly liquidation value of eligible U.S. finished good inventory, and (iii) until the earlier of (x) March 31, 2018 and (y) the date on which certain of our foreign subsidiaries join the Credit Agreement as non-U.S. borrowers, (A) 35% of eligible foreign accounts receivable of certain pledged foreign subsidiaries, plus (B) the least of (x) 35% of the lower of cost or market value of eligible foreign finished good inventory of such pledged foreign subsidiaries, (y) 35% of the appraised net orderly liquidation value of eligible

Edgar Filing: Fossil Group, Inc. - Form 10-Q

foreign finished good inventory of such pledged foreign subsidiaries, and (z) \$100,000,000, minus (C) all indebtedness for borrowed money of such pledged foreign subsidiaries (subject to exceptions) minus (iv) the aggregate amount of reserves, if any, established by the Administrative Agent in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable business judgment from the perspective of a secured asset-based lender; and (b) with respect to each non-U.S. borrower, the sum of (i) 85% of eligible accounts receivable of the non-U.S. borrowers (less any

40

dilution reserve) and (ii) the least of (A) 65% of the lower of cost or market value of eligible foreign finished goods inventory of the non-U.S. borrowers, (B) 85% of the appraised net orderly liquidation value of eligible foreign finished goods inventory of the non-U.S. borrowers, and (C) \$185,000,000 minus (iii) the aggregate amount of reserves, if any, established by the Administrative Agent in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable business judgment from the perspective of a secured asset-based lender.

In connection with the Credit Agreement, we and all of our domestic subsidiaries entered into a Collateral Agreement in favor of the Administrative Agent, pursuant to which we and our subsidiaries granted liens on all or substantially all of our assets in order to secure our obligations under the Credit Agreement and the other loan documents (the "Obligations"). Additionally, all of our domestic subsidiaries entered into a Guaranty Agreement in favor of the Administrative Agent, pursuant to which such subsidiaries guarantee the payment and performance of the Obligations. Additionally, Fossil Group Europe and the other non-U.S. borrowers from time to time party to the Credit Agreement are required to enter into security instruments with respect to all or substantially all of their assets that can be pledged under applicable local law.

The Credit Agreement amended and restated that certain credit agreement, dated as of March 9, 2015, as amended, which was scheduled to mature on May 17, 2019 (the "Prior Agreement"). As of January 29, 2018, we had \$497.0 million in aggregate principal amount of revolving credit loans and no term loans outstanding under the Prior Agreement, all of which was refinanced on January 29, 2018 with borrowings under the Credit Agreement. No penalties or other early termination fees were incurred in connection with the amendment and restatement of the Prior Agreement. We recorded a loss of \$0.7 million in other income (expense) - net during the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 for debt issuance costs associated with the Prior Agreement.

Amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest per annum at the (a) LIBOR rate plus the applicable interest margin, (b) the daily LIBOR rate plus the applicable interest margin or (c) the base rate plus the applicable interest margin. The applicable interest margin varies from 4.00% to 5.00% for LIBOR rate loans and daily LIBOR rate loans and 1.50% to 3.00% for base rate loans and is based on our average daily excess availability under the Revolving Credit Facility for the most recently ended calendar quarter, which is an amount equal (a) the lesser of (i) \$325 million and (ii) the aggregate borrowing base minus (b) the amount of all outstanding borrowings and letter of credit obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility, for each day during the applicable period divided by the number of days in such period. The applicable interest margin will increase by 1% per annum on each anniversary of the closing of the Credit Agreement.

Amounts outstanding under the Term Loan Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to (a) the LIBOR rate plus 7%, increasing to the LIBOR rate plus 8% on the first anniversary of the closing of the Credit Agreement and the LIBOR rate plus 9% on the second anniversary of the closing of the Credit Agreement and thereafter or (b) the base rate plus 5.5%, increasing to the base rate plus 6.5% on the first anniversary of the closing of the Credit Agreement and to the base rate plus 7.5% on the second anniversary of the closing of the Credit Agreement and thereafter.

We are required to repay the outstanding principal balance of the Term Loan Facility in the amount of \$125 million on March 31, 2019, \$75 million on March 31, 2020 and the outstanding balance on December 31, 2020. Additionally, loans under the Credit Agreement may be prepaid, in whole or in part, at our option, in minimum principal amounts of (a) \$1.0 million or increments of \$1.0 million in excess thereof, with respect to a base rate loan under the Revolving Credit Facility, (b) \$5.0 million or increments of \$1.0 million in excess thereof, with respect to a LIBOR rate loan or a daily LIBOR rate loan under the Revolving Credit Facility, and (c) \$5.0 million or increments of \$1.0 million in excess thereof, with respect to the Term Loan Facility. Loans under the Credit Agreement must be repaid with the net cash proceeds of certain asset sales, insurance and condemnation events, certain debt and equity issuances and certain cash dividends received from our subsidiaries. We may permanently reduce the revolving credit commitment at any time, in whole or in part, without premium or penalty, in a minimum aggregate principal amount of not less than \$3.0

million or increments of \$1.0 million in excess thereof.

We are required to pay a commitment fee on the unused amounts of the commitments under the Revolving Credit Facility, payable quarterly in arrears, of 0.5% on the average daily unused portion of the overall commitment under the Revolving Credit Facility.

The repayment obligation under the Credit Agreement can be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default, including the failure to pay principal or interest, a material inaccuracy of a representation or warranty, violation of covenants, cross-default, change in control, bankruptcy events, failure of a loan document provision, certain ERISA events and material judgments.

Financial covenants governing the Credit Agreement require us to maintain (a) a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio measured quarterly on a rolling twelve-month basis of 1.15 to 1.00 if the Company's quarter-end balances of cash and cash

equivalents plus the excess availability under the Revolving Credit Facility is less than \$200 million; (b) a maximum leverage ratio measured as of the last day of each fiscal quarter for the period of four fiscal quarters ending on such date of (i) 4.5 to 1.0 for the period ending March 31, 2018, (ii) 4.75 to 1.0 for the period ending June 30, 2018, (iii) 5.0 to 1.0 for the period ending September 29, 2018, (iv) 4.25 to 1.0 for the period ending December 29, 2018, (v) 3.75 to 1.0 for each fiscal quarter ending during the period from December 30, 2018 through September 28, 2019, and (vi) 3.5 to 1.0 thereafter; (c) a minimum trailing twelve-month EBITDA tested quarterly of \$110 million (beginning with the fiscal quarter ending December 29, 2018); (d) a minimum liquidity covenant of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents plus available and unused capacity under the Revolving Credit Facility equal to \$160 million; and (e) maximum capital expenditures of \$35 million per year. Additionally, we are restricted from making open market repurchases of its common stock.

During the Year To Date Period, we had net borrowings of \$400.0 million under the Term Loan at an average annual interest rate of 8.8%. Additionally, we had net payments of \$445.0 million under the Revolving Credit Facility and revolving credit loans under the Prior Agreement during the Year To Date Period at an average annual interest rate of 5.4%. As of June 30, 2018, we had \$400.0 million outstanding under the Term Loan and no loans outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility. We also had unamortized debt issuance costs of \$9.4 million, which reduce the corresponding debt liability. In addition, we had \$2.7 million of outstanding standby letters of credit at June 30, 2018. Amounts available under the Revolving Credit Facility are reduced by any amounts outstanding under standby letters of credit. As of June 30, 2018, we had available borrowing capacity of \$245.3 million under the Revolving Credit Facility. Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility were mainly used to fund normal operating expenses and capital expenditures. At June 30, 2018, we were in compliance with all debt covenants related to all our credit facilities.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2018, there were no material changes to our off balance sheet arrangements as set forth in commitments and contingencies in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2017.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods reported. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments, including those related to product returns, bad debt, inventories, long-lived asset impairment, impairment of goodwill and trade names, income taxes, warranty costs, hedge accounting, litigation reserves and stock-based compensation. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Our estimates 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.

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) (“ASU 2014-09”) and subsequently issued guidance that amended ASU 2014-09. We adopted ASU 2014-09 in January 2018 using the modified retrospective approach. As a result of the new guidance, we began estimating markdowns given to customers at the time of sale using historical data. Markdowns are recorded as a reduction of revenue and accounts receivable. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2014-09, markdowns were recorded when agreed upon with the customer.

Other than noted above and in "Note 1—Financial Statement Policies" and "Note 2—Revenue" to the condensed consolidated financial statements, there have been no changes to the critical accounting policies disclosed in “Part II, Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2017.

Forward-Looking Statements

The statements contained and incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not historical facts, including, but not limited to, statements regarding our expected financial position, results of operations, business and financing plans found in this “Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. The words “may,” “believes,” “expects,” “plans,” “intends,” “estimates,” “anticipates” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. The actual results of the future events described in such forward-looking statements could differ materially from those stated in such forward-looking statements. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are: the effect of worldwide economic conditions; significant changes in consumer spending patterns or preferences; interruptions or delays in the supply of key components; acts of war or acts of terrorism; changes in foreign currency valuations in relation to the U.S. dollar; lower levels of consumer spending resulting from a general economic downturn or generally reduced shopping activity caused by public safety or consumer confidence concerns; the performance of our products within the prevailing retail environment; customer acceptance of both new designs and newly-introduced product lines, including risks related to the expanded launch of connected accessories; financial difficulties encountered by customers; the effects of vigorous competition in the markets in which we operate; the integration of the organizations and operations of any acquired businesses into our existing organization and operations; risks related to the success of NWF; the termination or non-renewal of material licenses, foreign operations and manufacturing; changes in the costs of materials, labor and advertising; government regulation; our ability to secure and protect trademarks and other intellectual property rights; and the outcome of current and possible future litigation.

In addition to the factors listed above, our actual results may differ materially due to the other risks and uncertainties discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the risks and uncertainties set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2017. Accordingly, readers of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should consider these facts in evaluating the information and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained herein. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

As a multinational enterprise, we are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our most significant foreign currency risk relates to the euro and, to a lesser extent, the Canadian dollar, British pound, Japanese yen, Mexican peso and Australian dollar as compared to the U.S. dollar. Due to our vertical nature whereby a significant portion of goods are sourced from our owned entities, we face foreign currency risks related to the necessary current settlement of intercompany inventory transactions. We employ a variety of operating practices to manage these market risks relative to foreign currency exchange rate changes and, where deemed appropriate, utilize forward contracts. These operating practices include, among others, our ability to convert foreign currency into U.S. dollars at spot rates and to maintain U.S. dollar pricing relative to sales of our products to certain distributors located outside the U.S. Additionally, we enter into forward contracts to manage fluctuations in Japanese yen exchange rates that will be used to settle future third-party inventory component purchases by a U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiary. The use of forward contracts allows us to offset exposure to rate fluctuations because the gains or losses incurred on the derivative instruments will offset, in whole or in part, losses or gains on the underlying foreign currency exposure. We use derivative instruments only for risk management purposes and do not use them for speculation or for trading. There were no significant changes in how we managed foreign currency transactional exposure in the Second Quarter, and management does not anticipate any significant changes in such exposures or in the strategies we employ to manage such exposure in the near future.

The following table shows our outstanding forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges for inventory transactions (in millions) at June 30, 2018 and their expiration dates.

Functional Currency		Contract Currency		
Type	Amount	Type	Amount	Expiring Through
Euro	165.2	U.S. dollar	196.6	November 2019
Canadian dollar	61.4	U.S. dollar	47.9	December 2019
British pound	26.5	U.S. dollar	35.2	December 2019
Japanese yen	2,556.1	U.S. dollar	23.6	December 2019
Mexican peso	173.2	U.S. dollar	8.6	November 2018
Australian dollar	6.9	U.S. dollar	5.3	December 2018
U.S. dollar	18.1	Japanese yen	1,960.0	May 2019

If we were to settle our euro, Canadian dollar, British pound, Japanese yen, Mexican peso, Australian dollar and U.S. dollar based forward contracts hedging inventory transactions as of June 30, 2018, the net result would have been a net gain of approximately \$5.0 million, net of taxes. As of June 30, 2018, a 10% unfavorable change in the U.S. dollar strengthening against foreign currencies to which we have balance sheet transactional exposures would have decreased net pre-tax income by \$19.0 million. The translation of the balance sheets of our foreign-based operations from their local currencies into U.S. dollars is also sensitive to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. As of June 30, 2018, a 10% unfavorable change in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar strengthening against the foreign currencies to which we have exposure would have reduced consolidated stockholders' equity by approximately \$48.3 million.

Interest Rate Risk

We are subject to interest rate volatility with regard to debt borrowings. Based on our variable-rate debt outstanding as of June 30, 2018, a 100 basis point increase in interest rates would increase annual interest expense by approximately \$4.1 million.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our “disclosure controls and procedures” (“Disclosure Controls”), as defined by Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The Disclosure Controls evaluation was done under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”). There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Based upon this evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our Disclosure Controls were effective as of June 30, 2018.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the Second Quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

There are no legal proceedings to which we are a party or to which our properties are subject, other than routine litigation incidental to our business, which is not material to our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risk factor in addition to other information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 30, 2017 and in other documents we file with the SEC, in evaluating the Company and its business.

If significant tariffs or other restrictions are placed on imports from China or any retaliatory trade measures are taken by China, our revenue and results of operations may be materially harmed.

If significant tariffs or other restrictions are placed on imports from China or any retaliatory trade measures are taken by China, our revenue and results of operations may be materially harmed. In July 2018, the Trump Administration announced a list of thousands of categories of goods, including electronics, that could face tariffs of 10% to 25%. It is expected that these tariffs will be finalized after a public comment period ending in early September 2018. If the tariff list remains unaltered, a portion of our products, including smart watches that are assembled and manufactured in China, would be subject to a 10% to 25% tariff assessed on the first cost price of these products as imported into the United States. If these duties are imposed on our products, we may be required to raise our prices, which may result in the loss of customers and harm our operating performance. Alternatively, we may seek to shift production outside of China, resulting in significant costs and disruption to our operations. Additionally, the Trump Administration continues to signal that it may alter trade agreements and terms between China and the United States, including limiting trade with China, and may impose additional tariffs on imports from China and potentially impose other restrictions on exports from China to the United States. Even if the currently proposed duties are not imposed on our products, it is possible further tariffs will be imposed on imports of our products, or that our business will be impacted by retaliatory trade measures taken by China or other countries in response to existing or future tariffs, causing us to raise prices or make changes to our operations, any of which could materially harm our revenue or operating results.

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

There were no shares of common stock repurchased under any of our repurchase programs during the Second Quarter. We are currently prohibited by the terms of our Revolving Credit Facility from repurchasing shares of our common stock.

Item 5. Other Information

We mutually agreed with Karl Lagerfeld B.V. to terminate, effective April 1, 2018, the watch license between the parties, subject to a sell-off period.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit
Number Document Description

- 3.1 Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Fossil, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 25, 2010).
- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment of the Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Fossil, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 28, 2013).
- 3.3 Fifth Amended and Restated Bylaws of Fossil Group, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 3, 2017).
- 10.1(1)(3) First Amendment to the Fossil Group, Inc. 2016 Long-Term Incentive Plan.
- 10.2(1)(3) Waiver of Portion of 2018 Automatic Grant
- 31.1(1) Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 31.2(1) Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 32.1(2) Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2(2) Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS(1) XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.SCH(1) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.DEF(1) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
- 101.CAL(1) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.LAB(1) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.PRE(1) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

(1) Filed herewith.

(2) Furnished herewith.

(3) Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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.

FOSSIL GROUP, INC.

August 9,
2018

/S/ JEFFREY N. BOYER

Jeffrey N. Boyer

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal financial and accounting officer duly authorized to sign on behalf of the Registrant)