

WOLVERINE WORLD WIDE INC /DE/

Form 10-K

February 26, 2019

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 29, 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 001-06024

WOLVERINE WORLD WIDE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 38-1185150

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

9341 Courtland Drive N.E., 49351
Rockford, Michigan

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (616) 866-5500

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act:

Title of each class Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock, \$1 Par Value New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, 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.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer 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 Act). Yes " No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant based on the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange on June 29, 2018, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: \$3,197,797,422. Number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock, \$1 par value as of February 15, 2019: 91,521,544.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive proxy statement for the registrant's annual stockholders' meeting to be held May 2, 2019 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains “forward-looking statements,” which are statements relating to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address management’s current beliefs, assumptions, expectations, estimates and projections about future business and financial performance, national, regional or global political, economic and market conditions, and the Company itself. Such statements often contain words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “forecasts,” “intends,” “is likely,” “plans,” “predicts,” “projects,” “should,” “will,” variations of such words and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, by their nature, address matters that are, to varying degrees, uncertain. Uncertainties that could cause the Company’s performance to differ materially from what is expressed in forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- changes in general economic conditions, employment rates, business conditions, interest rates, tax policies and other factors affecting consumer spending in the markets and regions in which the Company’s products are sold;
- the inability for any reason to effectively compete in global footwear, apparel and consumer-direct markets;
- the inability to maintain positive brand images and anticipate, understand and respond to changing footwear and apparel trends and consumer preferences;
- the inability to effectively manage inventory levels;
- increases or changes in duties, tariffs, quotas or applicable assessments in countries of import and export;
- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- currency restrictions;
- capacity constraints, production disruptions, quality issues, price increases or other risks associated with foreign sourcing;
- the cost and availability of raw materials, inventories, services and labor for contract manufacturers;
- labor disruptions;
- changes in relationships with, including the loss of, significant wholesale customers;
- risks related to the significant investment in, and performance of, the Company’s consumer-direct operations;
- risks related to expansion into new markets and complementary product categories as well as consumer-direct operations;
- the impact of seasonality and unpredictable weather conditions;
- changes in general economic conditions and/or the credit markets on the Company’s distributors, suppliers and retailers;
- increase in the Company’s effective tax rates;
- failure of licensees or distributors to meet planned annual sales goals or to make timely payments to the Company;
- the risks of doing business in developing countries and politically or economically volatile areas;
- the ability to secure and protect owned intellectual property or use licensed intellectual property;
- the impact of regulation, regulatory and legal proceedings and legal compliance risks, including compliance with federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, environmental remediation and other related costs, and litigation or other legal proceedings relating to the protection of the environment or environmental effects on human health;
- the potential breach of the Company’s databases, or those of its vendors, which contain certain personal information or payment card data;
- problems affecting the Company’s distribution system, including service interruptions at shipping and receiving ports;
- strategic actions, including new initiatives and ventures, acquisitions and dispositions, and the Company’s success in integrating acquired businesses, and implementing new initiatives and ventures;
- the risk of impairment to goodwill and other intangibles;
- the success of the Company’s restructuring and realignment initiatives; and
- changes in future pension funding requirements and pension expenses.

These uncertainties could cause a material difference between an actual outcome and a forward-looking statement. The uncertainties included here are not exhaustive and are described in more detail in Part I, Item 1A: “Risk Factors” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on

forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. The Company does not undertake an obligation to update, amend or clarify forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Wolverine World Wide, Inc. (the “Company”) is a leading designer, marketer and licensor of a broad range of quality casual footwear and apparel, performance outdoor and athletic footwear and apparel, kids' footwear, industrial work boots and apparel, and uniform shoes and boots. The Company, a Delaware corporation, is the successor of a Michigan corporation of the same name, originally organized in 1906, which, in turn, was the successor of a footwear business established in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1883. The Company’s products are marketed worldwide in approximately 200 countries and territories through owned operations in the United States (“U.S.”), Canada, the United Kingdom and certain countries in continental Europe and Asia Pacific. In other regions (Latin America, portions of Europe and Asia Pacific, the Middle East and Africa), the Company relies on a network of third-party distributors, licensees and joint ventures.

Today, the Company sources and markets a broad range of footwear styles, including shoes, boots and sandals under many recognizable brand names, including Bates®, Cat®, Chaco®, Harley-Davidson®, Hush Puppies®, HyTest®, Keds®, Merrell®, Saucony®, Sperry® and Wolverine®. The Company licenses its Stride Rite® brand under a global license arrangement. The Company also markets Merrell® and Wolverine® brand apparel and accessories and licenses some of its brands for use on non-footwear products, including Hush Puppies® apparel, eyewear, watches, socks, handbags and plush toys; Wolverine® eyewear and gloves; Keds® apparel; Saucony® apparel and Sperry® apparel. Cat® is a registered trademark of Caterpillar Inc. and Harley-Davidson® is a registered trademark of H-D U.S.A., LLC.

The Company’s products generally feature contemporary styling with proprietary technologies designed to provide maximum comfort and performance. The Company believes that its primary competitive advantages are its well-recognized brand names, patented proprietary designs, diverse product offerings and comfort technologies, wide range of distribution channels and diversified manufacturing and sourcing base. The Company combines quality materials and skilled workmanship to produce footwear according to its specifications at both Company-owned and third-party manufacturing facilities. The Company’s products are sold at various price points targeting a wide range of consumers of casual, work, outdoor and athletic footwear and apparel.

The Company’s portfolio of brands is organized into the following three operating segments, which the Company has determined to be reportable operating segments. During the first quarter of 2018, the Kids footwear business was realigned into the Wolverine Boston Group and the multi-brand consumer-direct component is now reported within the other category. All prior period disclosures have been restated to reflect these new reportable operating segments.

- Wolverine Outdoor & Lifestyle Group, consisting of Merrell® footwear and apparel, Cat® footwear, Hush Puppies® footwear and apparel and Chaco® footwear;

- Wolverine Boston Group, consisting of Sperry® footwear and apparel, Saucony® footwear and apparel, Keds® footwear and apparel, and the Kids footwear business, which includes the Stride Rite® licensed business, as well as kids' footwear offerings from Saucony®, Sperry®, Keds®, Merrell® and Hush Puppies®; and

- Wolverine Heritage Group, consisting of Wolverine® footwear and apparel, Bates® uniform footwear, Harley-Davidson® footwear and HyTest® safety footwear.

The reportable segments are engaged in designing, manufacturing, sourcing, marketing, licensing and distributing branded footwear, apparel and accessories. Revenue for the reportable operating segments includes revenue from the sale of branded footwear, apparel and accessories to third-party customers; revenue from third-party licensees and distributors; and revenue from the Company’s consumer-direct businesses.

The Company also reports “Other” and “Corporate” categories. The Other category consists of the Company’s multi-branded consumer-direct retail stores, leather marketing operations and sourcing operations that include third-party commission revenues. The Corporate category consists of unallocated corporate expenses, including restructuring and other related costs, impairment of intangible assets, organizational transformation costs and environmental and other related costs. The Company’s operating segments are determined based on how the Company internally reports and evaluates financial information used to make operating decisions. The operating segment

managers all report directly to the chief operating decision maker. The Company's Global Operations Group is responsible for sourcing, distribution, logistics and customer support.

For financial information regarding the Company, see the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes, which are included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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The Company's operating segments and related brands are described in more detail below.

1. Wolverine Outdoor & Lifestyle Group

Merrell®: Merrell® products (footwear/apparel/accessories) are created to empower amazing outdoor lives. Known for quality, durability, versatility and comfort, Merrell® is focused on delivering gear with compelling technologies, performance features and inspired styling for use both on the trail and around town. Merrell® footwear offers an assortment of products in strategic categories such as technical hike, trail, run, outdoor fitness, lifestyle and work for both men and women. Merrell® footwear is sold in outdoor specialty retailers, sporting goods chains, department stores, internet and catalog retailers as well as Merrell® stores and an eCommerce site. Merrell® apparel and accessories extend to an active outdoor lifestyle with a versatile line of apparel built for both performance and lifestyle. Merrell® apparel features stylized lifestyle silhouettes built with the technical, high performance, weather fighting materials that consumers expect from a premium outdoor brand. Merrell® also markets accessories including technical duffels and backpacks.

Cat® Footwear: Cat® footwear comes from a world of industry and action. The Company is the exclusive global footwear licensee of Caterpillar Inc., and for over two decades, Cat® footwear has been designing and engineering quality footwear that lives up to the hard-working reputation of the Caterpillar® brand. Cat® footwear originally created a small collection of rugged work boots designed to provide workers with comfort and durability that met the challenges of the worksite. Today, Cat® footwear offers a wide range of footwear, including work boots, casual shoes and women's fashion products - sold through a global distribution network. Cat®, Caterpillar®, Build For It®, "Caterpillar Yellow" and "Power Edge" are registered trademarks of Caterpillar Inc.

Hush Puppies®: Launched in 1958, Hush Puppies® has a history of bringing color and optimism to a boring, brown shoe category. Today, Hush Puppies® exists to inspire our consumers to live life on the bright side. We believe that optimism is contagious and that by encouraging positivity we can help shape a better world. Hush Puppies® footwear is distributed through wholesale and licensed channels, and through an eCommerce site. In addition, the Hush Puppies® brand is licensed to third parties engaged in the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of apparel, handbags, eyewear, socks, watches and plush toys sold around the world. Hush Puppies®, with its basset hound icon, is one of the most well-known and loved brands worldwide.

Chaco®: Chaco's whitewater heritage and 30-year history of outfitting rafting guides has helped cement its place in the high-performance footwear space. Every product Chaco® makes exists to connect life-loving explorers to the wonders of the world through all-terrain versatility, unmatched durability, and signature LUVSEAT™ footbed arch support. Consumers can demonstrate their own creativity and express themselves through the virtually limitless sandal customization options available through the MyChaco design program. The brand's products are distributed primarily through leading outdoor and footwear specialty retailers, as well as through an eCommerce site and other leading internet retailers.

2. Wolverine Boston Group

Sperry®: Sperry® is a leading global nautical performance and lifestyle brand offering footwear, apparel and accessories to a broad range of consumers. The brand has been an American favorite since 1935 with the introduction of the industry's first boat shoe. Today, Sperry® remains the leader in the boat shoe category, but has also expanded its business into casuals, dress casuals, wet weather, boots and vulcanized product categories. Sperry® has evolved into a well-balanced, multi-category (footwear, apparel and accessories) and year-round lifestyle brand for men and women. Sperry® also offers sport-specific and athlete-tested performance footwear solutions for sailors, boaters, anglers and multi-water sports enthusiasts. The Advance Water Technologies™ product collection featuring ASV™ (Anti-Shock and Vibration), Grip X3 Technology® and SON-R Technology® has allowed Sperry® to reinforce its position as an innovation leader in these categories. The brand is primarily distributed through leading premium and better lifestyle retailers, as well as through Sperry® retail stores and an eCommerce site.

Saucony®: Saucony® is a leading performance running brand with roots dating back to 1898. Saucony® targets both elite and casual runners through award winning design, innovation and performance technology. The brand is focused on meeting the biomechanical needs of runners while maximizing comfort and protection, bringing to market innovations such as: EVERUN®, a cushioning technology system; PowerGrid™ and PWRGRID+™ midsole technologies;

Sauc-Fit[®], ComfortLite Sock Liner[™], HydraMAX[™] and ISO-Fit[™] upper technologies; and iBR+[™] and XT-900[™] outsole material innovations. Saucony[®] offers five categories of footwear products – technical, race, trail, Life on the Run and lifestyle "Originals". Saucony[®] also offers the Total Run System[™], a complete line of performance running apparel. Through the Find Your Strong[™] brand platform, Saucony[®] is strengthening connections with consumers and elevating the positioning of the brand. The brand's products are

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distributed primarily through leading run specialty, sporting goods retailers, as well as Saucony® stores and an eCommerce site.

Keds®: Keds® is an authentic casual lifestyle brand brought to life in 1916 with its simple, yet chic take on canvas footwear. Emerging from its popularity came the iconic Champion® sneaker, a shoe that soon ignited a style revolution, popularized by everyone from fashion icons to the girl next door. Today, Keds® remains a true American brand, rooted in female empowerment and fueled by a passion for inspiring a new generation of ladies. The brand's product architecture targets young women consumers with both core offerings and seasonal iterations featuring updated prints, patterns, materials and constructions on lace-up and slip-on silhouettes, all designed specifically for a woman's foot. Keds® continues to inspire loyalty through purposeful, innovative and classic, yet modernized footwear and its unwavering support for putting ladies first.

Kids Footwear: The Kids footwear business includes the Stride Rite® licensed business, as well as kids' footwear offerings from Saucony®, Sperry®, Keds®, Merrell® and Hush Puppies®. With a history dating back to 1919, Stride Rite® is an industry leader in kids' footwear. The Company signed a multi-year license agreement in 2017 to license the Stride Rite® brand. Kids' footwear offerings from Saucony®, Sperry®, Keds®, Merrell® and Hush Puppies® are distributed primarily through premium and better lifestyle retailers, outdoor and sporting good retailers, as well as through an eCommerce site and by a license partner.

3. Wolverine Heritage Group

Wolverine®: The Wolverine® brand offers high-quality boots and shoes to deliver comfort and durability. The Wolverine® brand, in existence since 1883, markets footwear in three categories: (i) trade work; (ii) outdoor recreation; and (iii) lifestyle and heritage. The development of DuraShocks® and EPX Anti-Fatigue® technologies, as well as the development of the Contour Welt® line, allows the Wolverine® brand to offer a broad line of footwear with a focus on comfort. The Wolverine® work product line targets skilled trade workers and focuses on work boots and shoes with protective features such as toe caps, metatarsal guards and electrical hazard protection. The Wolverine® outdoor recreation product lines incorporate DuraShocks® and other technologies and comfort features into products designed for outdoor sport use and to meet the needs of hunters, fishermen and other active outdoor sports enthusiasts. The brand's lifestyle and heritage line targets consumers looking for rugged and well-crafted casual boots and shoes. The brand also markets a line of work and rugged casual Wolverine® brand apparel and socks, and licenses the Wolverine® brand for use on eyewear, gloves and base layers.

Bates®: The Bates® brand is a leader in supplying footwear to military and civilian uniform wearers. Bates® utilizes DuraShocks®, Bates iCS®, Bates Endurance Performance System and other proprietary comfort technologies in the design of its footwear. Bates® supplies military footwear to several foreign countries. Civilian uniform users include police officers, security and emergency medical services workers, and others in light industrial occupations. Bates® products are distributed through sporting goods chains, department stores, uniform specialty retailers and catalog retailers.

Harley-Davidson® Footwear: Pursuant to a license arrangement with the Harley-Davidson Motor Company, Inc., the Company has footwear marketing and distribution rights for Harley-Davidson® branded footwear. Harley-Davidson® branded footwear products include motorcycle, casual, fashion, work and western footwear for men, women and kids. Harley-Davidson® footwear is sold globally through a network of independent Harley-Davidson® dealerships and other retail outlets. Harley-Davidson® is a registered trademark of H-D U.S.A., LLC.

HyTest® Safety Footwear: The HyTest® product line consists of high-quality work boots and shoes that incorporate various specialty safety features designed to protect against hazards of the workplace, including steel toe, composite toe, metatarsal guards, electrical hazard protection, static dissipating and conductive footwear. HyTest® footwear is distributed primarily through a network of independently-owned Shoemobile® mobile truck retail outlets providing direct sales of the Company's occupational and work footwear brands to workers at industrial facilities and also through direct sales arrangements with large industrial customers.

Other Businesses

In addition to its reportable segments, the Company operates a performance leather business and a multi-brand consumer-direct business.

Wolverine Leathers Division - The Wolverine Leathers Division markets pigskin leather for use primarily in the footwear industry. The Company believes pigskin leather offers superior performance and other advantages

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over cowhide leather. The Company's waterproof and stain resistant leathers are featured in some of the Company's footwear lines and also sold to external footwear brands.

Multi-brand Consumer-Direct - The multi-brand consumer-direct division includes retail stores that sell footwear and apparel from the Company's brand portfolio and other brands.

Marketing

The Company's marketing strategy is to develop brand-specific plans and related promotional materials that foster a consistent message for each of the Company's core brands across the globe. Each operating segment has dedicated marketing personnel who develop the marketing strategies for specific brands. Marketing campaigns and strategies vary by brand, but are generally designed to target consumers in order to increase awareness of, and affinity for, the Company's brands. The Company's advertisements typically emphasize fashion, comfort, quality, durability, functionality and other performance and lifestyle attributes of the Company's brands and products. Components of brand-specific marketing plans vary and may include print and radio advertising, search engine optimization, social networking sites, event sponsorships, in-store point-of-purchase displays, promotional materials and sales and technical assistance.

In addition to the Company's internal marketing efforts, each brand provides its third-party licensees and distributors with creative direction, brand images and other materials to convey globally consistent brand messaging, including (i) direction on the categories of footwear and apparel to be promoted; (ii) photography and layouts; (iii) broadcast advertising, including commercials and film footage; (iv) point-of-purchase specifications, blueprints and packaging; (v) sales materials; and (vi) consulting services regarding retail store layout and design. The Company believes its brand names represent a competitive advantage, and the Company, along with its licensees and distributors, make significant marketing investments to promote and enhance the market position of its products and drive brand awareness.

Domestic Sales and Distribution

The Company uses a variety of means to support sales to a variety of domestic distribution channels:

- The Company uses a dedicated sales force and customer service team, third party sales representatives and point-of-purchase materials to support domestic sales.

- The Company maintains core in-stock inventories to service department stores, national chains, specialty retailers, catalog retailers, independent retailers, uniform outlets and its own consumer-direct business.

- The Company uses volume direct programs to ship products to the retail customer and to provide products at competitive prices to service major retail, catalog, mass merchant and government customers.

- The Company also operates brick and mortar retail stores and eCommerce sites.

A broad distribution base insulates the Company from dependence on any one customer. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's consolidated revenue in fiscal 2018, 2017 or 2016.

Seasonality

The Company experiences moderate fluctuations in sales volume during the year, as reflected in quarterly revenue.

The Company expects current seasonal sales patterns to continue in future years. The Company also experiences some fluctuation in its levels of working capital, typically including an increase in net working capital requirements near the end of the first and third fiscal quarters. The Company meets its working capital requirements through internal operating cash flows and, as needed, the Revolving Credit Facility, as discussed in more detail under the caption "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 7: "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations".

International Operations and Global Licensing

The Company's foreign-sourced revenue is generated from a combination of (i) sales of branded footwear and apparel through the Company's owned operations in Canada, the United Kingdom and certain countries in continental Europe and Asia-Pacific; (ii) revenue from third-party distributors for certain markets and businesses; (iii) revenue from a network of third-party licensees; and (iv) revenue and income from joint ventures that market the Company's branded products in certain countries in South America and Mexico. The Company's international owned operations are located in markets where the Company believes it can gain a strategic advantage by directly controlling the sale of its products

into retail accounts. License and distribution arrangements enable the Company to generate sales in other markets without the capital commitment required to maintain related foreign operations, employees, inventories or localized marketing programs. The Company believes that joint ventures will provide it with a more meaningful ownership stake and near-term brand impact in fast-growing markets than its traditional licensee and distributor arrangements.

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The Company continues to develop its international network of third-party licensees and distributors to market its branded products. The Company assists its licensees in designing products that are appropriate to each foreign market, yet consistent with global brand positioning. Pursuant to license or distribution agreements, third-party licensees and distributors either purchase goods directly from the Company and authorized third-party manufacturers or manufacture branded products themselves, consistent with Company standards. Distributors and licensees are responsible for independently marketing and distributing the Company's branded products in their respective territories, with product and marketing support from the Company.

Manufacturing and Sourcing

The Company directly controls the majority of the units of footwear and apparel sourced under the Company's brand names. The Company's licensees directly control the balance. Substantially all of the units sourced by the Company are procured from numerous third-party manufacturers in the Asia Pacific region. The Company maintains offices in the Asia Pacific region to develop and facilitate sourcing strategies. The Company has established guidelines for each of its third-party manufacturers in order to monitor product quality, labor practices and financial viability. The Company has adopted "Engagement Criteria for Partners and Sources," a policy that requires the Company's domestic and foreign manufacturers, licensees and distributors to use ethical business standards, comply with all applicable health and safety laws and regulations, commit to use environmentally safe practices, treat employees fairly with respect to wages, benefits and working conditions and not use child or prison labor. The Company's third-party sourcing strategy allows the Company to (i) benefit from lower manufacturing costs and state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities; (ii) source high quality raw materials from around the world; and (iii) avoid capital expenditures necessary for additional owned factories. The Company believes that its overall global manufacturing strategy provides the flexibility to properly balance the need for timely shipments, high quality products and competitive pricing.

The Company's principal raw material is quality leather, which it purchases from a select group of domestic and foreign suppliers. The widespread availability of common upper materials and specialty leathers eliminates reliance by the Company on a single supplier.

The Company currently purchases all of the raw pigskins used for its Wolverine Leathers Division from one domestic source, which has been a reliable and consistent supplier to the Company for over 50 years. Alternative sources of raw pigskin are available, but the Company believes these sources offer less advantageous pricing, quality and compatibility with the Company's processing method. The Company purchases all of its other raw materials and component parts from a variety of sources and does not believe that any of these sources are a dominant supplier.

Trademarks, Licenses and Patents

The Company holds a significant portfolio of registered and common law trademarks that identify its branded products and technologies. The Company's owned trademarks include Hush Puppie[®], Dog Likeness (registered design trademark), Wolverine[®], Bates[®], Chaco[®], Soft Style[®], Wolverine Fusion[®], DuraShocks[®], MultiShox[®], Wolverine Compressor[®], Wolverine ICS[®], Hidden Tracks[®], iTechnology[™], Bounce[®], Comfort Curve[®], HyTest[®], Merrell[®], M Circle Design (registered design trademark), Continuum[®], Q Form[®], Sperry[®], Saucony[®], Stride Rite[®] and Keds[®]. The Company's Wolverine Leathers Division markets its pigskin leathers under the trademarks Wolverine Warrior Leather[®], Weather Tight[®] and All Season Weather Leathers[™]. The Company has footwear marketing and distribution rights under the Cat[®] and Harley-Davidson[®] trademarks pursuant to license arrangements with the respective trademark owners. The Cat[®] license has a term through December 31, 2024 and the Harley-Davidson[®] license has a term through December 31, 2022. Both licenses are subject to early termination for breach.

The Company believes that consumers identify its products by the Company's trademarks and that its trademarks are valuable assets. The Company has a policy of registering its primary trademarks and vigorously defending its trademarks against infringement or other threats whenever practicable. The Company also holds many design and utility patents, copyrights and various other proprietary rights. The Company protects its proprietary rights under applicable laws.

Order Backlog

At February 17, 2019, the Company had an order backlog of approximately \$971 million, compared to an order backlog of approximately \$913 million at February 18, 2018. Substantially all of the backlog relates to orders for products expected to ship in fiscal 2019. Orders in the backlog are subject to cancellation by customers and to changes in planned customer demand or at-once orders. The backlog at any particular time is affected by a number of factors, including seasonality, retail conditions, expected customer demand, product availability and the schedule for the manufacture and shipment of products. Accordingly, a comparison of backlog from period to period is not necessarily meaningful and may not be predictive of eventual actual shipments.

Competition

The Company markets its footwear and apparel lines in a highly competitive and fragmented environment. The Company competes with numerous domestic and international footwear marketers, some of whom are larger and have greater resources than the Company. Product performance and quality, including technological improvements, product identity, competitive pricing and

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ability to control costs and the ability to adapt to style changes are all important elements of competition in the footwear and apparel markets served by the Company. The footwear and apparel industries are subject to changes in consumer preferences. The Company strives to maintain its competitive position through promotions designed to increase brand awareness, manufacturing and sourcing efficiencies, and the style, comfort and value of its products. Future sales by the Company will be affected by its continued ability to sell its products at competitive prices and to meet shifts in consumer preferences.

Because of the lack of reliable published statistics, the Company is unable to state with certainty its competitive position in the overall footwear and apparel industries. The non-athletic footwear and apparel markets are highly fragmented and no one company has a dominant market position.

Environmental Matters

The Company uses and generates certain substances and wastes that are regulated or may be deemed hazardous to the environment under certain federal, state and local regulations. The Company works with foreign and domestic federal, state and local agencies from time to time to resolve cleanup issues at various sites and other regulatory issues. Financial information regarding the Company's environmental remediation activities is found in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

Employees

As of December 29, 2018, the Company had approximately 3,700 domestic and foreign production, office and sales employees. The Company presently considers its employee relations to be good.

Available Information

Information about the Company, including the Company's Code of Conduct & Compliance, Corporate Governance Guidelines, Director Independence Standards, Accounting and Finance Code of Ethics, Audit Committee Charter, Compensation Committee Charter, and Governance Committee Charter, is available at its website at www.wolverineworldwide.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance. Printed copies of the documents listed above are available upon request, without charge, by writing to the Company at 9341 Courtland Drive, N.E., Rockford, Michigan 49351, Attention: General Counsel.

The Company also makes available on or through its website at www.wolverineworldwide.com/investor-relations, free of charge, the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports (along with certain other Company filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC")), as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such material with, or furnishing it to, the SEC. These materials are also accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to the Company's Business

Changes in general economic conditions and other factors affecting consumer spending could adversely affect the Company's sales, costs, operating results or financial position.

The Company's results of operations depend on factors affecting consumer disposable income and spending patterns. These factors include general economic conditions, employment rates, business conditions, interest rates and tax policy in each of the markets and regions in which the Company or its third-party distributors and licensees operates. Customers may defer or cancel purchases of the Company's products due to uncertainty about global, regional or local economic conditions, and how such conditions may impact them. Disposable income and consumer spending may decline due to recessionary economic cycles, high interest rates on consumer or business borrowings, restricted credit availability, inflation, high levels of unemployment or consumer debt, high tax rates, declines in consumer confidence or other factors. A decline in disposable income and consumer spending could adversely affect demand for the Company's products, which could adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company operates in competitive industries and markets.

The Company competes with a large number of wholesalers, and retailers of footwear and apparel, and consumer-direct footwear and apparel companies. Many of the Company's competitors have greater resources and larger customer and consumer bases, are able, or elect, to sell their products at lower prices, or have greater financial, technical or marketing resources than the Company, particularly its competitors in the apparel and consumer-direct

businesses. The Company's competitors may own more recognized brands; implement more effective marketing campaigns; adopt more aggressive pricing policies; make more attractive offers to potential employees, distribution partners and manufacturers; or respond more quickly to changes in consumer preferences. The Company's continued ability to sell its products at competitive prices and to meet shifts in consumer preferences quickly will affect its future sales. If the Company is unable to respond effectively to competitive pressures, its results of operations and financial position may be adversely affected.

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The Company's operating results could be adversely affected if it is unable to maintain its brands' positive images with consumers or anticipate, understand and respond to changing footwear and apparel trends and consumer preferences. Consumer preferences and, as a result, the popularity of particular designs and categories of footwear and apparel, generally change over time. The Company's success depends in part on its ability to maintain its brands' positive images, and the ability to anticipate, understand and respond to changing footwear and apparel trends and consumer preferences in a timely manner. The Company's efforts to maintain and improve its competitive position by monitoring and timely and appropriately responding to changes in consumer preferences, increasing brand awareness and enhancing the style, comfort and perceived value of its products may not be successful. If the Company is unable to maintain or enhance the images of its brands or if it is unable to timely and appropriately respond to changing consumer preferences and evolving footwear and apparel trends, consumers may consider its brands' images to be outdated, associate its brands with styles that are no longer popular and decrease demand for its products. Such failures could result in reduced sales, excess inventory, trade name impairments, lower gross margin and other adverse impacts on the Company's operating results.

The Company's operating results depend on effectively managing inventory levels.

The Company's ability to effectively manage its inventories and accurately forecast demand are important factors in its operations. Inventory shortages can impede the Company's ability to meet demand, adversely affect the timing of shipments to customers and, consequently, adversely affect business relationships with retail customers, diminish brand loyalty and decrease sales.

Conversely, excess inventory can result in lower gross margins if the Company lowers prices in order to liquidate it. In addition, inventory may become obsolete as a result of changes in consumer preferences over time. The Company's business, results of operations and financial position could be adversely affected if it is unable to effectively manage its inventory.

Increases or changes in duties, quotas, tariffs and other trade restrictions could adversely impact the Company's sales and profitability.

All of the Company's products manufactured overseas and imported into the U.S., Canada, the European Union and other countries are subject to customs duties collected by customs authorities. The customs information submitted by the Company is routinely subject to review by customs authorities and any such review might result in the assessment of additional duties or penalties. Additional U.S. or foreign customs duties, quotas, tariffs, anti-dumping duties, safeguard measures, cargo restrictions, the loss of most favored nation trading status or other trade restrictions, including those due to changes in trade relations between the U.S. and other countries, may be imposed on the importation of the Company's products in the future. The imposition of such costs or restrictions in countries where the Company operates, as well as in countries where its third-party distributors and licensees operate, could result in increases in the cost of the Company's products generally and adversely affect its sales and profitability.

Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations could adversely impact the Company's business.

Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations affect the Company's revenue and profitability. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may impact the Company's financial results positively or negatively in any given period, which may make it difficult to compare the Company's operating results from different periods. Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations may also adversely impact third parties that manufacture the Company's products by increasing their costs of production and raw materials and making such costs more difficult to finance, thereby raising prices for the Company, its distributors and its licensees. The Company's hedging strategy may not successfully mitigate the Company's foreign currency exchange rate risk. For a more detailed discussion of the risks related to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, see Item 7A: "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

In addition, our foreign subsidiaries purchase products in U.S. dollars and the cost of those products will vary depending on the applicable foreign currency exchange rate, which will impact the price charged to customers. The Company's foreign distributors also purchase products in U.S. dollars and sell in local currencies, which impacts the price to foreign consumers and in turn, impacts the amount of royalties paid to the Company in U.S. dollars. As the U.S. dollar strengthens relative to foreign currencies, the Company's revenues and profits denominated in foreign

currencies are reduced when converted into U.S. dollars and the Company's margins may be negatively impacted by the increase in product costs. The Company may seek to mitigate the negative impacts of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations through price increases and further actions to reduce costs, but the Company may not be able to fully offset the impact, if at all. The Company's success depends, in part, on its ability to manage these various foreign currency impacts as changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies could have an adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

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Significant capacity constraints, production disruptions, quality issues, price increases and other risks associated with foreign sourcing could increase the Company's operating costs and adversely impact the Company's business and reputation.

The Company currently sources a substantial majority of its products from third-party manufacturers in foreign countries, predominantly in the Asia Pacific region. As is common in the footwear and apparel industry, the Company does not have long-term contracts with its third-party manufacturers. The Company may experience difficulties with such manufacturers, including reductions in the availability of production capacity, failures to meet production deadlines, failure to make products that meet applicable quality standards, or increases in manufacturing costs. The Company's future results depend partly on its ability to maintain its relationships with third-party manufacturers. Foreign manufacturing is subject to a number of risks, including work stoppages, transportation delays and interruptions, political instability, foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, changing economic conditions, expropriation, nationalization, the imposition of tariffs, import and export controls and other non-tariff barriers and changes in governmental policies. Various factors could significantly interfere with the Company's ability to source its products, including adverse developments in trade or political relations with China or other countries where it sources its products, or a shift in these countries' manufacturing capacities away from footwear and apparel to other industries. Any of these events could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial position and, in particular, on the Company's ability to meet customer demands and produce its products in a cost-effective manner.

Increases in the cost of raw materials, labor and services could adversely affect the Company's results of operations. The Company's ability to competitively price its products and, as a result, its operating results, are dependent on the prices of commodities, such as cotton, leather, rubber, petroleum, cattle, pigskin hides, and other raw materials, used to make and transport its products, as well as the prices of equipment, labor, insurance and health care. The cost of commodities, equipment, services and materials is subject to change based on availability and general economic and market conditions that are difficult to predict. Various conditions, such as diseases affecting the availability of leather, affect the cost of the footwear marketed by the Company. Increases in costs for commodities, equipment, services and materials used in production could have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

The Company purchases pigskin hides for its leathers operations from a single domestic source pursuant to short-term contracts. If this source fails to continue to supply the Company with raw pigskin or supplies the Company with raw pigskin on less favorable terms, the Company's cost of raw materials for its leathers operations could increase and, as a result, have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

Labor disruptions could adversely affect the Company's business.

The Company's business depends on its ability to source and distribute products in a timely and cost-effective manner. Labor disputes at or that affect independent factories where the Company's goods are produced, shipping ports, tanneries, transportation carriers, retail stores or distribution centers create significant risks for the Company's business, particularly if these disputes result in work slowdowns, stoppages, lockouts, strikes or other disruptions. Any such disruption may have an adverse effect on the Company's business by potentially resulting in inventory shortages, delayed or canceled orders by customers and unanticipated inventory accumulation, and may negatively impact the Company's results of operations and financial position.

A significant reduction in wholesale customer purchases of the Company's products, wholesale customers seeking more favorable terms or failure of wholesale customers to pay for the Company's products in a timely manner could adversely affect the Company's business.

The Company's financial success depends on its wholesale customers continuing to purchase its products. The Company does not typically have long-term contracts with its wholesale customers. Sales to the Company's wholesale customers are generally on an order-to-order basis and are subject to rights of cancellation and rescheduling by the wholesale customers. Failure to fill wholesale customers' orders in a timely manner could harm the Company's relationships with its wholesale customers. Furthermore, if any of the Company's major wholesale customers experiences a significant downturn in its business, or fails to remain committed to the Company's products or brands,

these wholesale customers may reduce or discontinue purchases from the Company, which could have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

The Company sells its products to wholesale customers and extends credit based on an evaluation of each wholesale customer's financial condition. The financial difficulties of a wholesale customer could cause the Company to stop doing business with that wholesale customer or reduce its business with that wholesale customer. The Company's inability to collect from its wholesale customers or a cessation or reduction of sales to certain wholesale customers because of credit concerns could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial position.

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Retail consolidation could lead to fewer wholesale customers, wholesale customers seeking more favorable price, payment or other terms from the Company and a decrease in the number of stores that carry the Company's products. In addition, changes in the channels of distribution, such as the continued growth of eCommerce and related competitive pressures, and the sale of private label products by major retailers, could have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

The Company's consumer-direct operations have required, and will continue to require, a substantial investment and commitment of resources and are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties.

The Company's consumer-direct operations, including its brick and mortar locations as well as its eCommerce and mobile channels, have required substantial fixed investment in equipment and leasehold improvements, information systems, inventory and personnel. The Company has also made substantial operating lease commitments for retail space. Due to the high fixed-cost structure associated with the Company's brick and mortar consumer-direct operations, a decline in sales or the closure or poor performance of individual or multiple stores could result in significant lease termination costs, write-offs of equipment and leasehold improvements, and employee-related costs. The success of our consumer-direct operations also depends on the Company's ability to identify and adapt to changes in consumer spending patterns and retail shopping preferences, including the shift from brick and mortar to eCommerce and mobile channels, reductions in mall traffic, and the Company's ability to effectively develop its eCommerce and mobile channels. The Company's failure to successfully respond to these factors could adversely affect the Company's consumer-direct business, as well as damage its reputation and brands, and could have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

Expanding the Company's brands into new markets and product categories and re-aligning its consumer-direct operations may be difficult and costly, and unsuccessful efforts to do so may adversely affect the Company's brands and business.

As part of the Company's growth strategy, it seeks to enhance the positioning of its brands, to extend its brands into complementary product categories and to expand geographically. The Company may not be able to successfully implement any or all of these growth strategies, and unsuccessful efforts to do so could have an adverse effect on its results of operations and financial position.

Part of the future growth and profitability of the Company's consumer-direct operations is significantly dependent on the Company successfully developing its eCommerce and mobile platforms. The Company cannot be sure whether its eCommerce and mobile platforms will be successful.

Unseasonable or extreme weather conditions could adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company markets and sells footwear and apparel suited for specific seasons, such as sandals and flats for the summer season and boots for the winter season. If the weather conditions for a particular season vary significantly from those typical for that season, such as an unusually cold and rainy summer or an unusually warm and dry winter, consumer demand for seasonally appropriate products could be adversely affected. Lower demand for seasonally appropriate products may result in excess inventory, forcing the Company to sell these products at significantly discounted prices, which would adversely affect the Company's results of operations. Conversely, if weather conditions permit the Company to sell seasonal products early in the season, this may reduce inventory levels needed to meet customers' needs later in that same season. Consequently, the Company's results of operations are highly dependent on future weather conditions and its ability to react to changes in weather conditions.

Extreme weather conditions can also adversely impact the Company's business, results of operations and financial position. If extreme weather events forced closures of, or disrupted operations at, distribution centers maintained by the Company or third parties, the Company could incur higher costs and experience longer lead times to distribute its products on a timely basis to the Company's retail stores, wholesale customers or eCommerce consumers. In addition, consumer traffic may be reduced as a result of extreme weather conditions and a decrease in shopping traffic could have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

Changes in general economic conditions and/or the credit markets affecting our distributors, suppliers and retailers could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial position.

Changes in general economic conditions and/or the credit markets could have an adverse impact on the Company's future results of operations and financial position. Negative trends in global economic conditions may adversely impact the Company's third-party distributors', suppliers' and retailers' ability to meet their obligations to provide the Company with the materials and services it needs at the prices, terms or levels as such third-parties have historically, which could adversely impact the Company's ability to meet consumers' demands and, in turn, the Company's results of operations and financial position.

In addition, if the Company's third-party distributors, suppliers and retailers are not able to obtain financing on favorable terms, or at all, they may delay or cancel orders for the Company's products or fail to meet their obligations to the Company in a timely manner, either of which could adversely impact the Company's sales, cash flow and operating results.

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An increase in the Company's effective tax rate or negative determinations by domestic or foreign tax authorities could have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

A significant amount of the Company's earnings are generated by its Canadian, European and Asia Pacific subsidiaries and, to a lesser extent, in jurisdictions that are not subject to income tax. As a result, the Company's income tax expense has historically differed from the tax computed at the U.S. statutory income tax rate due to discrete items and because the Company did not provide for U.S. taxes on non-cash undistributed earnings that it intends to permanently reinvest in foreign operations. The Company's future effective tax rates could be unfavorably affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, changes in the tax rates in jurisdictions in which the Company generates income; changes in, or in the interpretation of, tax rules and regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Company does business; or decreases in the amount of earnings in countries with low statutory tax rates. An increase in the Company's effective tax rate could have an adverse effect on its results of operations and financial position.

In addition, the Company's income tax returns are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service and other domestic and foreign tax authorities. The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of its provision for income taxes and establishes reserves for potential adjustments that may result from these examinations. The final determination of any of these examinations could have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

Failure of the Company's third-party licensees and distributors to meet sales goals or to make timely payments on amounts owed to the Company could adversely affect the Company's financial performance.

In many international markets, independent third-party licensees or distributors sell the Company's products. Failure by the Company's licensees or distributors to meet planned annual sales goals or to make timely payments on amounts owed to the Company could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial position. If a change in licensee or distributor becomes necessary, it may be difficult and costly to locate an acceptable substitute distributor or licensee and the Company may incur increased costs and experience substantial disruption and a resulting loss of sales and brand equity in the market where such licensee or distributor operates.

The Company's reputation and competitive position depend on its third-party manufacturers, distributors, licensees and others complying with applicable laws and ethical standards.

The Company cannot ensure that its independent contract manufacturers, third-party distributors, third-party licensees and others with which it does business comply with all applicable laws and ethical standards relating to working conditions and other matters. If a party with which the Company does business is found to have violated applicable laws or ethical standards, the Company could receive negative publicity that could damage its reputation, negatively affect the value of its brands and subject the Company to legal risks.

In addition, the Company relies on its third-party licensees to help preserve the value of the Company's brands. The Company's attempts to protect its brands through approval rights over design, production processes, quality, packaging, merchandising, distribution, advertising and promotion of its licensed products may not be successful as the Company cannot completely control the use by its licensees of its licensed brands. The misuse of a brand by a licensee could adversely affect the value of such brand.

Global political and economic uncertainty could adversely impact the Company's business.

The Company's products are marketed in approximately 200 countries and territories, and the Company sources a substantial majority of its products from foreign countries. Concerns regarding acts of terrorism or regional and international conflicts have created significant global economic and political uncertainties that may have adverse effects on consumer demand, acceptance of U.S. brands in international markets, foreign sourcing of products, shipping and transportation, product imports and exports and the sale of products in foreign markets, any of which could adversely affect the Company's ability to source, manufacture, distribute and sell its products.

Further, geo-political events in the countries and territories in which the Company markets or sources its products could have an adverse effect on the Company's business. For example, in June 2016, voters in the United Kingdom approved an advisory referendum to withdraw from the European Union ("Brexit"). The political and economic uncertainties surrounding Brexit in the United Kingdom and the European Union, and the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal, once determined, could disrupt the free movement of goods, services, and people between the

United Kingdom and the European Union, adversely impact investor and consumer confidence, decrease consumer discretionary spending, including on our products, and result in increased legal and regulatory complexities. Any of these effects, among others, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, an economic downturn, whether actual or perceived, a further decrease in economic growth rates or an otherwise uncertain economic outlook in China or any other market in which the Company operates could have an adverse effect on the

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Company. The Company cannot predict the timing, strength or duration of any economic slowdown or subsequent economic recovery, worldwide, in China or any other market in which the Company operates, or in its industry. The Company is also subject to risks related to doing business in developing countries and economically volatile areas. These risks include social, political and economic instability; nationalization by local governmental authorities of the Company's, its distributors', or its licensees' assets and operations; slower payment of invoices; and restrictions on the Company's ability to repatriate foreign currency or receive payment of amounts owed by third-party distributors and licensees. In addition, commercial laws in these areas may not be well developed or consistently administered, and new unfavorable laws may be retroactively applied. Any of these risks could have an adverse impact on the Company's prospects and results of operations in these areas.

Global capital markets could enter a period of severe disruption and instability, which could have an adverse effect on debt and equity markets in the United States, which in turn could have a negative impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The U.S. and global capital markets have experienced periods of disruption characterized by the freezing of available credit, a lack of liquidity in the debt capital markets, significant losses in the principal value of investments, the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated credit market, the failure of major financial institutions and general volatility in the financial markets. During these periods of disruption, general economic conditions deteriorated with adverse consequences for the broader financial and credit markets, and the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole, and financial services firms in particular, was reduced significantly. These conditions may recur for a prolonged period of time or materially worsen in the future.

The Company may in the future have difficulty accessing capital, and a severe disruption in the global financial markets, deterioration in credit and financing conditions or uncertainty regarding U.S. government spending and deficit levels, European sovereign debt, Chinese economic slowdown or other global economic conditions could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the Company is unsuccessful in establishing and protecting its intellectual property, the value of its brands could be adversely affected.

The Company's ability to remain competitive depends upon its continued ability to secure and protect trademarks, patents and other intellectual property rights in the U.S. and internationally for all of the Company's lines of business. The Company relies on a combination of trade secret, patent, trademark, copyright and other laws, license agreements and other contractual provisions and technical measures to protect its intellectual property rights; however, some countries' laws do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent U.S. laws do.

The Company's business could be significantly harmed if it is not able to protect its intellectual property or if a court found it to be infringing on other persons' intellectual property rights. Any intellectual property lawsuits or threatened lawsuits in which the Company is involved, either as a plaintiff or as a defendant, could cost the Company a significant amount of time and money and distract management's attention from operating the Company's business. If the Company does not prevail on any intellectual property claims, then the Company may have to change its manufacturing processes, products or trade names, any of which could reduce its profitability.

In addition, some of the Company's branded footwear operations are operated pursuant to licensing agreements with third-party trademark owners. These agreements are subject to early termination for breach. These agreements also expire by their terms and as the agreements expire, the Company may be forced to stop selling the related products. Expiration or early termination by the licensor of any of these license agreements could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial position.

The Company's inability to attract and retain executive managers and other key employees, or the loss of one or more executive managers or other key employees, could adversely affect the Company's business.

The Company depends on its executive management and other key employees. In the footwear, apparel and consumer-direct markets, competition for key executive talent is intense and the Company's failure to identify, attract or retain executive managers or other key employees could adversely affect its business. The Company must offer and maintain competitive compensation packages to effectively recruit and retain such individuals. Further, the loss of one or more executive managers or other key employees, or the Company's failure to successfully implement succession

planning, could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial position.

Changes in employment laws and regulations and other related changes may lead to higher employment and pension costs for the Company.

Changes in employment laws and regulations in the countries and territories in which the Company operates and other factors could increase the Company's overall employment costs. The Company's employment costs include costs relating to health care

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and retirement benefits, including U.S.-based defined benefit pension plans. The annual cost of benefits can vary significantly depending on a number of factors, including changes in the assumed or actual rate of return on pension plan assets, a change in the discount rate or mortality assumptions used to determine the annual service cost related to the defined benefit plans, a change in the method or timing of meeting pension funding obligations and the rate of health care cost inflation. Increases in the Company's overall employment and pension costs could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial position.

The Company's marketing programs, eCommerce initiatives and use of consumer information are governed by an evolving set of laws, industry standards and enforcement trends and unfavorable changes in those laws, standards or trends, or the Company's failure to comply with existing or future laws, could substantially harm the Company's business and results of operations.

The Company collects, maintains and uses data provided to it through its online activities and other consumer interactions in its business. The Company's current and future marketing programs depend on its ability to collect, maintain and use this information, and its ability to do so is subject to certain contractual restrictions in third party contracts as well as evolving international, federal and state laws, industry standards and enforcement trends. The Company strives to comply with all applicable laws and other legal obligations relating to privacy, data protection and consumer protection, including those relating to the use of data for marketing purposes. It is possible, however, that these requirements may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another, may conflict with other rules or may conflict with the Company's practices. If so, the Company may suffer damage to its reputation and be subject to proceedings or actions against it by governmental entities or others. Any such proceeding or action could hurt the Company's reputation, force it to spend significant amounts to defend or change its practices, distract its management from operating the Company's business, increase its costs of doing business, and result in monetary liability.

In addition, as data privacy and marketing laws change, the Company may incur additional costs to ensure it remains in compliance. If applicable data privacy and marketing laws become more restrictive at the federal or state level, the Company's compliance costs may increase, the Company's ability to effectively engage customers via personalized marketing may decrease, its opportunities for growth may be curtailed by its compliance capabilities or reputational harm and its potential liability for security breaches may increase. The Company is also subject to U.S. and international data privacy and cybersecurity laws and regulations, which may impose fines and penalties for noncompliance and may have an adverse effect on the Company's operations. For example, the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (the "GDPR"), which becomes effective in May 2018, extends the scope of the EU data protection law to all companies processing data of EU residents, regardless of the company's location, and imposes significant new requirements on how the Company collects, processes and transfers personal data.

Because the Company processes and transmits payment card information, the Company is subject to the Payment Card Industry ("PCI") Data Security Standard (the "Standard"), and card brand operating rules ("Card Rules"). The Standard is a comprehensive set of requirements for enhancing payment account data security that was developed by the PCI Security Standards Council to help facilitate the broad adoption of consistent data security measures. The Company is required by payment card network rules to comply with the Standard, and the Company's failure to do so may result in fines or restrictions on its ability to accept payment cards. Under certain circumstances specified in the payment card network rules, the Company may be required to submit to periodic audits, self-assessments or other assessments of its compliance with the Standard. Such activities may reveal that the Company has failed to comply with the Standard. If an audit, self-assessment or other test determines that the Company needs to take steps to remediate any deficiencies, such remediation efforts may distract the Company's management team and require it to undertake costly and time consuming remediation efforts. In addition, even if the Company complies with the Standard, there is no assurance that it will be protected from a security breach. Further, changes in technology and processing procedures may result in changes in the Card Rules. Such changes may require the Company to make significant investments in operating systems and technology that may impact business. Failure to keep up with changes in technology could result in loss of business. Failure to comply with the Standard or Card Rules could result in losing certification under the PCI standards and an inability to process payments.

In 2016, the European Union formally adopted the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR"), which applied in all European Union member states effective May 25, 2018. GDPR introduces new data protection requirements in the European Union and substantial fines for breaches of the data protection rules. GDPR increases our responsibility and potential liability in relation to personal data that we process, and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms to ensure compliance with the new data protection rules. Any failure to comply with these rules and related national laws of European Union member states, could lead to government enforcement actions and significant penalties against us, and could adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. Compliance with any of the foregoing laws and regulations can be costly. A violation of any laws or regulations relating to the collection or use of personal information could result in the imposition of fines against us.

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Disruption of the Company's information technology systems could adversely affect the Company's business. The Company's information technology systems are critical to the operations of its business. Any interruption, unauthorized access, impairment or loss of data integrity or malfunction of these systems could severely impact the Company's business, including delays in product fulfillment and reduced efficiency in operations. In addition, costs and potential problems and interruptions associated with the implementation of new or upgraded systems, or with maintenance or adequate support of existing systems, could disrupt or reduce the efficiency of the Company's operations. Disruption to the Company's information technology systems may be caused by natural disasters, accidents, power disruptions, telecommunications failures, acts of terrorism or war, denial-of-service attacks, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, or similar events or disruptions. System redundancy may be ineffective or inadequate, and the Company's disaster recovery planning may not be sufficient for all eventualities. Such failures or disruptions could prevent access to the Company's online services and preclude store transactions. System failures and disruptions could also impede the manufacturing and shipping of products, transactions processing and financial reporting. Additionally, the Company may be adversely affected if it is unable to improve, upgrade, maintain, and expand its technology systems.

The Company's and its vendors' databases containing personal information and payment card data of the Company's customers, employees and other third parties, could be breached, which could subject the Company to adverse publicity, litigation, fines and expenses. If the Company is unable to comply with bank and payment card industry standards, its operations could be adversely affected.

The protection of the Company's customer, associate and Company data is critically important to the Company. The Company relies on its networks, databases, systems and processes, as well as those of third parties such as vendors, to protect its proprietary information and information about its customers, employees and vendors. The Company's customers and associates have a high expectation that the Company will adequately safeguard and protect their sensitive personal information. The Company's operations have become increasingly centralized and dependent upon automated information technology processes. In addition, a portion of the Company's business operations is conducted electronically, increasing the risk of attack or interception that could cause loss or misuse of data, system failures or disruption of operations. If unauthorized parties gain access to these networks or databases, they may be able to steal, publish, delete or modify the Company's private and sensitive third-party or employee information. Improper activities by third parties, exploitation of encryption technology, new data-hacking tools and discoveries and other events or developments may result in a future compromise or breach of the Company's networks, payment card terminals or other payment systems. In particular, the techniques used by criminals to obtain unauthorized access to sensitive data change frequently and often are not recognized until launched against a target; accordingly, the Company may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures. Any failure to maintain the security of the Company's customers' sensitive information, or data belonging to it or its suppliers, could put it at a competitive disadvantage, result in deterioration of its customers' confidence in it, and subject it to potential litigation, liability, fines and penalties, resulting in a possible adverse impact on its financial condition and results of operations. While the Company maintains insurance coverage that may, subject to policy terms and conditions, cover certain aspects of cyber risks, such insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover all losses and would not remedy damage to its reputation. In addition, employees may intentionally or inadvertently cause data or security breaches that result in unauthorized release of personal or confidential information. In such circumstances, the Company could be held liable to its customers, other parties or employees, be subject to regulatory or other actions for breaching privacy laws or failing to adequately protect such information or respond to a breach. This could result in costly investigations and litigation, civil or criminal penalties, operational changes and negative publicity that could adversely affect the Company's reputation and its results of operations and financial position. In addition, if the Company is unable to comply with bank and PCI security standards, it may be subject to fines, restrictions and expulsion from card acceptance programs, which could adversely affect the Company's consumer-direct operations.

If the Company encounters problems affecting its logistics and distribution systems, its ability to deliver its products to the market could be adversely affected.

The Company relies on owned or independently operated distribution facilities to transport, warehouse and ship products to its customers. The Company's logistics and distribution systems include computer-controlled and automated equipment, which may be subject to a number of risks related to security or computer viruses, the proper operation of software and hardware, power interruptions or other system failures. Substantially all of the Company's products are distributed from a relatively small number of locations. Therefore, its operations could be interrupted by earthquakes, floods, fires or other natural disasters near its distribution centers. The Company's business interruption insurance may not adequately protect the Company from the adverse effects that could be caused by significant disruptions affecting its distribution facilities, such as the long-term loss of customers or an erosion of brand image. In addition, the Company's distribution capacity depends upon the timely performance of services by third parties, including the transportation of products to and from the Company's distribution facilities. If the Company encounters problems affecting its distribution system, its results of operations and its ability to meet customer expectations, manage inventory, complete sales and achieve operating efficiencies could be adversely affected.

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The Company's business depends on effective marketing, advertising and promotional programs.

Consumer traffic and demand for the Company's merchandise is influenced by the Company's advertising, marketing and promotional activities, the name recognition and reputation of its brands. Although the Company uses marketing, advertising and promotional programs to attract consumers through various media, including social media, database marketing and print, its competitors may spend more or use different approaches, which could provide them with a competitive advantage. The Company's promotional activity and other programs may not be effective, may be perceived negatively or could require increased expenditures, which could adversely impact the Company's business, results of operations and financial position.

The Company faces risks associated with its growth strategy and acquiring businesses.

The Company has expanded its products and markets in part through strategic acquisitions and it may continue to do so in the future, depending on its ability to identify and successfully pursue suitable acquisition candidates.

Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including risks inherent in entering new markets in which the Company may not have prior experience; potential loss of significant customers or key personnel of the acquired business; not obtaining the expected benefits of the acquisition on a timely basis or at all; managing geographically-remote operations; and potential diversion of management's attention from other aspects of the Company's business operations. Acquisitions may also cause the Company to incur debt or result in dilutive issuances of its equity securities, write-offs of goodwill and substantial amortization expenses associated with other intangible assets. The Company may not be able to obtain financing for future acquisitions on favorable terms, making any such acquisitions more expensive. Any such financing may have terms that restrict the Company's operations. The Company may be unable to provide assurance that it will be able to successfully integrate the operations of any acquired businesses into its operations and achieve the expected benefits of any acquisitions. In addition, the Company may not consummate a potential acquisition for a variety of reasons, but it may nonetheless incur material costs in connection with an acquisition that it cannot recover. The failure to successfully integrate newly acquired businesses or achieve the expected benefits of strategic acquisitions in the future, or consummate a potential acquisition after incurring material costs, could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial position.

Maintenance and growth of the Company's business depends upon the availability of adequate capital.

The maintenance and growth of the Company's business depends on the availability of adequate capital, which in turn depends in large part on cash flow generated by the Company's business and the availability of equity and debt financing. The Company cannot provide assurance that its operations will generate positive cash flow or that it will be able to obtain equity or debt financing on acceptable terms, or at all. Further, the Company cannot provide assurance that it will be able to finance any expansion plans.

An impairment of goodwill or other intangibles could have an adverse impact to the Company's results of operations. The carrying value of goodwill represents the fair value of acquired businesses in excess of identifiable assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date. The carrying value of other intangibles represents the fair value of trade names and other acquired intangibles as of the acquisition date. Goodwill and other acquired intangibles expected to contribute indefinitely to the Company's cash flows are not amortized, but must be evaluated by the Company at least annually for impairment. If the carrying amounts of one or more of these assets are not recoverable based upon discounted cash flow and market-approach analyses, the carrying amounts of such assets are impaired by the estimated difference between the carrying value and estimated fair value. An impairment charge could adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

Changes in government regulation may increase the Company's costs of compliance and failure to comply with government regulations or other standards may adversely affect its brands and business.

The Company's business is affected by changes in government and regulatory policies in the U.S. and in foreign jurisdictions. New requirements relating to product safety and testing and new environmental requirements, as well as changes in tax laws, duties, tariffs and quotas, could have a negative impact on the Company's ability to produce and market footwear at competitive prices. Failure to comply with such regulations, as well as to comply with ethical, social, product, labor and environmental standards, could also jeopardize the Company's reputation and potentially lead to various adverse consumer actions, including boycotts. Any negative publicity about these types of concerns

may reduce demand for the Company's products. Damage to the Company's reputation or loss of consumer confidence for any of these or other reasons could adversely affect the Company's results of operations, as well as require additional resources to rebuild its reputation and brand value.

The Company's operations are subject to environmental and workplace safety laws and regulations, and costs or claims related to these requirements could adversely affect the Company's business.

The Company's operations are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing the discharge of pollutants into the air, soil and water, the management and disposal of solid and hazardous materials and wastes, employee exposure to hazards in the workplace, and the investigation and remediation of contamination resulting from releases of hazardous materials. Failure to comply with legal requirements could result in, among

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other things, revocation of required licenses, administrative enforcement actions, fines and civil and criminal liability. Various third parties could also bring actions against the Company alleging health-related or other harm arising from non-compliance. The Company may incur investigation, remediation or other costs related to releases of hazardous materials or other environmental conditions at its currently or formerly owned or operated properties, regardless of whether such environmental conditions were created by the Company or a third-party, such as a prior owner or tenant. The Company has incurred, and continues to incur, costs to address soil and groundwater contamination at some locations. If such issues become more expensive to address, or if new issues arise, they could increase the Company's expenses, generate negative publicity, or otherwise adversely affect the Company.

The disruption, expense and potential liability associated with existing and future litigation against the Company could adversely affect its reputation, financial position or results of operations.

The Company may be named as a defendant from time to time in lawsuits and regulatory actions relating to its business. For example, regulatory actions, putative class actions lawsuits and individual lawsuits have been filed against the Company alleging claims relating to property damage, remediation and human health effects, among other claims, arising from the Company's operations, including its handling, storage, treatment, transportation and/or disposal of waste. These claims are discussed in more detail in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation and regulatory proceedings, the Company cannot accurately predict the ultimate outcome of any such proceedings. An unfavorable outcome could have an adverse impact on the Company's business, results of operations and financial position. In addition, regardless of the outcome of any litigation or regulatory proceedings, such proceedings are expensive and may require that the Company devote substantial resources and executive time to the defense of such proceedings.

Provisions of Delaware law and the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws could prevent or delay a change in control or change in management that could be beneficial to the Company's stockholders.

Provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, as well as the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, could discourage, delay or prevent a merger, acquisition or other change in control of the Company that might benefit the Company's stockholders. These provisions are intended to provide the Company's Board of Directors with continuity and also serve to encourage negotiations between the Company's Board of Directors and any potential acquirer. Such provisions include a Board of Directors that is classified so that only one-third of directors stand for election each year. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for stockholders to replace the majority of the Company's directors and take other corporate actions that may be beneficial to the Company's stockholders.

There are risks, including stock market volatility, inherent in owning the Company's common stock.

The market price and volume of the Company's common stock have been, and may continue to be, subject to significant fluctuations. These fluctuations may arise from general stock market conditions, the impact of risk factors described in this Item 1A on the Company's results of operations and financial position, or a change in opinion in the market regarding the Company's business prospects or other factors, many of which may be outside the Company's immediate control. Changes in the amounts and frequency of share repurchases or dividends also could adversely affect the value of the Company's common stock.

The Company's quarterly sales and earnings may fluctuate, and the Company or securities analysts may not accurately estimate the Company's financial results, which may result in volatility in, or a decline in, the Company's stock price. The Company's quarterly sales and earnings can vary due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, including the following:

- In the wholesale business, sales of footwear are dependent on orders from major customers, who may change delivery schedules, change the mix of products they order or cancel orders without penalty.

- Wholesale customers set the delivery schedule for shipments of the Company's products, which could cause shifts of sales between quarters.

- The Company's estimated annual tax rate is based on projections of our domestic and international operating results for the year, which the Company reviews and revises as necessary each quarter.

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The Company's earnings are also sensitive to a number of factors that are beyond the Company's control, including manufacturing and transportation costs, changes in product sales mix, geographic sales trends, weather conditions, customer demand, consumer sentiment and currency exchange rate fluctuations.

As a result of these specific and other general factors, the Company's operating results will vary from quarter to quarter and the results for any particular quarter may not be indicative of results for the full year. Any shortfall in sales or earnings from the levels expected by investors or securities analysts could cause a decrease in the trading price of the Company's common stock.

In addition, various securities analysts follow the Company's financial results and issue reports. These reports include information about the Company's historical financial results as well as the analysts' estimates of future performance. The analysts' estimates

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are based upon their own opinions and are often different from the Company's estimates or expectations. If the Company's operating results are below the estimates or expectations of public market analysts and investors, the Company's stock price could decline.

The Company's current level of indebtedness could adversely affect the Company by decreasing business flexibility and increasing borrowing costs.

The Company's current level of indebtedness could adversely affect the Company by decreasing its business flexibility and increasing its borrowing costs. The Company has debt outstanding under a senior secured credit agreement ("Credit Agreement") and senior notes. The Credit Agreement and the indenture governing the senior notes contain customary restrictive covenants imposing operating and financial restrictions on the Company, including restrictions that may limit the Company's ability to engage in acts that may be in its long-term best interests. These covenants restrict the ability of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries to, among other things: incur or guarantee indebtedness; incur liens; pay dividends or repurchase stock; enter into transactions with affiliates; consummate asset sales, acquisitions or mergers; prepay certain other indebtedness; or make investments. In addition, the restrictive covenants in the Credit Agreement require the Company to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests.

These restrictive covenants may limit the Company's ability to finance future operations or capital needs or to engage in other business activities. The Company's ability to comply with any financial covenants could be materially affected by events beyond its control and the Company may be unable to satisfy any such requirements. If the Company fails to comply with these covenants, it may need to seek waivers or amendments of such covenants, seek alternative or additional sources of financing or reduce its expenditures. The Company may be unable to obtain such waivers, amendments or alternative or additional financing on favorable terms or at all.

The Company's results of operations, financial position, and cash flows, and its ability to conduct business in international markets may be affected by legal, regulatory, political, and economic risks.

The Company's ability to conduct business in new and existing international markets is subject to legal, regulatory, political, and economic risks. These include:

- the burdens of complying with foreign laws and regulations, including trade and labor restrictions; compliance with U.S. and other countries' laws relating to foreign operations, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), which prohibits U.S. companies from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business;
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements; and
- new tariffs or other barriers in some international markets, including China.

The Company is also subject to general political and economic risks in connection with our international operations, including:

- political instability, including due to Brexit, and terrorist attacks;
- differences in business culture;
- different laws governing relationships with employees and business partners;
- changes in diplomatic and trade relationships, including with China; and
- general economic fluctuations in specific countries or markets.

The Company cannot predict whether quotas, duties, taxes, or other similar restrictions will be imposed by the United States or foreign countries upon the import or export of our products in the future, or what effect any of these actions would have, if any, on the Company's business, financial condition, or results of operations. Changes in regulatory, geopolitical, social or economic policies and other factors may have an adverse effect on the Company's business in the future or may require us to exit a particular market or significantly modify our current business practices.

The Company operates in many different international markets and could be adversely affected by violations of the FCPA and similar worldwide anti-corruption laws.

The FCPA and similar worldwide anti-corruption laws generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to non-U.S. officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. The Company's internal policies mandate compliance with these anti-corruption laws. Despite training and compliance programs, the

Company's internal control policies and procedures may not protect it from reckless or criminal acts committed by its employees or agents.

The Company's continued expansion internationally, including in developing countries, could increase the risk of FCPA violations in the future. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt the Company's business and result in a adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The Company operates its domestic administration, sales and marketing operations primarily from an owned facility of approximately 225,000 square feet in Rockford, Michigan, as well as a leased facility of approximately 136,000 square feet in Waltham, Massachusetts. The Company operates its distribution operations primarily through a leased distribution facility of approximately 720,000 square feet in Beaumont, California; an owned distribution facility of approximately 520,000 square feet in Louisville, Kentucky; a leased distribution center of approximately 460,000 square feet in Howard City, Michigan; a leased distribution center of approximately 342,000 square feet in Ontario, Canada and a leased distribution center of approximately 125,000 square feet in Heerhugowaard, Netherlands.

The Company also leases and owns showrooms and other various facilities throughout the U.S., Canada, the United Kingdom, continental Europe, Hong Kong and China to meet its operational requirements. In addition, the Company operates 80 retail stores, primarily through leases with various third-party landlords, in the U.S. collectively occupying approximately 220,000 square feet. The Company believes that its current facilities are suitable and adequate to meet its current needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in litigation and various legal matters arising in the normal course of business, including certain environmental compliance activities. A discussion of legal matters is found in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Supplemental Item. Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table lists the names and ages of the Executive Officers of the Company and their positions held with the Company as of January 31, 2019. The information provided below the table lists the business experience of each such Executive Officer for at least the past five years. All Executive Officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors of the Company, or, if not appointed by the Board of Directors, they serve at the pleasure of management.

Name	Age	Positions held with the Company
Kyle Hanson	53	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Michael Jeppesen	59	President, Global Operations Group and Wolverine Heritage Group
Amy M. Klimek	45	Senior Vice President, Global Human Resources
Blake W. Krueger	65	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President
Todd Spaletto	47	President, Wolverine Outdoor & Lifestyle Group
Michael D. Stornant	52	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
Richard J. Woodworth	61	President, Wolverine Boston Group
James D. Zwiers	51	Executive Vice President

Kyle L. Hanson has served the Company as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since June 2018.

From March 2014 through June 2018 she was Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary at The Buckle, Inc., a publicly traded footwear and apparel retailer. From May 2001 through March 2014, she was General Counsel and Corporate Secretary at The Buckle, Inc.

Michael Jeppesen has served the Company as President, Global Operations Group since January 2012, and President, Wolverine Heritage Group since April 2016.

Amy M. Klimek has served the Company as Senior Vice President, Global Human Resources since May 2016. From October 2014 to May 2016, she served as Vice President of Human Resources. From 2006 to October 2014, she served as Director of Human Resources.

Blake W. Krueger has served the Company as Chairman since January 2010 and as Chief Executive Officer and President since April 2007.

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Todd Spaletto has served the Company as President, Wolverine Outdoor & Lifestyle Group since February 2017. From February 2011 to January 2017, he was President, Americas for The North Face, Inc., a supplier of outdoor apparel, equipment and footwear.

Michael D. Stornant has served the Company as Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since June 2015. From January 2013 through June 2015, he served as Vice President, Corporate Finance.

Richard J. Woodworth has served the Company as President, Wolverine Boston Group since February 2016. From January 2016 to February 2016, he served as President, Lifestyle Group, which was realigned into the Wolverine Boston Group. From 2006 to 2015, he served as President, Saucony.

James D. Zwiers has served the Company as Executive Vice President since February 2017. From February 2016 through February 2017, he served as President, Wolverine Outdoor & Lifestyle Group. From June 2014 through February 2016, he served as Senior Vice President and President, International Group. From March 2009 to June 2014, he served as Senior Vice President and President, Performance Group, which was realigned out of the Outdoor Group.

PART II

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

The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "WWW." The number of stockholders of record on February 15, 2019, was 1,075.

A quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per share was declared on February 12, 2019. The Company currently expects that comparable cash dividends will be paid in future quarters in fiscal 2019.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the five-year cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's common stock to the Standard & Poor's Small Cap 600 Index and the Standard & Poor's 600 Footwear Index, assuming an investment of \$100 at the beginning of the period indicated. The Company is part of both the Standard & Poor's Small Cap 600 Index and the Standard & Poor's 600 Footwear Index. This Stock Performance Graph shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into the Company's SEC filings and shall not constitute soliciting material or otherwise be considered filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Five-Year Cumulative Total Return Summary

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The following table provides information regarding the Company's purchases of its own common stock during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Dollar Amount that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Period 10 (September 30, 2018 to November 3, 2018)				
Common Stock Repurchase Program ⁽¹⁾	—	\$ —	—	\$132,381,810
Employee Transactions ⁽²⁾	3,467	\$ 36.19		
Period 11 (November 4, 2018 to December 1, 2018)				
Common Stock Repurchase Program ⁽¹⁾	2,352,398	\$ 33.51	2,352,398	\$53,547,263
Employee Transactions ⁽²⁾	—	\$ —		
Period 12 (December 2, 2018 to December 29, 2018)				
Common Stock Repurchase Program ⁽¹⁾	788,955	\$ 32.87	788,955	\$27,617,711
Employee Transactions ⁽²⁾	16,675	\$ 33.04		
Total for Fourth Quarter ended December 29, 2018				
Common Stock Repurchase Program ⁽¹⁾	3,141,353	\$ 33.35	3,141,353	\$27,617,711
Employee Transactions ⁽²⁾	20,142	\$ 33.59		

The Company's Board of Directors approved a common stock repurchase program on August 8, 2016 that authorizes the repurchase of up to \$300.0 million in common stock over a four-year period. On February 11, 2019, ⁽¹⁾ the Company's Board of Directors approved a common stock repurchase program that authorizes the repurchase of an additional \$400.0 million of common stock over a four year period incremental to the \$27.6 million remaining under the previous repurchase program. The annual amount of any stock repurchases are restricted under the terms of the Company's Credit Agreement and senior notes indenture.

Employee transactions include: (1) shares delivered or attested to in satisfaction of the exercise price and/or tax withholding obligations by holders of employee stock options who exercised options, and (2) restricted shares and ⁽²⁾ units withheld to offset statutory minimum tax withholding that occurs upon vesting of restricted shares and units. The Company's employee stock compensation plans provide that the shares delivered or attested to, or withheld, shall be valued at the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date the relevant transaction occurs.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Five-Year Operating and Financial Summary ⁽¹⁾

(In millions, except per share data)	Fiscal Year				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Summary of Operations					
Revenue	\$2,239.2	\$2,350.0	\$2,494.6	\$2,691.6	\$2,761.1
Net earnings attributable to Wolverine World Wide, Inc.	200.1	0.3	87.7	122.8	133.1
Net earnings per share of common stock:					
Basic net earnings ⁽²⁾	\$2.07	\$—	\$0.90	\$1.22	\$1.33
Diluted net earnings ⁽²⁾	2.05	—	0.89	1.20	1.30
Cash dividends declared	0.32	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Financial Position at Year-End					
Total assets ⁽³⁾	\$2,183.1	\$2,399.0	\$2,431.7	\$2,434.4	\$2,491.3
Debt ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	570.5	782.6	820.7	809.8	887.6

⁽¹⁾ This summary should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes, which are included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Basic earnings per share are based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year after adjustment for nonvested restricted common stock. Diluted earnings per share assume the exercise of dilutive stock options and the vesting of all outstanding restricted stock and units.

⁽³⁾ Total assets and Debt have been restated due to the adoption of ASU 2014-03 in fiscal 2016, which resulted in the reclassification of deferred financing costs from Deferred financing costs to Long-term debt.

⁽⁴⁾ Debt includes capital lease obligations.

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

OVERVIEW

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The Company is a leading global designer, marketer and licensor of branded footwear, apparel and accessories. The Company's vision statement is "to build a family of the most admired performance and lifestyle brands on earth" and the Company seeks to fulfill this vision by offering innovative products and compelling brand propositions; complementing its footwear brands with strong apparel and accessories offerings; expanding its global consumer-direct footprint; and delivering supply chain excellence.

The Company's brands are marketed in approximately 200 countries and territories at December 29, 2018, including through owned operations in the U.S., Canada, the United Kingdom and certain countries in continental Europe and Asia Pacific. In other regions (Latin America, portions of Europe and Asia Pacific, the Middle East and Africa), the Company relies on a network of third-party distributors, licensees and joint ventures. At December 29, 2018, the Company operated 80 retail stores in the U.S. and Canada and 42 consumer-direct eCommerce sites.

2018 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Revenue was \$2,239.2 million for fiscal 2018, representing a decrease of 4.7% compared to the prior year's revenue of \$2,350.0 million. The decrease reflects the closure of retail stores (\$66.0 million), the change in business model for Stride Rite® (\$47.5 million), the divestiture of the Sebago® brand (\$26.0 million), and the sale of the Department of Defense contract business for Bates® (\$26.1 million), partially offset by significant growth in eCommerce across all brands (\$43.0 million).

Gross margin for fiscal 2018 was 41.1%, an increase of 220 basis points from fiscal 2017. The gross margin increase was driven primarily by favorable product mix, divestitures and portfolio changes, store closures, lower restructuring and other related costs and the favorable impact of foreign exchange.

Operating expenses decreased \$213.4 million in fiscal 2018, to \$669.4 million. The decrease was driven by lower restructuring and other related costs (\$72.9 million), lower impairment of intangible assets (\$68.6 million), lower environmental and other related costs (\$20.0 million), lower transformation costs (\$37.7 million) and lower selling expenses (\$29.1 million) due to the closure of certain retail stores in fiscal 2017, partially offset by higher advertising costs (\$13.7 million).

The effective tax rate in fiscal 2018 was 11.9%, compared to 93.7% in fiscal 2017. The lower effective tax rate in fiscal 2018 reflects the positive net impact from one-time discrete items, primarily a voluntary pension contribution of \$60.0 million and a lower U.S. corporate tax rate following enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA"). These benefits were partially offset by a shift in income between tax jurisdictions with differing tax rates, primarily associated with an increase in U.S. income compared to the prior year, that included restructuring and other related costs, impairment of intangible assets and organizational transformation costs.

The Company executed \$174.7 million of share repurchases in fiscal 2018 at an average price of \$32.65 per share.

The Company declared cash dividends of \$0.32 per share in fiscal 2018 and \$0.24 per share in fiscal 2017.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following is a discussion of the Company's results of operations and liquidity and capital resources. This section should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes, which are included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(In millions, except per share data)	Fiscal Year			Percent Change vs. Prior Year	
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017
Revenue	\$2,239.2	\$2,350.0	\$2,494.6	(4.7)%	(5.8)%
Cost of goods sold	1,317.9	1,426.6	1,526.4	(7.6)	(6.5)
Restructuring costs	—	9.0	8.3	(100.0)	8.4
Gross profit	921.3	914.4	959.9	0.8	(4.7)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	654.1	706.0	754.1	(7.4)	(6.4)
Restructuring and other related costs	—	72.9	34.9	(100.0)	108.9
Impairment of intangible assets	—	68.6	7.1	(100.0)	866.2
Environmental and other related costs	15.3	35.3	—	(56.7)	—
Operating profit	251.9	31.6	163.8	697.2	(80.7)
Interest expense, net	24.5	32.1	34.8	(23.7)	(7.8)
Debt extinguishment and other costs	0.6	—	18.1	—	(100.0)
Other expense (income), net	(0.6)	10.1	0.4	(105.9)	*
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	227.4	(10.6)	110.5	*	(109.6)
Income tax expense (benefit)	27.1	(9.9)	23.0	(373.7)	(143.0)
Net earnings (loss)	200.3	(0.7)	87.5	*	(100.8)
Less: net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.2	(1.0)	(0.2)	(120.0)	400.0
Net earnings attributable to Wolverine World Wide, Inc.	\$200.1	\$0.3	\$87.7	*	(99.7)%
Diluted earnings per share	\$2.05	\$—	\$0.89	—	% (100.0)%

*Percentage change not meaningful

REVENUE

Revenue was \$2,239.2 million for fiscal 2018, representing a decrease of 4.7% compared to the prior year's revenue of \$2,350.0 million. The decrease reflects the closure of retail stores (\$66.0 million), the change in business model for Stride Rite® (\$47.5 million), the divestiture of the Sebago® brand (\$26.0 million) and the sale of the Department of Defense contract business for Bates® (\$26.1 million), partially offset by significant growth in eCommerce across all brands (\$43.0 million). International revenue represented 32.8%, 31.5% and 28.2% of total reported revenues in fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Changes in foreign exchange rates increased revenues by approximately \$4.1 million in fiscal 2018.

Revenue was \$2,350.0 million for fiscal 2017, representing a decrease of 5.8% compared to the prior year's revenue of \$2,494.6 million. The decrease reflects the closure of retail stores and the change in business model for Stride Rite® (\$159.3 million). Changes in foreign exchange rates decreased revenues by approximately \$1.7 million in fiscal 2017.

GROSS MARGIN

For fiscal 2018, the Company's gross margin was 41.1%, compared to 38.9% in fiscal 2017. The gross margin increase was driven by favorable product mix (70 basis points), divestitures and portfolio changes (75 basis points), store closures (20 basis points), lower restructuring and other related costs (40 basis points) and the favorable impact of foreign exchange (15 basis points).

For fiscal 2017, the Company's gross margin was 38.9%, compared to 38.5% in fiscal 2016. The gross margin increase was driven primarily by product cost decreases (230 basis points), which were partially offset by store closures (90 basis points), negative mix in international markets (70 basis points), and the negative impact of foreign exchange (30 basis points).

OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses decreased \$213.4 million in fiscal 2018, to \$669.4 million. The decrease was driven by lower restructuring and other related costs (\$72.9 million), lower impairment of intangible assets (\$68.6 million), lower environmental and other related costs (\$20.0 million), lower transformation costs (\$37.7 million) and lower selling expenses (\$29.1 million) due to the

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closure of certain retail stores in fiscal 2017, partially offset by a higher investment in advertising (\$13.7 million) as part of the Company's growth agenda.

Operating expenses increased \$90.5 million in fiscal 2017, to \$890.5 million. The increase was driven by higher restructuring and other related costs (\$38.0 million), higher impairment of intangible assets (\$61.5 million), higher environmental and other related costs (\$35.3 million), higher organizational transformation costs (\$35.6 million) and higher incentive compensation expense (\$12.9 million), partially offset by lower selling expenses (\$32.1 million), lower retail store operating costs (\$52.2 million), and lower advertising costs (\$12.3 million).

INTEREST, OTHER AND TAXES

Net interest expense was \$24.5 million, \$32.1 million and \$34.8 million in fiscal 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The decreases from fiscal 2016 to fiscal 2017 and from fiscal 2017 to fiscal 2018 were driven by a lower effective interest rate on the Company's debt, lower average debt principal balances and higher interest income.

The Company incurred \$0.6 million of debt extinguishment and other costs in connection with the refinancing of the Company's debt in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018.

On December 22, 2017, the TCJA was enacted, which significantly changed U.S. corporate income tax laws by, among other things, reducing the U.S. corporate income tax rate to 21% beginning in 2018 and creating a territorial tax system with a one-time mandatory tax on previously deferred foreign earnings of U.S. subsidiaries.

The effective tax rate in fiscal 2018 was 11.9%, compared to 93.7% in fiscal 2017. The lower effective tax rate in fiscal 2018 reflects the positive net impact from one-time discrete items, primarily a voluntary pension contribution of \$60.0 million and a lower U.S. corporate tax rate following enactment of the TCJA. These benefits were partially offset by a shift in income between tax jurisdictions with differing tax rates, primarily associated with an increase in U.S. income compared to the prior year, that included restructuring and other related costs, impairment of intangible assets and organizational transformation costs.

The Company's effective tax rates in fiscal 2017 and fiscal 2016 were 93.7% and 20.8%, respectively. The higher effective tax rate in fiscal 2017 is due to higher expenses from restructuring activities in the U.S. resulting in a tax benefit, partially offset by incremental tax expense of \$8.6 million related to TCJA. The TCJA net tax expense is comprised of \$58.1 million related to the taxation of unremitted earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries, which will be paid over eight years, and \$3.0 million of other related taxes, partially offset by a non-cash adjustment of \$52.5 million for the remeasurement of deferred tax balances at the new corporate tax rate of 21%.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company completed the analysis and computations necessary to finalize the provisional amounts reported in fiscal 2017 prior to the expiration of the December 22, 2018 applicable measurement period. The Company adjusted the computation of transition tax and remeasurement of deferred taxes, previously reported in fiscal 2017, and reflected a \$1.2 million adjustment in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 to finalize the accounting under Staff Accounting Bulletin 118 ("SAB 118").

REPORTABLE OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company's portfolio of brands is organized into the following three operating segments, which the Company has determined to be reportable operating segments. During the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Kids footwear business was realigned into the Wolverine Boston Group and the multi-brand consumer-direct component is now reported within the other category. All prior period disclosures have been restated to reflect these new reportable operating segments.

• Wolverine Outdoor & Lifestyle Group, consisting of Merrell® footwear and apparel, Cat® footwear, Hush Puppies® footwear and apparel, Chaco® footwear and Sebago® footwear and apparel;

• Wolverine Boston Group, consisting of Sperry® footwear and apparel, Saucony® footwear and apparel, Keds® footwear and apparel, and the Kids footwear business, which includes the Stride Rite® licensed business, as well as kids' footwear offerings from Saucony®, Sperry®, Keds®, Merrell® and Hush Puppies®; and

• Wolverine Heritage Group, consisting of Wolverine® footwear and apparel, Bates® uniform footwear, Harley-Davidson® footwear and HyTest® safety footwear.

The Company also reports "Other" and "Corporate" categories. The Other category consists of the Company's multi-branded consumer-direct retail stores, leather marketing operations and sourcing operations that include

third-party commission revenues. The Corporate category consists of unallocated corporate expenses, including restructuring and other related costs, impairment of intangible assets, organizational transformation costs, a foreign currency remeasurement gain recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, a pension settlement loss related to the Company's purchase of pension annuity contracts in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 and environmental and other related costs.

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On February 1, 2019, the Company implemented certain organizational changes. The Company is evaluating the impacts of these changes to its reportable operating segments, which will be reflected beginning with the first quarter of fiscal 2019.

The reportable operating segment results for fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

(In millions)	Fiscal Year		Percent Change		Fiscal Year		Percent Change	
	2018	2017	Change	Change	2017	2016	Change	Change
REVENUE								
Wolverine Outdoor & Lifestyle Group	\$951.9	\$939.9	\$12.0	1.3 %	\$939.9	\$883.1	\$56.8	6.4 %
Wolverine Boston Group	895.5	988.8	(93.3)	(9.4)%	988.8	1,167.5	(178.7)	(15.3)%
Wolverine Heritage Group	320.3	327.9	(7.6)	(2.3)%	327.9	347.0	(19.1)	(5.5)%
Other	71.5	93.4	(21.9)	(23.4)%	93.4	97.0	(3.6)	(3.7)%
Total	\$2,239.2	\$2,350.0	\$(110.8)	(4.7)%	\$2,350.0	\$2,494.6	\$(144.6)	(5.8)%
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)								
Wolverine Outdoor & Lifestyle Group	\$196.8	\$190.4	\$6.4	3.4 %	\$190.4	\$163.8	\$26.6	16.2 %
Wolverine Boston Group	157.5	153.6	3.9	2.5 %	153.6	131.7	21.9	16.6 %
Wolverine Heritage Group	60.8	53.3	7.5	14.1 %	53.3	50.8	2.5	4.9 %
Other	3.1	5.2	(2.1)	(40.4)%	5.2	3.3	1.9	57.6 %
Corporate	(166.3)	(370.9)	204.6	(55.2)%	(370.9)	(185.8)	(185.1)	99.6 %
Total	\$251.9	\$31.6	\$220.3	697.2 %	\$31.6	\$163.8	\$(132.2)	(80.7)%

Further information regarding the reportable operating segments can be found in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

Wolverine Outdoor & Lifestyle Group

The Outdoor & Lifestyle Group's revenue increased \$12.0 million, or 1.3%, in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017.

The increase was due to mid-single digit growth in Merrell® and mid-single digit growth in Cat®, partially offset by a \$26.0 million decline related to the divestiture of the Sebago® brand and a high-single digit decline for Hush Puppies®. The Merrell® revenue increase is the result of new product introductions, a strong at-once business, strength in the Hike, Work and Outdoor Life categories, and strong eCommerce growth that was partially offset by a \$9.2 million decline due to store closures in 2017. The Cat® increase is due to a business model change in certain international markets, as well as growth in the U.S. The Hush Puppies® decrease is due to the exit of certain markets in Europe and poor sell-through in the U.S. and Canada.

The Outdoor & Lifestyle Group's operating profit increased \$6.4 million, or 3.4%, in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017. The operating profit increase was due to the revenue growth from Merrell® and Cat®, partially offset by the decline in Hush Puppies®. In addition, operating margin improved for Merrell® and Cat®. The Merrell® improvement resulted from better product mix and retail store closures in 2017, partially offset by planned investments in growth. The Cat® improvement is due to lower product costs.

The Outdoor & Lifestyle Group's revenue increased \$56.8 million, or 6.4%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. The increase was due partially to a mid-single digit revenue increase for Merrell®, a low-teens increase for Cat® and a mid-teens increase for Chaco®, partially offset by a low-teens revenue decline for Hush Puppies®. The Merrell® increase was due to expansion into the work category and eCommerce growth, partially offset by the closure of retail stores. The Cat® increase was due to a business model change in certain international markets as well as growth in the U.S. The Chaco® increase was driven by growth in the brand's sandal products within the U.S. market. The Hush Puppies® decrease was due to the exit of certain markets in Europe and a strategic move away from lower margin customers in the U.S. and Canada.

The Outdoor & Lifestyle Group's operating profit increased \$26.6 million, or 16.2%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. The operating profit increase was due to the revenue increase for Merrell®, lower selling, general and administrative expenses for the Group due to the exit of certain businesses in Europe and headcount reductions,

partially offset by higher advertising costs for Chaco®.

Wolverine Boston Group

The Boston Group's revenue decreased \$93.3 million, or 9.4%, in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017. The decrease was driven by the transition of the Stride Rite® brand to a licensing model (\$47.5 million) and the closure of retail stores (\$47.5 million) and a high-single digit decline for Saucony®. This was partially offset by a low-single digit increase for Sperry® wholesale and

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eCommerce channels and a mid-single digit increase for Keds® due to eCommerce growth. The Saucony® decrease was due to lower demand for products in the U.S. wholesale channel, partially offset by growth in Europe.

The Boston Group's operating profit increased \$3.9 million, or 2.5%, in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017. The increase was due to the closure of retail stores, higher operating profit for Keds® due to the higher revenue and higher gross margin and higher operating profit for Sperry® due to higher wholesale revenue. This was partially offset by lower operating profit from Saucony® due to lower revenues.

The Boston Group's revenue decreased \$178.7 million, or 15.3%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. The decline was due to the closure of retail stores (\$104.4 million) and the transition of the Stride Rite® brand to a licensing model (\$35.3 million), in addition to high-single digit declines from Sperry® and Keds®. The Sperry® decrease was due to lower wholesale demand for its core boat products and the closure of retail stores. The Keds® decrease was due to the intentional exit of certain unprofitable points of distribution in the U.S. wholesale market.

The Boston Group's operating profit increased \$21.9 million, or 16.6%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. The increase was due to the closure of retail stores and higher gross margin for Saucony® and Keds® and lower selling, general, and administrative expenses due to lower advertising spend and headcount reductions within the Group.

Wolverine Heritage Group

The Heritage Group's revenue decreased \$7.6 million, or 2.3%, in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017. The revenue decrease was due to the sale of the Department of Defense contract business in the third quarter of 2017 (\$26.1 million), partially offset by high-single digit growth from Wolverine®, which was driven by a mid-forties increase in eCommerce and a mid-single digit increase in U.S. wholesale channel resulting from strength in the Work category.

The Heritage Group's operating profit increased \$7.5 million, or 14.1%, in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017. The operating profit increase was due to the higher revenue and gross margin improvement driven by product cost reduction for the Wolverine® brand and the sale of the low-margin Department of Defense contract business.

The Heritage Group's revenue decreased \$19.1 million, or 5.5%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. The revenue decline was the result of a mid-twenties decline from Bates®, which was driven by decreases in the domestic contract business as well as the sale of the Department of Defense contract business in the third quarter of 2017.

The Heritage Group's operating profit increased \$2.5 million, or 4.9%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. The operating profit increase was due to the improved margins for the Wolverine® and HyTest® brands and fewer contracts from the low-margin Department of Defense contract business.

Other

The Other category's revenue decreased \$21.9 million, or 23.4%, in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017. The revenue decrease is due to a high-teens decline in the performance leathers business due to lower demand and the closure of multi-brand retail stores (\$9.3 million). The Other category's operating profit decreased \$2.1 million, or 40.4%, in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017, due to the performance leathers revenue decline.

The Other category's revenue decreased \$3.6 million, or 3.7%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. The revenue decline was due to the closure of multi-brand retail stores, which was partially offset by a high-teens increase in the performance leathers business. The Other category's operating profit increased \$1.9 million, or 57.6%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016.

Corporate

Corporate expenses decreased \$204.6 million in fiscal 2018 compared to fiscal 2017. Corporate expenses were impacted by the decrease in restructuring and other related costs (\$72.9 million), lower impairment of intangible assets (\$68.6 million), lower organizational transformation costs (\$37.7 million) and lower environmental and other related costs (\$20.0 million).

Corporate expenses increased \$185.1 million in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. Corporate expenses were impacted by the increase in restructuring and other related costs (\$38.7 million), higher impairment of intangible assets (\$61.5 million), higher organizational transformation costs (\$35.6 million), higher environmental and other related costs (\$35.3 million) and higher incentive compensation expenses (\$12.9 million).

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

(In millions)	Fiscal Year		
	2018	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents	\$143.1	\$481.0	\$369.8
Debt ⁽¹⁾	570.5	782.6	820.7
Available Revolving Credit Facility ⁽²⁾	672.5	597.5	597.4
Net cash provided by operating activities	97.5	202.7	296.3
Net cash used in investing activities	(22.2)	(1.0)	(38.4)
Net cash used in financing activities	(404.5)	(98.0)	(79.5)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	21.7	32.4	55.3
Depreciation and amortization	31.5	37.2	43.5

⁽¹⁾ Debt includes capital lease obligations.

⁽²⁾ Amounts are net of both borrowings, if any, and outstanding standby letters of credit issued in accordance with the terms of the Revolving Credit Facility.

Liquidity

Cash and cash equivalents of \$143.1 million as of December 29, 2018 were \$337.9 million lower compared to December 30, 2017. The decrease is due primarily to \$213.7 million in net payments on the Company's debt, share repurchases of \$174.7 million and \$21.7 million of capital expenditures, partially offset by cash provided by operating activities of \$97.5 million. The Company had \$672.5 million of borrowing capacity available under the Revolving Credit Facility as of December 29, 2018. Cash and cash equivalents located in foreign jurisdictions totaled \$92.6 million as of December 29, 2018.

Cash flow from operating activities, along with borrowings on the Revolving Credit Facility, if any, are expected to be sufficient to meet the Company's working capital needs for the foreseeable future. Any excess cash flow from operating activities are expected to be used to fund organic growth initiatives, reduce debt, pay dividends, repurchase the Company's common stock and pursue acquisitions.

As a result of the TCJA, the Company recorded a \$58.1 million liability during the fourth quarter of 2017 related to the taxation of unremitted earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries, which is to be paid over the next seven years. The Company does not expect the remaining amounts to be paid to have a material impact on its current or future liquidity. A detailed discussion of environmental remediation costs is found in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements. The Company has established a reserve for estimated environmental remediation costs based upon an evaluation of currently available facts with respect to each individual site. As of December 29, 2018, the Company has a reserve of \$22.6 million, of which \$11.5 million is expected to be paid in the next 12 months and is recorded as a current obligation in other accrued liabilities, with the remaining \$11.1 million recorded in other liabilities and expected to be paid over the course of up to 30 years. The Company's remediation activity at the Tannery property, House Street site and other relevant disposal sites is ongoing. It is difficult to estimate the cost of environmental compliance and remediation given the uncertainties regarding the interpretation and enforcement of applicable environmental laws and regulations, the extent of environmental contamination and the existence of alternative cleanup methods.

Developments may occur that could materially change the Company's current cost estimates. The Company adjusts recorded liabilities as further information develops or circumstances change.

Operating Activities

The principal source of the Company's operating cash flow is net earnings, including cash receipts from the sale of the Company's products, net of costs of goods sold.

Cash from operations during fiscal 2018 was lower compared to fiscal 2017, due primarily to the wind-down of an accounts receivable financing program, inventory investments at the end of 2018 to support organic sales growth and an increase in contributions to its pension plans. The Company made contributions to its pension plans of \$60.7 million, \$11.3 million and \$1.5 million in fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. During 2018, working capital drove a use of cash of \$137.9 million, which was driven by increases in accounts receivable of \$95.0 million, inventories of \$44.5 million and other operating assets of \$17.8 million and a decrease in other operating liabilities of

\$19.3 million. These changes were partially offset by an increase in accounts payable of \$40.6 million. Cash from operations during fiscal 2017 was lower compared to fiscal 2016, due primarily to higher cash payments for restructuring activities of \$45.4 million, changes in deferred income taxes of \$75.8 million due to the impact of the TCJA and higher pension

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contributions of \$9.8 million, in addition to changes in working capital. During fiscal 2017, working capital balances drove a source of cash of \$113.3 million, which primarily was driven by the favorable impact of lower inventories of \$45.4 million and increases in accounts payable, income taxes payable and other operating liabilities of \$11.2 million, \$46.1 million and 13.0 million, respectively.

Investing Activities

The Company made capital expenditures of \$21.7 million, \$32.4 million and \$55.3 million in fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The higher capital expenditures during fiscal 2017 and 2016 were due primarily to building improvements for the Company's Boston office and west coast distribution center, respectively. The majority of the Company's capital expenditures in all three years was for building improvements and information system enhancements.

During fiscal 2017, the Company received proceeds of \$38.6 million related to the sale of a business and other assets. During fiscal 2016, the Company received proceeds of \$7.8 million for the sale of a non-core business.

Financing Activities

On December 6, 2018, the Company amended its credit agreement (as amended, the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement includes a \$200.0 million term loan facility ("Term Loan A") and a \$800.0 million Revolving Credit Facility, both with maturity dates of December 6, 2023. The Credit Agreement's debt capacity is limited to an aggregate debt amount (including outstanding term loan principal and revolver commitment amounts in addition to permitted incremental debt) not to exceed \$1,750.0 million, unless certain specified conditions set forth in the Credit Agreement are met. Term Loan A requires quarterly principal payments with a balloon payment due on December 6, 2023.

The Revolving Credit Facility allows the Company to borrow up to an aggregate amount of \$800.0 million, which includes a \$200.0 million foreign currency subfacility under which borrowings may be made, subject to certain conditions, in Canadian dollars, British pounds, euros, Hong Kong dollars, Swedish kronor, Swiss francs and such additional currencies as are determined in accordance with the Credit Agreement. The Revolving Credit Facility also includes a \$50.0 million swingline subfacility and a \$50.0 million letter of credit subfacility. The Company had outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility of \$125.0 million and outstanding letters of credit under the Revolving Credit Facility of \$2.5 million as of December 29, 2018. The outstanding letters of credit reduce the borrowing capacity under the Revolving Credit Facility.

As of December 29, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all covenants and performance ratios under the Credit Agreement.

The Company has \$250.0 million of senior notes outstanding that are due on September 1, 2026 (the "Senior Notes"). The Senior Notes bear interest at 5.00% with the related interest payments due semi-annually. The Senior Notes are guaranteed by substantially all of the Company's domestic subsidiaries.

The Company's debt at December 29, 2018 totaled \$570.5 million, compared to \$782.6 million at December 30, 2017. The decrease was due primarily to voluntary principal payments of \$175.6 million and scheduled principal payments on Term Loan A of \$37.5 million.

The Company has various foreign revolving credit facilities with aggregate available borrowings of \$4.0 million that are uncommitted and, therefore, each borrowing against the applicable facility is subject to approval by the lender. There were no borrowings against this facility at December 29, 2018.

The Company repurchased \$174.7 million, \$42.3 million and \$61.9 million of Company common stock in fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, under stock repurchase plans. On February 11, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors approved a common stock repurchase program that authorizes the repurchase of an additional \$400.0 million of common stock over a four year period incremental to the \$27.6 million remaining under the previous repurchase program. In addition to the stock repurchase program activity, the Company acquired \$8.8 million, \$5.5 million and \$4.9 million of shares in fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, in connection with employee transactions related to stock incentive plans.

The Company declared cash dividends of \$0.32 per share, \$0.24 per share, and \$0.24 per share in fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016 respectively. Dividends paid totaled \$28.6 million, \$23.0 million and \$23.5 million, for fiscal years

2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. A quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per share was declared on February 11, 2019 to shareholders of record on April 1, 2019.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Refer to Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements for information related to new accounting standards.

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CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("U.S. GAAP"), requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates these estimates. Estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Historically, actual results have not been materially different from the Company's estimates. However, actual results may differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The Company has identified the following critical accounting policies used in determining estimates and assumptions in the amounts reported. Management believes that an understanding of these policies is important to an overall understanding of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition and Performance Obligations

Revenue is recognized upon the transfer of promised goods or services to customers, in an amount that reflects the expected consideration to be received in exchange for those goods or services. The Company identifies the performance obligation in the contract, determines the transaction price, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizes revenue upon completion of the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized net of variable consideration and any taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities.

Control of the Company's goods and services, and associated fixed revenue, are transferred to customers at a point in time. The Company's contract revenue consist of wholesale revenue and consumer-direct revenue. Wholesale revenue is recognized for products sourced by the Company when control transfers to the customer generally occurring upon the purchase, shipment or delivery of branded products by or to the customer. Consumer-direct includes eCommerce revenue that is recognized for products sourced by the Company when control transfers to the customer once the related goods have been shipped and retail store revenue recognized at time of sale. The point of purchase or shipment was evaluated to best represent when control transfers based on the Company's right of payment for the goods, the customer's legal title to the asset, the transfer of physical possession and the customer having the risks and rewards of the goods. Payment terms for the Company's revenue vary by sales channel. Standard credit terms apply to the Company's wholesale receivables, while payment is rendered at the time of sale within the consumer-direct channel. Revenue is recorded at the net sales price ("transaction price"), which includes estimates of variable consideration for which reserves are established. Components of variable consideration include trade discounts and allowances, product returns, customer markdowns, customer rebates and other sales incentives relating to the sale of the Company's products. These reserves are based on the amounts earned, or to be claimed on the related sales. These estimates take into consideration a range of possible outcomes, which are probability-weighted in accordance with the expected value method for relevant factors such as current contractual and statutory requirements, specific known market events and trends, industry data and forecasted customer buying and payment patterns. Overall, these reserves reflect the Company's best estimates of the amount of consideration to which it is entitled based on the terms of the respective underlying contracts. Revenue recognized during the fiscal year ended December 29, 2018, related to the Company's contract liabilities, was nominal.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

The Company maintains an allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable for estimated losses resulting from its customers' failure to make required payments. Company management evaluates the allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable based on a review of current customer status and historical collection experience.

Inventory

The Company values its inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined by the last-in, first out ("LIFO") method for certain domestic finished goods inventories. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method for all raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods inventories in foreign countries; certain domestic finished goods inventories; and for all finished goods inventories of the Company's consumer-direct

business, due to the unique nature of those operations. The Company has applied these inventory cost valuation methods consistently from year to year.

The Company reduces the carrying value of its inventories to the lower of cost or net realizable value for excess or obsolete inventories based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If the Company were to determine that the estimated realizable value of its inventory is less than the carrying value of such inventory, the Company would provide a reserve for such difference as a charge to cost of sales. If actual market conditions are different from those projected, adjustments to those inventory reserves may be required. The adjustments would increase or decrease the Company's cost of sales and net income in the period in which they were realized or recorded. Inventory quantities are verified at various times throughout the year by

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performing physical inventory counts and subsequently comparing those results to perpetual inventory balances. If the Company determines that adjustments to the inventory quantities are appropriate, an adjustment to the Company's cost of goods sold and inventory is recorded in the period in which such determination was made.

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangibles

Goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives are not amortized, but are subject to impairment tests at least annually. The Company reviews the carrying amounts of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets by reporting unit at least annually, or when indicators of impairment are present, to determine if such assets may be impaired. If the carrying amounts of these assets are not recoverable based upon discounted cash flow and market approach analyses, the carrying amounts of such assets are reduced by the estimated difference between the carrying values and estimated fair values. The Company includes assumptions about expected future operating performance as part of a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate fair value.

For goodwill, if the estimated fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, no further review is required. However, if the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, the Company performs the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the impairment charge, if any. The second step involves a hypothetical allocation of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to its net tangible and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) as if the reporting unit were newly acquired, which results in an implied fair value of the goodwill. The amount of the impairment charge is the excess of the recorded goodwill over the implied fair value of the goodwill.

The Company may first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than its carrying value. The Company would not be required to quantitatively determine the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible unless the Company determines, based on the qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than the carrying value. The Company may skip the qualitative assessment and quantitatively test indefinite-lived intangibles by comparison of the individual carrying values to the fair value. Future cash flows of the individual indefinite-lived intangible assets are used to measure their fair value after consideration by management of certain assumptions, such as forecasted growth rates and cost of capital, which are derived from internal projections and operating plans.

The Company performs its annual testing for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment at the beginning of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year for all reporting units. No impairment charges were recognized for the Company's intangible assets during fiscal 2018. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017, as a result of its annual impairment testing, the Company recorded a \$68.8 million impairment charge for the Sperry® trade name. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016, as a result of its testing, the Company recorded a \$7.1 million for the Stride Rite® trade name. The Company did not recognize any impairment charges for goodwill during fiscal years 2018, 2017 and 2016.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or an asset group may not be recoverable. Each impairment test is based on a comparison of the carrying amount of the asset or asset group to the future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or asset group. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment amount to be recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds their fair value. No impairment charges were recognized for the Company's long-lived assets during fiscal 2018. The Company recorded impairment charges of \$12.2 million and \$11.6 million during fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively, related to certain retail store assets where the estimated future cash flows did not support the net book value of the assets.

Environmental

Environmental costs relating to existing conditions caused by past operations that do not contribute to current or future revenues are expensed as incurred. Liabilities related to estimated remediation costs are recorded on an undiscounted basis when they are probable and reasonably estimable, generally no later than the completion of feasibility studies, the Company's commitment to a plan of action, or approval by regulatory agencies.

Retirement Benefits

The determination of the obligation and expense for retirement benefits depends upon the selection of certain actuarial assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include, among others, the discount rate, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, mortality rates and rates of increase in compensation. These assumptions are reviewed with the Company's actuaries and updated annually based on relevant external and internal factors and information, including, but not limited to, long-term expected asset returns, rates of termination, regulatory requirements and plan changes.

The Company utilizes a bond matching calculation to determine the discount rate used to calculate its year-end pension liability and subsequent fiscal year pension expense. A hypothetical bond portfolio is created based on a presumed purchase of individual bonds to settle the plans' expected future benefit payments. The discount rate is the resulting yield of the hypothetical bond portfolio.

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The bonds selected are listed as high grade by at least two recognized ratings agency and are non-callable, currently purchasable and non-prepayable. The calculated discount rate was 4.46% at December 29, 2018, compared to 3.80% at December 30, 2017. Pension expense is also impacted by the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, which is based on both actual historical rates of return experienced by the pension assets and the long-term rate of return of a composite portfolio of equity and fixed income securities that reflects the approximate diversification of the pension asset. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets was 7.00% and 7.25% during fiscal 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company has determined that the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets will be 6.75% for fiscal 2019.

Income Taxes

The Company maintains certain strategic management and operational activities in overseas subsidiaries, and its foreign earnings are taxed at rates that have generally been lower than the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate. A significant amount of the Company's earnings are generated by its Canadian, European and Asian subsidiaries and, to a lesser extent, in jurisdictions that are not subject to income tax. Income tax audits associated with the allocation of this income and other complex issues may require an extended period of time to resolve and may result in income tax adjustments if changes to the income allocation are required between jurisdictions with different income tax rates.

Because income tax adjustments in certain jurisdictions can be significant, the Company records accruals representing management's best estimate of the resolution of these matters. To the extent additional information becomes available, such accruals are adjusted to reflect the revised estimated outcome. The carrying value of the Company's deferred tax assets assumes that the Company will be able to generate sufficient taxable income in future years to utilize these deferred tax assets. If these assumptions change, the Company may be required to record valuation allowances against its gross deferred tax assets in future years, which would cause the Company to record additional income tax expense in its consolidated statements of operations. Management evaluates the potential that the Company will be able to realize its gross deferred tax assets and assesses the need for valuation allowances on a quarterly basis.

On a periodic basis, the Company estimates the full year effective tax rate and records a quarterly income tax provision in accordance with the projected full year rate. As the fiscal year progresses, that estimate is refined based upon actual events and the distribution of earnings in each tax jurisdiction during the year. This continual estimation process periodically results in a change to the expected effective tax rate for the fiscal year. When this occurs, the Company adjusts the income tax provision during the quarter in which the change in estimate occurs so that the year-to-date provision reflects the revised anticipated annual rate.

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted the TCJA, which significantly changes U.S. corporate income tax laws by, among other things, reducing the U.S. corporate income tax rate to 21% beginning in 2018 and creating a territorial tax system with a one-time mandatory tax on previously deferred foreign earnings of U.S. subsidiaries.

Concurrent with the enactment of the tax reform legislation on December 22, 2017, the SEC staff issued guidance in SAB 118 to address concerns regarding the ability of a reporting entity to timely comply with the accounting requirements to recognize all the effects of the Act in the period of enactment. Under SAB 118, the Company had up to 12 months from the enactment date to complete the accounting for some or all of the income tax effects triggered by the enactment of the law. The Company recorded a provisional estimate of the expected tax liability as required under SAB 118 during fiscal 2017. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company completed the analysis and computations necessary to finalize the provisional amounts reported in fiscal 2017 prior to the expiration of the December 22, 2018 applicable measurement period. The Company adjusted the computation of transition tax and remeasurement of deferred taxes, previously reported in fiscal 2017, and reflected a \$1.2 million adjustment in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 to finalize the accounting under SAB 118.

As a result of the TCJA, the Company now intends to repatriate cash held in foreign jurisdictions and has recorded a deferred tax liability related to estimated state taxes and foreign withholding taxes on the future dividends received in the U.S. from the foreign subsidiaries.

The Company intends to permanently reinvest all non-cash undistributed earnings outside of the U.S. and has, therefore not established a deferred tax liability on that amount of foreign unremitted earnings. However, if these non-cash undistributed earnings were repatriated, the Company would be required to accrue and pay applicable U.S.

taxes and withholding taxes payable to various countries. It is not practicable to estimate the amount of the deferred tax liability associated with these non-cash unremitted earnings due to the complexity of the hypothetical calculation.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 29, 2018.

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CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As of