

COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR CO

Form 10-Q

May 08, 2008

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

x **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008

OR

.. **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-23939

COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Oregon (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) 14375 Northwest Science Park Drive.	93-0498284 (IRS Employer Identification Number)
Portland, Oregon (Address of principal executive offices)	97229 (Zip Code)
(503) 985-4000 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The number of shares of Common Stock outstanding on May 1, 2008 was 34,757,154.

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COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY

MARCH 31, 2008

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COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 276,245	\$ 191,950
Short-term investments	1,813	81,598
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$8,752 and \$7,369, respectively	246,165	300,506
Inventories, net (Note 2)	238,086	265,874
Deferred income taxes	31,246	31,169
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	21,333	14,567
Total current assets	814,888	885,664
Property, plant, and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$176,163 and \$168,067, respectively	222,207	210,450
Intangibles and other non-current assets (Note 3)	53,289	53,094
Goodwill (Note 3)	17,273	17,273
Total assets	\$ 1,107,657	\$ 1,166,481
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 53,159	\$ 95,412
Accrued liabilities	59,901	62,549
Income taxes payable	5,422	7,436
Deferred income taxes	1,003	949
Other current liabilities	163	185
Total current liabilities	119,648	166,531
Income taxes payable	19,777	18,663
Deferred income taxes	5,976	8,968
Other long-term liabilities	5,405	2,198
Total liabilities	150,806	196,360
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock; 10,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common stock (no par value); 125,000 shares authorized; 34,861 and 35,824 issued and outstanding	1,912	17,004
Retained earnings	886,663	895,476
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 4)	68,276	57,641
Total shareholders' equity	956,851	970,121
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,107,657	\$ 1,166,481

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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 297,363	\$ 289,640
Cost of sales	166,808	162,942
Gross profit	130,555	126,698
Selling, general, and administrative expense	103,912	90,361
Net licensing income	843	996
Income from operations	27,486	37,333
Interest income	2,281	2,244
Interest expense	19	52
Income before income tax	29,748	39,525
Income tax expense	9,817	13,439
Net income	\$ 19,931	\$ 26,086
Earnings per share (Note 5):		
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.72
Diluted	0.56	0.71
Cash dividends per share:	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.14
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	35,359	36,181
Diluted	35,513	36,555

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 19,931	\$ 26,086
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,867	6,331
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	101	127
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	(3,313)	172
Stock-based compensation	2,000	1,749
Tax benefit (expense) from employee stock plans	(35)	2,241
Excess tax benefit from employee stock plans	(8)	(1,200)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	58,027	52,512
Inventories	30,877	3,086
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(6,460)	123
Intangibles and other assets	83	297
Accounts payable	(44,836)	(32,698)
Accrued liabilities	(3,789)	(5,499)
Income taxes payable	1,925	(1,916)
Net cash provided by operating activities	62,370	51,411
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities:		
Purchases of short-term investments	(51,555)	(135,450)
Sales of short-term investments	131,565	101,260
Capital expenditures	(14,172)	(6,001)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired		225
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment	27	19
Other liabilities	3,165	(48)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	69,030	(39,995)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities:		
Proceeds from notes payable	4,663	4,495
Repayments on notes payable	(4,663)	(8,122)
Proceeds from long-term debt	25	
Repayment of long-term debt	(6)	(5)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	64	10,483
Excess tax benefit from employee stock plans	8	1,200
Repurchase of common stock	(40,260)	(125)
Cash dividends paid	(5,605)	(5,075)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(45,774)	2,851
Net effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(1,331)	119

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Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	84,295	14,386
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	191,950	64,880
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 276,245	\$ 79,266
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 15	\$ 44
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	10,218	12,989

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation:

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the management of Columbia Sportswear Company (the Company) and in the opinion of management contain all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position as of March 31, 2008, the results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company, however, believes that the disclosures contained in this report comply with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Use of estimates:

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates and assumptions. Some of these more significant estimates relate to revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory, product warranty, and income taxes.

Concentration of credit risk:

The Company had one customer in its Canadian segment that accounted for approximately 12.4% of consolidated accounts receivable outstanding at December 31, 2007. No single customer accounted for greater than or equal to 10% of accounts receivable or revenues at March 31, 2008.

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost and include investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents were \$276,245,000 and \$191,950,000 at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively, primarily consisting of money market funds and certificates of deposit.

Short-term investments:

Short-term investments consist of certificates of deposit with maturities of six months or less at March 31, 2008. At December 31, 2007, short-term investments consisted of certificates of deposit with maturities of six months or less and variable rate demand notes and obligations that generally mature up to 30 years from the purchase date. The Company did not hold any auction-rate securities at March 31, 2008 or December 31, 2007. Investments with maturities beyond one year may be classified as short-term based on their highly liquid nature and because such marketable securities represent the investment of cash that is available for current operations. All short-term investments are classified as available-for-sale securities and are recorded at fair value with any unrealized gains and losses reported, net of tax, in other comprehensive income. Realized gains or losses are determined based on the specific identification method. The Company has no investments considered to be trading securities.

Property, plant, and equipment:

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Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures and amortization of leasehold improvements is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The principal estimated useful lives are: land improvements, 15 years; building and improvements, 15-30 years; machinery and equipment, 3-5 years; and furniture and fixtures, 3-10 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvement or the remaining term of the underlying lease.

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The Company's 1997 Stock Incentive Plan (the Plan) provides for issuance of up to 7,400,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock, of which 626,532 shares were available for future grants under the Plan at March 31, 2008. The Plan allows for grants of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and other stock-based awards. The Company uses original issuance shares to satisfy share-based payments. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*.

Stock Options

Options to purchase the Company's common stock are granted at prices equal to or greater than the fair market value on the date of grant. Options granted prior to 2001 generally vest and become exercisable ratably over a period of five years from the date of grant and expire ten years from the date of grant. Options granted after 2000 generally vest and become exercisable over a period of four years (25 percent on the first anniversary date following the date of grant and monthly thereafter) and expire ten years from the date of the grant, with the exception of most options granted in 2005. Most options granted in 2005 vest one year from the date of grant and expire ten years from the date of grant.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes model. Key input assumptions used to estimate the fair value of stock options include the exercise price of the award, the expected option term, the expected volatility of the Company's stock over the option's expected term, the risk-free interest rate over the option's expected term, and the Company's estimated annual dividend yield. Assumptions are evaluated and revised as necessary to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's experience. Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by people who receive equity awards.

The following table shows the weighted average assumptions for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007
Expected term	4.33 years	5.00 years
Expected stock price volatility	24.60%	28.62%
Risk-free interest rate	2.48%	4.58%
Expected dividend yield	1.56%	1.00%
Estimated average fair value per option granted	\$ 8.36	\$ 18.64

The following table summarizes stock option activity for the three months ended March 31, 2008:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Options outstanding at December 31, 2007	1,358,417	\$ 46.70	6.54	\$ 4,497
Granted	580,430	41.07		
Cancelled	(8,616)	54.06		
Exercised	(3,262)	19.48		

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Options outstanding at March 31, 2008	1,926,969	\$ 45.01	7.08	\$ 6,106
Options vested and expected to vest at March 31, 2008	1,825,492	\$ 44.90	6.97	\$ 5,927
Options exercisable at March 31, 2008	1,018,531	\$ 43.66	5.22	\$ 4,384

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents pre-tax intrinsic value that would have been realized if all options had been exercised on the last business day of the period indicated, based on the Company's closing stock price on that day. Total stock option compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$1,100,000 and \$1,276,000, respectively. At March 31, 2008 and 2007, unrecognized costs related to stock options totaled approximately \$9,692,000 and \$9,114,000, respectively.

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before any related tax benefit. The unrecognized costs related to stock options are being amortized over the related vesting period using the straight-line attribution method. Unrecognized costs related to stock options at March 31, 2008 are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.32 years. The aggregate intrinsic value of stock options exercised was \$76,000 and \$7,915,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The total cash received as a result of stock option exercises for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$64,000 and \$10,483,000, respectively.

Restricted Stock Units

Service-based restricted stock units are granted at no cost to key employees and generally vest over three years from the date of grant. Performance-based restricted stock units are granted at no cost to certain members of the Company's senior executive team, excluding the Chairman and the President and Chief Executive Officer, and generally vest over a performance period of between two and one-half and three years with an additional required service period of one year. Restricted stock units vest in accordance with the terms and conditions established by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, and are based on continued service and, in some instances, on individual performance and /or Company performance.

Prior to 2007, the fair value of service-based and performance-based restricted stock units was determined based on the number of units granted and the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Effective January 1, 2007, the fair value of service-based and performance-based restricted stock units is discounted by the present value of the future stream of dividends over the vesting period using the Black-Scholes model. The relevant assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model to compute the discount are the vesting period, dividend yield and closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. This change in valuation method is the result of the Company's initiation of a quarterly cash dividend in the fourth quarter of 2006.

The following table presents the weighted average assumptions for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007
Vesting period	3.16 years	3.16 years
Expected dividend yield	1.56%	1.00%
Estimated average fair value per restricted stock unit granted	\$ 39.20	\$ 60.20

The following table summarizes the restricted stock unit activity for the three months ended March 31, 2008:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2007	159,870	\$ 55.31
Granted	147,235	39.20
Vested	(3,734)	53.50
Forfeited	(3,481)	54.28
Restricted stock units outstanding at March 31, 2008	299,890	\$ 47.43

Restricted stock unit compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$900,000 and \$473,000, respectively. At March 31, 2008 and 2007, unrecognized costs related to restricted stock units totaled approximately \$10,047,000 and \$7,299,000, respectively, before any related tax benefit. The unrecognized costs related to restricted stock units are being amortized over the related vesting period using

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the straight-line attribution method. These unrecognized costs at March 31, 2008 are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.41 years. The total fair value of restricted stock units vested during the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$200,000 and \$254,000, respectively.

1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In 1999, the Company's shareholders approved the 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). There are 750,000 shares of common stock authorized for issuance under the ESPP, which allows qualified employees of the Company to purchase shares on a quarterly basis up to fifteen percent of their respective compensation. The purchase price of the shares is equal to eighty-five percent of the lesser of the closing price of the Company's common stock on the first or last trading day of the respective quarter. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company suspended offerings under the ESPP indefinitely. As of March 31, 2008 a total of 275,556 shares of common stock had been issued under the ESPP.

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Some of the Company's products carry limited warranty provisions for defects in quality and workmanship. A warranty reserve is established at the time of sale to cover estimated costs based on the Company's history of warranty repairs and replacements and is recorded in cost of sales. A summary of accrued warranties for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 is as follows (in thousands):

	2008	2007
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 10,862	\$ 11,162
Charged to costs and expenses	1,217	971
Claims settled	(1,063)	(863)
Balance at end of period	\$ 11,016	\$ 11,270

Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. This Statement is intended to improve financial reporting about derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The provisions of SFAS 161 are effective for the fiscal years and interim quarters beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of this statement to have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*. This Statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of this statement to have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, *Business Combinations*. This Statement replaces SFAS No. 141 and requires the acquirer of a business to recognize and measure the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value. SFAS No. 141R also requires transaction costs related to the business combination to be expensed as incurred. SFAS No. 141R is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of this statement to have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. This Statement permits an entity to measure many financial instruments and certain other assets and liabilities at fair value on an instrument-by-instrument basis. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 establishes a framework for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities. This framework is intended to increase consistency in how fair value determinations are made under various existing accounting standards that permit, or in some cases require, estimates of fair market value. SFAS No. 157 also expands financial statement disclosure requirements about a company's use of fair value measurements, including the effect of such measures on earnings. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. See Note 9.

NOTE 2 - INVENTORIES, NET

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. The Company periodically reviews its inventory for excess, close-out and slow moving items and makes provisions as necessary to properly reflect inventory value.

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Inventories, net, consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Raw materials	\$ 3,183	\$ 392
Work in process	2,148	3,979
Finished goods	232,755	261,503
	\$ 238,086	\$ 265,874

NOTE 3 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized and are periodically evaluated for impairment. Intangible assets that are determined to have finite lives are amortized over their useful lives.

The following table summarizes the Company's identifiable intangible assets balance (in thousands):

	March 31, 2008		December 31, 2007	
	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Patents	\$ 1,603	\$ (612)	\$ 1,603	\$ (556)
Intangible assets not subject to amortization:				
Trademarks and trade names	\$ 46,771		\$ 46,771	
Goodwill	17,273		17,273	
	\$ 64,044		\$ 64,044	

Amortization expense for intangible assets subject to amortization is estimated to be \$224,000 in each of 2008, 2009, and 2010, and \$187,000 in 2011 and 2012.

Other non-current assets totaled \$5,527,000 and \$5,276,000 at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

NOTE 4 - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes, reported on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets consists of foreign currency translation adjustments and the unrealized gains and losses on derivative transactions. A summary of comprehensive income, net of related tax effects, for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 is as follows (in thousands):

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	2008	2007
Net income	\$ 19,931	\$ 26,086
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized derivative holding gains arising during period	566	194
Reclassification to net income of previously deferred gains on derivative transactions	(793)	(234)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	10,862	1,622
Other comprehensive income	10,635	1,582
Comprehensive income	\$ 30,566	\$ 27,668

Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of related tax effects, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Foreign currency translation	Unrealized holding losses on derivative transactions	Accumulated other comprehensive income
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 61,060	\$ (3,419)	\$ 57,641
Activity for the three months ended March 31, 2008	10,862	(227)	10,635
Balance at March 31, 2008	\$ 71,922	\$ (3,646)	\$ 68,276

Table of Contents**COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****NOTE 5 - EARNINGS PER SHARE**

SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share*, requires dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS). Basic EPS is based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. For the calculation of diluted EPS, the basic weighted average number of shares is increased by the dilutive effect of stock option and restricted stock units determined using the treasury stock method.

A reconciliation of the shares of common stock used in the denominator for computing basic and diluted EPS for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2008	2007
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding, used in computing basic earnings per share	35,359	36,181
Effect of dilutive stock options and restricted stock units	154	374
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding, used in computing diluted earnings per share	35,513	36,555
Earnings per share of common stock:		
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.72
Diluted	0.56	0.71

Stock options and service-based restricted stock units representing 1,248,886 and 272,905 shares of common stock were outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, but these shares were excluded in the computation of diluted EPS because their effect would be anti-dilutive. Performance-based restricted stock units representing 7,670 and 4,136 shares were excluded in the computation of diluted EPS for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, as these shares were subject to performance conditions that had not been met.

Since the inception of the Company's stock repurchase plan in 2004 through March 31, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of \$400,000,000 of the Company's common stock and the Company has repurchased 7,573,786 shares under this program at an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$356,329,000. During the three months ended March 31, 2008, the Company repurchased an aggregate of \$40,260,000 under the stock repurchase plan, of which \$23,139,000 was recorded as a reduction to total retained earnings. Otherwise, the aggregate purchase price would have resulted in a negative common stock carrying amount. The repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any specific number of shares or to acquire shares over any specified period of time.

NOTE 6 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in four geographic segments: (1) United States, (2) Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA), (3) Latin America and Asia Pacific (LAAP), and (4) Canada, which are reflective of the Company's internal organization, management, and oversight structure. Each geographic segment operates predominantly in one industry: the design, production, marketing and selling of active outdoor apparel, including outerwear, sportswear, footwear, and related accessories and equipment.

In 2007, the Company reclassified its geographical net sales and segment reporting to reflect changes in its internal management and oversight structure as well as growth of the international distributor business. Net sales to international distributors, previously included as part of Other International, have been regrouped into either the EMEA or LAAP region, in accordance with the markets in which each respective distributor operates.

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The geographic distribution of the Company's net sales, income before income tax, interest income (expense), income tax expense, depreciation and amortization expense, identifiable assets, and goodwill are summarized in the following tables (in thousands). In addition to the geographic distribution of net sales, the Company's net sales by major product line are also summarized below. Inter-geographic net sales, which are recorded at a negotiated mark-up and eliminated in consolidation, are not material.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Net sales to unrelated entities:		
United States	\$ 155,784	\$ 155,499
EMEA	65,657	67,695
LAAP	49,027	40,679
Canada	26,895	25,767
	\$ 297,363	\$ 289,640
Income before income tax:		
United States	\$ 7,295	\$ 19,761
EMEA	9,078	6,663
LAAP	6,937	5,374
Canada	5,181	5,494
Interest and other income and eliminations	1,257	2,233
	\$ 29,748	\$ 39,525
Interest income (expense), net:		
United States	\$ 1,965	\$ 2,635
EMEA	(191)	(403)
LAAP	267	91
Canada	221	(131)
	\$ 2,262	\$ 2,192
Income tax expense:		
United States	\$ 5,763	\$ 8,984
EMEA	807	1,337
LAAP	1,549	1,292
Canada	1,698	1,826
	\$ 9,817	\$ 13,439
Depreciation and amortization expense:		
United States	\$ 5,530	\$ 3,688
EMEA	1,933	2,324
LAAP	347	249

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Canada

57

70

\$ 7,867 \$ 6,331

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	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Assets:		
United States	\$ 811,152	\$ 872,027
EMEA	242,367	239,007
LAAP	81,225	78,308
Canada	93,181	97,815
Total identifiable assets	1,227,925	1,287,157
Eliminations and reclassifications	(120,268)	(120,676)
Total assets	\$ 1,107,657	\$ 1,166,481
Goodwill:		
United States	\$ 16,771	\$ 16,771
EMEA	502	502
LAAP		
Canada		
	\$ 17,273	\$ 17,273
	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Net sales to unrelated entities:		
Outerwear	\$ 69,636	\$ 59,846
Sportswear	161,102	163,082
Footwear	51,316	52,907
Accessories and equipment	15,309	13,805
	\$ 297,363	\$ 289,640

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COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

As part of the Company's risk management programs, the Company uses a variety of financial instruments, including foreign currency option and forward contracts. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The Company hedges against the currency risk associated with firmly committed and anticipated transactions for the next twelve months denominated in European euros, Canadian dollars and Japanese yen. The Company accounts for these instruments as cash flow hedges. In accordance with SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activity*, as amended, such financial instruments are marked to market with the effective portion offset to accumulated other comprehensive income and any ineffective portion offset to current earnings. Accumulated other comprehensive income is subsequently recognized as a component of cost of goods sold when the underlying transaction is recognized. Hedge effectiveness is determined by evaluating whether gains and losses on hedges will offset gains and losses on the underlying exposures. Hedge ineffectiveness was not material during the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007.

NOTE 8 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Letters of credit outstanding issued for purchase orders of inventory were \$12,587,000 and \$13,738,000 at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

Product purchase obligations for open production purchase orders for sourced apparel, footwear, accessories and equipment, and materials used to manufacture apparel were \$328,636,000 and \$148,835,000 at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

Future minimum operating lease payments, including rent escalation clauses, were \$126,222,000 and \$94,274,000 at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. Future minimum payments do not include real estate taxes, insurance, common area maintenance and other costs for which the Company may be obligated.

There have not been any other material changes relating to the commitments and contingencies reported on the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

NOTE 9 - FAIR VALUE MEASURES

The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157 effective January 1, 2008. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures for each major asset and liability category measured at fair value on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis. SFAS No. 157 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. SFAS No. 157 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2 inputs, other than the quoted market prices in active markets, which are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data available, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2008 are as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 1,126	\$ 1,126		
Liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 4,101	\$ 4,101		

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COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

Derivative financial instruments consist of forward contracts accounted for as cash flow hedges that the Company uses to hedge against the currency risk associated with firmly committed and anticipated transactions. See Note 4 and Note 7 for further discussion.

There were no assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

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

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include any statements related to our expectations regarding future performance conditions or market position, including any statements regarding anticipated sales growth across markets, distribution channels and product categories, access to raw materials and factory capacity, and financing and working capital requirements and resources.

These forward-looking statements, and others we make from time to time, are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Many factors may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements, including the risks described below in Part II, Item 1A, Risk Factors. We do not undertake any duty to update forward-looking statements after the date they are made or to conform them to actual results or to changes in circumstances or expectations.

The following discussion of our results of operations and liquidity and capital resources, including known trends and uncertainties identified by management, should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes that appear elsewhere in this quarterly report.

In 2007, we reclassified our geographical net sales and segment reporting to reflect changes in our internal management and oversight structure as well as growth of the international distributor business. Net sales to international distributors, previously included as part of Other International, have been regrouped into either the new Europe, Middle-East and Africa (EMEA) or Latin America and Asia Pacific (LAAP) region, in accordance with the markets in which each respective distributor operates. Previously reported geographical net sales information for the period ended March 31, 2007 were reclassified to reflect this change.

All references to quarters relate to the three months ended March 31 of the particular year.

Overview

Since our initial public offering in 1998, our net sales have steadily increased from \$427.3 million in 1998 to \$1,356.0 million in 2007, which equates to a compound annual growth rate of 14% for this period. Although we cannot predict future results with certainty, we are committed to our demand creation and retail expansion strategies to stimulate increased consumer demand and improve inventory management with minimal disruption to our wholesale distribution channels. With our commitment to investment in these strategies, well-developed sourcing and distribution infrastructure and proven design and product development team, we believe that we are well positioned to establish sustainable platforms that will support improved long-term growth and profitability.

Highlights for the first quarter of 2008 are as follows:

Our backlog for the fall 2008 selling season as of March 31, 2008 decreased \$27.7 million, or 4%, to \$714.4 million from \$742.1 million as of March 31, 2007. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates compared with 2007 contributed four percentage points of benefit to the fall 2008 backlog comparison. The decrease in our fall backlog was primarily the result of a decline in our United States and EMEA direct Columbia brand apparel businesses. Based in part on our fall 2008 backlog, combined with our plans to expand our retail operations and the estimated effect of foreign currency exchange rates, we currently project full year 2008 sales growth of approximately 2%. Although we cannot predict with certainty any future results, our reported backlog is one indicator of our anticipated net sales for the fall 2008 selling season. Many factors, however, could cause actual sales to differ materially from reported future order backlog, including the potential cancellation of orders by customers. Moreover, our fall 2008 backlog should not be used in forecasting sales beyond the fall 2008 selling season.

Net sales increased \$7.8 million, or 3%, to \$297.4 million from \$289.6 million for the comparable period in 2007. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates compared with the first quarter of 2007 contributed five percentage points of consolidated net sales growth. The increase in sales was driven by sales growth in the outerwear category and in our LAAP region, offset by weak sales in our EMEA region. Net sales in the United States of \$155.8 million were essentially equal to last year's first quarter net sales.

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Gross profit increased 20 basis points to 43.9% of net sales from 43.7% of net sales for the comparable period in 2007. This expansion was primarily due to favorable foreign currency hedge rates.

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Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense increased \$13.5 million, or 15%, to \$103.9 million from \$90.4 million for the comparable period in 2007. We expect full year 2008 SG&A expense, as a percentage of net sales, to increase compared to 2007 due primarily to planned increased investment in incremental marketing activities in 2008 to support key seasonal and product initiatives, together with initial investment and incremental operating costs of our new retail stores.

Net income was \$19.9 million or \$0.56 per diluted share compared to \$26.1 million or \$0.71 per diluted share for the comparable period in 2007.

Results of Operations

Net income decreased \$6.2 million, or 24%, to \$19.9 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$26.1 million for the comparable period in 2007. Diluted earnings per share were \$0.56 for the first quarter of 2008 compared to \$0.71 for the comparable period in 2007.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the percentage relationship to net sales of specified items in our consolidated statements of operations:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	56.1	56.3
Gross profit	43.9	43.7
Selling, general and administrative expense	34.9	31.2
Net licensing income	0.2	0.4
Income from operations	9.2	12.9
Interest income, net	0.8	0.7
Income before income tax	10.0	13.6
Income tax expense	3.3	4.6
Net income	6.7%	9.0%

Quarter Ended March 31, 2008 Compared to Quarter Ended March 31, 2007

Net Sales: Consolidated net sales increased 3% to \$297.4 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$289.6 million for the comparable period in 2007. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates compared with the first quarter of 2007 contributed five percentage points of consolidated net sales growth.

The increase in net sales was primarily driven by sales in our LAAP region, followed by Canada, partially offset by a decrease in sales in our EMEA region. Net sales in the United States remained essentially flat compared to the first quarter of 2007. By product category, increased net sales were led by outerwear, followed by accessories and equipment, partially offset by decreased net sales in sportswear and footwear.

Sales by Geographic Region

Net sales in the United States increased \$0.3 million, or less than 1%, to \$155.8 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$155.5 million for the comparable period in 2007. The increase in net sales in the United States was led by outerwear, followed by footwear and accessories and equipment, offset by a decrease in sportswear. Sportswear sales decreased primarily due to poor retail sales resulting from unseasonably cool weather conditions in the early part of the spring season last year which negatively affected our spring 2008 order volume, coupled with the current weak U.S. retail environment resulting from difficult macro-economic conditions.

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Net sales in the EMEA region decreased \$1.9 million, or 3%, to \$65.7 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$67.6 million for the comparable period in 2007. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates compared with 2007 contributed ten percentage points of benefit to the EMEA net sales comparison. The decrease in net sales in the EMEA region was led by footwear, followed by outerwear, partially offset by an increase in accessories and equipment sales. Net sales of sportswear in the EMEA region remained essentially flat compared to the first quarter of 2007. EMEA direct net sales decreased across all major markets primarily as a result of the misalignment of our regional product line within the Columbia brand. Our new European management team is working closely with our U.S. product, sales and marketing teams on multiple levels to realign the product assortment for these markets. Our EMEA distributor sales declined as a result of earlier shipments of spring 2008 product that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2007.

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Net sales in the LAAP region increased \$8.3 million, or 20%, to \$49.0 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$40.7 million for the comparable period in 2007. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates compared with 2007 contributed four percentage points of LAAP net sales growth. Sales growth in the LAAP region was led by our Japan business, followed by our Korea and LAAP distributor businesses. The increase in Japan sales was led by outerwear, primarily due to an extended and unseasonably cool fall 2007 season. The increase in Korea sales consisted of increased sportswear and outerwear sales, including technical sportswear styles and outerwear jackets.

Net sales in Canada increased \$1.1 million, or 4%, to \$26.9 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$25.8 million for the comparable period in 2007. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates compared with 2007 contributed fifteen percentage points of benefit to the Canada net sales comparison. The increase in Canada's net sales was primarily the result of incremental sales of spring 2008 Mountain Hardwear brand and Montrail brand products which were previously sold through third party distributors. We began selling Mountain Hardwear brand and Montrail brand products directly in the Canadian market beginning with the spring 2008 product line.

Sales by Product Category

Net sales from sportswear decreased \$2.0 million, or 1%, to \$161.1 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$163.1 million for the comparable period in 2007. The decrease in sportswear sales was the result of a decrease in sales in the United States, partially offset by increased sales in LAAP and Canada, while sales of sportswear remained constant in our EMEA region. We primarily attribute the decrease in sportswear sales in the United States to poor retail sales resulting from unseasonably cool weather conditions in the early part of the spring season last year which negatively affected our spring 2008 order volume, coupled with the current weak U.S. retail environment resulting from difficult macro-economic conditions.

Net sales from outerwear increased \$9.8 million, or 16%, to \$69.6 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$59.8 million for the comparable period in 2007. The increase in outerwear sales was led by LAAP, followed by the United States and Canada, partially offset by a slight decrease in outerwear sales in EMEA. The increase in outerwear sales in LAAP was primarily the result of an extended and unseasonably cool fall 2007 season in Japan and increased sales by LAAP distributors to accommodate some southern hemisphere distributors' counter-seasonal demand. The increase in outerwear sales in the United States was primarily the result of our expanded retail business and, to a lesser extent, an increase in wholesale sales.

Net sales from footwear decreased \$1.6 million, or 3%, to \$51.3 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$52.9 million for the comparable period in 2007. The decrease in footwear sales was led by EMEA, followed by LAAP and Canada, offset by an increase in footwear sales in the United States. The decrease in footwear sales in EMEA and LAAP was primarily due to a decrease in EMEA and LAAP distributor sales as a result of earlier shipments of spring 2008 product that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Net sales from accessories and equipment increased \$1.6 million, or 12%, to \$15.4 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$13.8 million for the comparable period in 2007. The increase in accessories and equipment sales was led by LAAP, followed by Canada, the United States and EMEA.

Gross Profit: Gross profit, as a percentage of net sales, increased to 43.9% for the first quarter of 2008 from 43.7% for the comparable period in 2007. Gross profit percentages expanded in our outerwear, accessories and equipment and sportswear categories, offset by a contraction in footwear gross profit percentage. The increase in gross profit percentages was primarily due to favorable foreign currency hedge rates.

Our gross profits may not be comparable to those of other companies in our industry because some include all of the costs related to their distribution network in cost of sales. We, like others, have chosen to include these expenses as a component of SG&A expense.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense: SG&A expense includes all costs associated with our design, merchandising, marketing, distribution and corporate functions including related depreciation and amortization.

SG&A expense increased \$13.5 million, or 15%, to \$103.9 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$90.4 million for the comparable period in 2007. Selling expenses increased \$2.0 million, or 7%, and general and administrative expenses increased \$11.5 million, or 18%. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A expense increased to 34.9% of net sales for the first quarter of 2008 from 31.2% of net sales for the comparable period in 2007.

Selling expenses, including commissions and advertising, increased to 9.7% of net sales for the first quarter of 2008 from 9.3% of net sales for the comparable period in 2007. We attribute the increase in selling expenses as a percentage of net sales to our increased marketing investments in support of our Omni-Shade apparel and Techlite footwear launches, which occurred in the first quarter of 2008.

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The increase in general and administrative expenses primarily resulted from our start-up and operational costs of our new retail stores and higher depreciation costs related to our Portland distribution center retrofit project that came on-line in April 2007. Depreciation and amortization included in SG&A expense totaled \$7.5 million for the first quarter of 2008 compared to \$6.1 million for the same period in 2007.

Net Licensing Income: We derive net licensing income from income that we earn through licensing our trademarks across a range of categories that complement our current product offerings. Products distributed by our licensees for the first quarter of 2008 included socks, bicycles, insulated products including soft-sided coolers, leather accessories, camping gear, eyewear, leather outerwear, performance base layer, watches, home furnishings, and other accessories.

Net licensing income was \$0.8 million for the first quarter of 2008 compared to \$1.0 million for the same period in 2007. The components of licensing income were led by bicycles, followed by socks, eyewear, camping, insulated products and leather accessories.

Interest (Income) Expense, Net: Interest income was \$2.3 million for the first quarter of 2008 compared to \$2.2 million for the same period in 2007. The increase in interest income was due to a higher cash and cash equivalents balance compared to the same period in 2007. Interest expense was nominal for the first quarter of 2008 and the comparable period in 2007.

Income Tax Expense: The provision for income taxes decreased to \$9.8 million for the first quarter of 2008 from \$13.4 million for the comparable period in 2007 due to lower income and a lower effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2008 compared to the same period in 2007. Our effective income tax rate was 33.0% for the first quarter of 2008 compared to 34.0% for the same period in 2007.

Backlog

We typically receive the bulk of our wholesale orders for each of the fall and spring seasons at least three months prior to the date the products are shipped to customers. Generally, orders are subject to cancellation prior to the date of shipment. At March 31, 2008, our combined 2008 wholesale order backlog for the spring and fall seasons totaled \$849.8 million, compared to \$888.7 million at March 31, 2007. For a variety of reasons, including the relative volume of our own retail sales, the timing of shipments, timing of order deadlines, timing of receipt of orders, product mix of customer orders, order cancellations, the amount of in-season orders, and fluctuations in foreign currency rates, backlog at March 31 may not be a reliable measure of future sales for any succeeding period. For these reasons backlog figures in one year also may not be directly comparable to backlog figures in another year when measured at the same date.

Seasonality of Business

Our business is affected by the general seasonal trends common to the outdoor apparel industry, with sales and profits highest in the third calendar quarter. Our products are marketed on a seasonal basis, with product sales mix weighted substantially toward the fall season. Results of operations in any period should not be considered indicative of the results to be expected for any future period. Sales of our products are subject to substantial cyclical fluctuation and impacts from unseasonable weather conditions. Sales tend to decline in periods of recession or uncertainty regarding future economic prospects that affect consumer spending, particularly on discretionary items. This cyclicity and any related fluctuation in consumer demand could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary ongoing funding requirements are to finance working capital and for the continued growth of the business. At March 31, 2008, we had total cash and cash equivalents of \$276.2 million compared to \$192.0 million at December 31, 2007. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$62.4 million for the first quarter of 2008 compared \$51.4 million for the same period in 2007. The change was primarily due to a higher reduction in inventory, partially offset by a higher reduction in accounts payable and a reduction in net income during the first quarter of 2008 compared to the same period in 2007.

Our primary capital requirements are for working capital, investing activities associated with the expansion of our global operations and general corporate needs. Net cash provided by investing activities was \$69.0 million for the first quarter of 2008 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$40.0 million for the comparable period in 2007. For the 2008 period, net cash provided by investing activities primarily consisted of \$80.0 million for net liquidations of short-term investments, partially offset by \$14.2 million for capital expenditures. For the 2007 period, net cash used in investing activities primarily consisted of \$34.2 million for net purchases of short-term investments and \$6.0 million for capital expenditures.

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Cash used in financing activities was \$45.8 million for the first quarter of 2008 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$2.9 million for the comparable period in 2007. For the 2008 period, net cash used in financing activities primarily consisted of the repurchase of common stock at an aggregate price of \$40.3 million and payment of a dividend of \$5.6 million. For the 2007 period, net cash provided by financing activities primarily consisted of \$10.5 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock, offset by payment of a dividend of \$5.1 million and the repayment of notes payable of \$3.6 million.

To fund our domestic working capital requirements, we have available unsecured revolving lines of credit with aggregate seasonal limits ranging from \$50.0 million to \$125.0 million, of which \$25.0 million to \$100.0 million is committed. At March 31, 2008, no balance was outstanding under these lines of credit. Internationally, our subsidiaries have local currency operating lines in place guaranteed by us with a combined limit of approximately \$128.2 million at March 31, 2008, of which \$4.9 million is designated as a European customs guarantee. At March 31, 2008, no balance was outstanding under these lines of credit.

We expect to fund our future capital expenditures with existing cash and cash provided by operations. If the need arises for additional expenditures, we may need to seek additional funding. Our ability to obtain additional financing will depend on many factors, including prevailing market conditions, our financial condition, and our ability to negotiate favorable terms and conditions. Financing may not be available on terms that are acceptable or favorable to us, if at all.

Our operations are affected by seasonal trends typical in the outdoor apparel industry, and have historically resulted in higher sales and profits in the third calendar quarter. This pattern has resulted primarily from the timing of shipments to wholesale customers for the fall outerwear season. We believe that our liquidity requirements for at least the next 12 months will be adequately covered by existing cash, cash provided by operations and existing short-term borrowing arrangements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We maintain unsecured and uncommitted import lines of credit with a combined limit of \$150.0 million at March 31, 2008, available for issuing documentary letters of credit. At March 31, 2008, we had letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$12.6 million issued for purchase orders for inventory.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make various estimates and judgments that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales, cost of sales and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We believe that the estimates, assumptions and judgments involved in the accounting policies described below have the greatest potential impact on our financial statements, so we consider these to be our critical accounting policies and estimates. Because of the uncertainty inherent in these matters, actual results could differ from the estimates we use in applying the critical accounting policies. We base our ongoing estimates on historical experience and other various assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Many of these critical accounting policies affect working capital account balances, including the policy for revenue recognition, the allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable, the provision for potential excess, close-out and slow moving inventory, product warranty, income taxes and stock-based compensation.

Management and our independent auditors regularly discuss with our audit committee each of our critical accounting estimates, the development and selection of these accounting estimates, and the disclosure about each estimate in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. These discussions typically occur at our quarterly audit committee meetings and include the basis and methodology used in developing and selecting these estimates, the trends in and amounts of these estimates, specific matters affecting the amount of and changes in these estimates, and any other relevant matters related to these estimates, including significant issues concerning accounting principles and financial statement presentation.

Revenue Recognition

We record wholesale and licensed product revenues when title passes and the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer, based on the terms of sale. Title generally passes upon shipment or upon receipt by the customer depending on the country of the sale and the agreement with the customer. Retail store revenues are recorded at the time of sale.

In some countries outside of the United States where title passes upon receipt by the customer, predominantly where we sell directly in Western Europe, precise information regarding the date of receipt by the customer is not readily available. In these cases, we estimate the date of receipt

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by the customer based on historical and expected delivery times by geographic location. We periodically test the accuracy of these estimates based on actual transactions. Delivery times vary by geographic location, generally from one to seven days. To date, we have found these estimates to be materially accurate.

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At the time of revenue recognition, we also provide for estimated sales returns and miscellaneous claims from customers as reductions to revenues. The estimates are based on historical rates of product returns and claims. However, actual returns and claims in any future period are inherently uncertain and thus may differ from the estimates. If actual or expected future returns and claims are significantly greater or lower than the reserves that we have established, we will record a reduction or increase to net revenues in the period in which we make such a determination. Over the three year period ended December 31, 2007, our actual annual sales returns and miscellaneous claims from customers were less than two percent of net sales.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable

We make ongoing estimates of the uncollectibility of our accounts receivable and maintain an allowance for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. In determining the amount of the allowance, we consider our historical level of credit losses and we make judgments about the creditworthiness of customers based on ongoing credit evaluations. We analyze specific customer accounts, customer concentrations, credit insurance coverage, current economic trends, and changes in customer payment terms. Because we cannot predict future changes in the financial stability of our customers, actual future losses from uncollectible accounts may differ from our estimates. If the financial condition of our customers deteriorates, resulting in their inability to make payments, a larger allowance may be required. If we determine that a smaller or larger allowance is appropriate, we will record a credit or a charge to SG&A expense in the period in which we make such a determination.

Inventory Obsolescence and Product Warranty

We make ongoing estimates of potential future excess, close-out or slow moving inventory and product warranty costs. We identify our excess inventory, a component of which is planned, and evaluate our purchase commitments, sales forecasts, and historical experience, and make provisions as necessary to properly reflect inventory value at the lower of cost or estimated market value. When we evaluate our reserve for warranty costs, we consider our historical claim rates by season, product mix, current economic trends, and the historical cost to repair, replace, or refund the original sale. If we determine that a smaller or larger reserve is appropriate, we will record a credit or a charge to cost of sales in the period we make such a determination.

Income Taxes

We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, we recognize income tax expense for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and for the amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. We make assumptions, judgments and estimates to determine our current provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities, and our uncertain tax positions in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. Our judgments, assumptions and estimates relative to the current provision for income tax take into account current tax laws, our interpretation of current tax laws and possible outcomes of current and future audits conducted by foreign and domestic tax authorities. Changes in tax law or our interpretation of tax laws and the resolution of current and future tax audits could significantly affect the amounts provided for income taxes in our consolidated financial statements. Our assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to the value of a deferred tax asset take into account predictions of the amount and category of future taxable income. Actual operating results and the underlying amount and category of income in future years could cause our current assumptions, judgments and estimates of recoverable net deferred taxes to be inaccurate. Any of the assumptions, judgments and estimates mentioned above could cause our actual income tax obligations to differ from our estimates, which could materially affect our financial position and results of operations.

On a quarterly basis, we estimate what our effective tax rate will be for the full fiscal year and record an appropriate quarterly income tax provision, in accordance with the anticipated effective rate. As the calendar year progresses, we periodically refine our estimate based on actual events and earnings by jurisdiction during the year. This ongoing estimation process can result in changes to our expected effective tax rate for the full calendar year. When this occurs, we adjust the income tax provision during the quarter in which the change in estimate occurs so that our year-to-date provision equals our expected annual effective tax rate.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, stock-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the award's fair-value and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period using the straight-line attribution method. As allowed under SFAS No. 123R, we estimate stock-based compensation for stock options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which requires various highly subjective assumptions, including volatility and expected option life. Further, as required under SFAS No. 123R, we estimate forfeitures for

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stock-based awards granted, which are not expected to vest. If any of these inputs or assumptions changes significantly, stock-based compensation expense may differ materially in the future from that recorded in the current period.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. This Statement is intended to improve financial reporting about derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The provisions of SFAS 161 are effective for the fiscal years and interim quarters beginning after November 15, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of this statement to have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*. This Statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of this statement to have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, *Business Combinations*. This Statement replaces SFAS No. 141 and requires the acquirer of a business to recognize and measure the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value. SFAS No. 141R also requires transaction costs related to the business combination to be expensed as incurred. SFAS No. 141R is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of this statement to have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. This standard permits us to measure many financial instruments and certain other assets and liabilities at fair value on an instrument-by-instrument basis. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 establishes a framework for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities. This framework is intended to increase consistency in how fair value determinations are made under various existing accounting standards that permit, or in some cases require, estimates of fair market value. SFAS No. 157 also expands financial statement disclosure requirements about a company's use of fair value measurements, including the effect of such measures on earnings. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. See Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Item 3 *QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK*

There has not been any material change in the market risk disclosure contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Item 4 *CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES*

Our management has evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is (1) recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner, and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A *RISK FACTORS*

In addition to the other information contained in this Form 10-Q, the following risk factors should be considered carefully in evaluating our business. Our business, financial condition, or results of operations may be materially adversely affected by any of these risks. Please note that additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business and operations.

We May be Adversely Affected by Weather Conditions

Our business is adversely affected by unseasonable weather conditions. Sales of our outerwear and cold weather footwear are dependent in part on the weather and may decline in years in which weather conditions do not favor the use of these products. For example, in some fall seasons in the past, unseasonably warm weather in the United States caused customers to delay, and in some cases reduce or cancel, orders for our outerwear, which had an adverse effect on our net sales and profitability. Periods of unseasonably warm weather in the fall or winter or unseasonably cold or wet weather in the spring may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Inventory accumulation by retailers resulting from unseasonable weather in one season may negatively affect orders in future seasons, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition in future periods.

We May be Adversely Affected by an Economic Downturn or Economic Uncertainty

Sales of our products are subject to substantial cyclical fluctuation. Consumer demand for our products may not reach our growth targets, or may decline, when there is an economic downturn or economic uncertainty in our key markets, particularly markets in North America and Europe. For example, a slower economy in the United States is creating additional uncertainties for our customers and our business, similar to that which we experienced in 2002 and 2003. Continued volatility in the global oil markets has resulted in rising fuel prices, which shipping companies may pass on to us. Because we price our products to our customers in advance and external cost increases may be difficult to anticipate, we may not be able to pass these increased costs on to our customers. Rising oil prices and interest rates may also adversely affect consumer demand. Our investment portfolio is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Changes in market conditions, such as those that accompany an economic downturn or economic uncertainty, may negatively affect the value of our investment portfolio, perhaps significantly. Our sensitivity to economic cycles and any related fluctuation in consumer demand and rising shipping and other costs may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our International Operations Involve Many Risks

We are subject to the risks generally associated with doing business abroad. These risks include foreign laws and regulations, foreign consumer preferences, political unrest, disruptions or delays in shipments and changes in economic conditions in countries in which we manufacture or sell products. In addition, disease outbreaks, terrorist acts and United States military operations have increased the risks of doing business abroad. These factors, among others, may affect our ability to sell products in international markets, our ability to manufacture products or procure materials, and our cost of doing business. If any of these or other factors make the conduct of business in a particular country undesirable or impractical, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

As a global company, we determine our income tax liability in various competing tax jurisdictions based on a careful analysis and interpretation of local tax laws and regulations. This analysis requires a significant amount of judgment and estimation and is often based on certain assumptions about the future actions of the local tax authorities. Such determinations are the subject of periodic domestic and foreign tax audits. Although we accrue for uncertain tax positions, our accrual may be insufficient to satisfy unfavorable findings, which by their nature cannot be predicted with certainty. Unfavorable audit findings and tax rulings may result in payment of taxes, fines and penalties for prior period and higher tax rates in future periods, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, many of our imported products are subject to duties, tariffs or quotas that affect the cost and quantity of various types of goods imported into the United States or into our other sales markets. For example, the European Commission recently imposed additional duties on certain leather footwear imported into Europe from Vietnam and China. These duties may significantly affect the sale of our footwear in Europe. Any country in which our products are produced or sold may eliminate, adjust or impose new quotas, duties, tariffs, antidumping penalties or other charges or restrictions, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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We May be Adversely Affected by the Financial Health of Retailers

We extend credit to our customers based on an assessment of a customer's financial condition, generally without requiring collateral. To assist in the scheduling of production and the shipping of seasonal products, we offer customers discounts for placing pre-season orders and extended payment terms for taking delivery before the peak shipping season. These extended payment terms increase our exposure to the risk of uncollectible receivables. In addition, we face increased risk of order reduction or cancellation when dealing with financially ailing retailers or retailers struggling with economic uncertainty. Some of our significant customers have had financial difficulties in the past, which in turn have had an adverse effect on our business. A slowing economy in our key markets may also have an adverse effect on the financial health of our customers, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We Operate in Very Competitive Markets

The markets for outerwear, sportswear, footwear, related accessories and equipment are highly competitive, as are the markets for our licensed products. In each of our geographic markets, we face significant competition from global and regional branded apparel, footwear, accessories and equipment companies. Retailers who are our customers often pose our most significant competitive threat by marketing apparel, footwear and equipment under their own labels. For example, in 2006 and 2007 our European business was negatively affected by a key customer's decision to expand its private label program, which resulted in reduced outerwear and footwear orders from that key customer. We also compete with other companies for the production capacity of independent manufacturers that produce our products and for import quota capacity. Many of our competitors are significantly larger than us, have substantially greater financial, distribution, marketing and other resources than we have, and have achieved greater recognition for their products than we have. Increased competition may result in reductions in display areas in retail locations, reductions in sales, or reductions in our profit margins, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We May be Adversely Affected by Retailer Consolidation

When retailers combine their operations through mergers, acquisitions, or other transactions, their consolidated order volume may decrease while their bargaining power and the competitive threat they pose by marketing products under their own label may increase. Some of our significant customers have consolidated their operations in the past, which in turn has had a negative effect on our business. We expect retailer consolidation to continue, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We Face Risks Associated with Consumer Preferences and Fashion Trends

Changes in consumer preferences or consumer interest in outdoor activities may have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, although we believe that our products have not been significantly affected by past fashion trends, changes in fashion trends may have a greater impact as we expand our offerings to include more product categories in more geographic areas. We also face risks because our business requires us to anticipate consumer preferences. Our decisions about product designs often are made far in advance of consumer acceptance. Although we try to manage our inventory risk through early order commitments by retailers, we must generally place production orders with manufacturers before we have received all of a season's orders, and orders may be cancelled by retailers before shipment. If we fail to anticipate and respond to consumer preferences, we may have lower sales, excess inventories and lower profit margins, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our Success Depends on Our Use of Proprietary Rights

Our registered and common law trademarks have significant value and are important to our ability to create and sustain demand for our products. We also place significant value on our trade dress, the overall appearance and image of our products. From time to time, we discover products that are counterfeit reproductions of our products or that otherwise infringe on our proprietary rights. Counterfeiting activities typically increase as brand recognition increases, especially in markets outside the United States. Increased instances of counterfeit manufacture and sales of these products may adversely affect our sales and our brand and result in a shift of consumer preference away from our products. The actions we take to establish and protect trademarks and other proprietary rights may not be adequate to prevent imitation of our products by others or to prevent others from seeking to block sales of our products as violations of proprietary rights. In markets outside of the United States, it may be more difficult for us to establish our proprietary rights and to successfully challenge use of those rights by other parties. We also license our proprietary rights to third parties. Failure to choose appropriate licensees and licensed product categories may dilute or harm our brand image. Actions or decisions in the management of our intellectual property portfolio may affect the strength of the brand, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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Although we have not been materially inhibited from selling products in connection with trademark and trade dress disputes, as we extend our brand into new product categories and new product lines and expand the geographic scope of our marketing, we may become subject to litigation based on allegations of the infringement of intellectual property rights of third parties including third party trademark, copyright and patent rights. Future litigation also may be necessary to defend us against such claims or to enforce and protect our intellectual property rights. Any intellectual property litigation may be costly and may divert management's attention from the operation of our business. Adverse determinations in any litigation may result in the loss of our proprietary rights, subject us to significant liabilities or require us to seek licenses from third parties, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. This may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our Success Depends on Our Distribution Facilities

Our ability to meet customer expectations, manage inventory, complete sales and achieve objectives for operating efficiencies depends on the proper operation of our existing distribution facilities, the development or expansion of additional distribution capabilities and the timely performance of services by third parties (including those involved in shipping product to and from our distribution facilities). In the United States, we rely primarily on our distribution centers in Portland, Oregon and Robards, Kentucky; in Canada, we rely primarily on our distribution center in Strathroy, Ontario; and in Europe we rely primarily on our distribution center in Cambrai, France.

Our distribution facilities in the United States and France are highly automated, which means that their operations are complicated and may be subject to a number of risks related to computer viruses, the proper operation of software and hardware, electronic or power interruptions, and other system failures. Risks associated with upgrading or expanding these facilities may significantly disrupt or increase the cost of our operations.

Our distribution facilities may also be interrupted by disasters, such as earthquakes (which are known to occur in the Northwestern United States) or fires. We maintain business interruption insurance, but it may not adequately protect us from the adverse effect that may be caused by significant disruptions in our distribution facilities.

Our Success Depends on Our Information Systems

Our business is increasingly reliant on information technology. Information systems are used in all stages of our production cycle, from design to distribution and sales, and are used as a method of communication between employees, with our subsidiaries and liaison offices overseas, as well as with our customers. We also rely on our information systems to allocate resources and forecast operating results. System failures, breach of confidential information, or service interruptions may occur as the result of a number of factors, including computer viruses, hacking or other unlawful activities by third parties, disasters, or our failure to properly protect, repair, maintain, or upgrade our systems. Any breach or interruption of critical business information systems may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our Success Depends on Our Growth Strategies

We face many challenges in implementing our growth strategies. For example, our expansion into international markets involves countries where we have little sales or distribution experience and where our brands are not yet widely known. Expanding our product categories involves, among other things, gaining experience with new brands and products, gaining consumer acceptance, and establishing and protecting intellectual property rights. Increasing sales to department stores and improving the sales productivity of our customers will each depend on various factors, including strength of our brand names, competitive conditions, our ability to manage increased sales and future expansion, the availability of desirable locations and the negotiation of terms with retailers. Future terms with customers may be less favorable to us than those under which we now operate. Large retailers in particular increasingly seek to transfer various costs of business to their vendors, such as the cost of lost profits from product price markdowns. Our strategy to open and operate additional outlet and first-line retail stores also involves many challenges and risks. The success of our retail initiative depends on our ability to adapt our internal processes to facilitate direct-to-consumer sales, to effectively manage retail store inventory, to hire, retain and train personnel capable of managing a retail operation, to identify and negotiate favorable terms for new retail locations, and to effectively manage construction, opening, and ongoing operations of stores in multiple locations.

To implement our business strategy, we must manage growth effectively. We must continue to modify various aspects of our business, to maintain and enhance our information systems and operations to respond to increased demand and to attract, retain and manage qualified personnel. Growth may place an increasing strain on management, financial, product design, marketing, distribution and other resources, and we may have operating difficulties as a result. For example, in recent years, we have undertaken a number of new initiatives that require significant management attention and corporate resources, including the development or expansion of distribution facilities on two continents, the acquisition of the Sorel and Pacific Trail brands, and the acquisition and integration of Mountain Hardwear, Inc. and the Montrail brand. This

growth involves many risks and uncertainties that, if not managed effectively, may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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We May be Adversely Affected by Currency Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Although we generally purchase products in U.S. dollars, the cost of these products, which are generally produced overseas, may be affected by changes in the value of the relevant currencies. Price increases caused by currency exchange rate fluctuations may make our products less competitive or have an adverse effect on our margins. Our international revenues and expenses generally are derived from sales and operations in foreign currencies, and these revenues and expenses may be materially affected by currency fluctuations, including amounts recorded in foreign currencies and translated into U.S. dollars for consolidated financial reporting. Currency exchange rate fluctuations may also disrupt the business of the independent manufacturers that produce our products by making their purchases of raw materials more expensive and more difficult to finance. As a result, foreign currency fluctuations may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We May be Adversely Affected by Labor Disruptions

Our business depends on our ability to source and distribute products in a timely manner. Labor disputes at factories, shipping ports, transportation carriers, or distribution centers create significant risks for our business, particularly if these disputes result in work slowdowns, lockouts, strikes, or other disruptions during our peak manufacturing and importing seasons, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, potentially resulting in cancelled orders by customers, unanticipated inventory accumulation, and reduced revenues and earnings.

We Depend on Independent Manufacturers

Our products are produced by independent manufacturers worldwide. We do not operate or own any production facilities. Although we enter into a number of purchase order commitments each season, we generally do not maintain long-term manufacturing contracts. Because of these factors, manufacturing operations may fail to perform as expected or our competitors may obtain production or quota capacities that effectively limit or eliminate the availability of these resources to us. If a manufacturer fails to ship orders in a timely manner or to meet our standards or if we are unable to obtain necessary production or quota capacities, we may miss delivery deadlines, or incur additional costs, which may result in cancellation of orders, refusal to accept deliveries, a reduction in purchase prices, or increased costs, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our business. Reliance on independent manufacturers also creates quality control risks. A failure in our quality control program may result in diminished product quality, which may result in increased order cancellations and returns, decreased consumer demand for our products, or product recalls, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Finally, if a manufacturer violates labor or other laws, or engages in practices that are not generally accepted as ethical in our key markets, we may be subject to significant negative publicity, consumer demand for our products may decrease, and under some circumstances we may be subject to liability for the manufacturer's practices, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We Depend on Key Suppliers

Some of the materials that we use may be available from only one source or a very limited number of sources. For example, some specialty fabrics are manufactured to our specification by one source or a few sources and zippers are supplied by one manufacturer. From time to time, we have difficulty satisfying our raw material and finished goods requirements. Although we believe that we can identify and qualify additional manufacturers to produce these materials as necessary, there are no guarantees that additional manufacturers will be available. In addition, depending on the timing, any changes may result in increased costs or production delays, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our Advance Purchases of Products May Result in Excess Inventories

To minimize our purchasing costs, the time necessary to fill customer orders and the risk of non-delivery, we place orders for our products with manufacturers prior to receiving all of our customers' orders and we maintain an inventory of various products that we anticipate will be in greater demand. We may not be able to sell the products we have ordered from manufacturers or that we have in our inventory. Customers are allowed to cancel an order prior to shipment with sufficient notice. Inventory levels in excess of customer demand may result in inventory write-downs and the sale of excess inventory at discounted prices, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Table of Contents**We Depend on Key Personnel**

Our future success will depend in part on the continued service of key personnel, particularly Timothy Boyle, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and Gertrude Boyle, our Chairman and widely-recognized advertising spokesperson. Our future success will also depend on our ability to attract and retain key managers, designers, sales people and others. We face intense competition for these individuals worldwide, and there is a significant concentration of well-funded apparel and footwear competitors in and around Portland, Oregon (including NIKE, Inc. and adidas AG). We may not be able to attract qualified new employees or retain existing employees, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our Business Is Affected by Seasonality

Our results of operations are likely to continue to fluctuate significantly from period to period. Our products are marketed on a seasonal basis; our results of operations for the quarter ended September 30 in the past have been much stronger than the results for the other quarters. This seasonality, along with other factors that are beyond our control, and that are discussed elsewhere in this section, may adversely affect our business and cause our results of operations to fluctuate. Our operating margins are also sensitive to a number of factors that are beyond our control, including shifts in product sales mix, geographic sales trends, and currency exchange rate fluctuations, all of which we expect to continue as we expand our product offerings and geographic penetration. Results of operations in any period should not be considered indicative of the results to be expected for any future period.

We Face Risks of Product Liability and Warranty Claims

Our products are used in outdoor activities, sometimes in severe conditions. Although we have not incurred any significant expense as the result of product recalls or product liability claims, recalls or claims in the future may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Some of our products carry warranties for defects in quality and workmanship. We maintain a warranty reserve for future warranty claims, but the actual costs of servicing future warranty claims may exceed the reserve, which may also have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our Common Stock Price May Be Volatile

The price of our common stock has fluctuated substantially since our initial public offering. Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, which is likely to continue to have significant price and volume fluctuations that may adversely affect the market price of our common stock without regard to our operating performance. Factors such as fluctuations in financial results, variances from financial market expectations, changes in earnings estimates by analysts, or announcements by us or our competitors may also cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate, perhaps substantially.

Insiders Control a Majority of Our Common Stock and May Sell Shares

Three shareholders Timothy Boyle, Gertrude Boyle and Sarah Bany beneficially own a majority of our common stock. As a result, if acting together, they can effectively control matters requiring shareholder approval without the cooperation of other shareholders. Shares held by these three insiders are available for resale, subject to the requirements of, and the rules under, the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The sale or the prospect of the sale of a substantial number of these shares may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Item 2 UNREGISTERED SALES OF SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS**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 ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
				\$
January 1, 2008 to January 31, 2008				83,865,000

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February 1, 2008 to February 29, 2008	826,426	\$ 41.63	826,426	49,460,000
March 1, 2008 to March 31, 2008	141,749	40.84	141,749	43,671,000
Total	968,175	\$ 41.51	968,175	\$ 43,671,000

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- (1) Since the inception of our stock repurchase plan in 2004 through March 31, 2008, our Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of \$400,000,000 of our common stock and we have repurchased 7,573,786 shares under this program at an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$356,329,000. The repurchase program does not obligate us to acquire any specific number of shares or to acquire shares over any specified period of time.

Item 6 EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Timothy P. Boyle, President and Chief Executive Officer

31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Bryan L. Timm, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

32.1 Section 1350 Certification of Timothy P. Boyle, President and Chief Executive Officer

32.2 Section 1350 Certification of Bryan L. Timm, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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SIGNATURE

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

COLUMBIA SPORTSWEAR COMPANY

Date: May 8, 2008

/s/ BRYAN L. TIMM
Bryan L. Timm
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer