

Sequential Brands Group, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 16, 2018

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number 001-37656

SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware 47-4452789
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

601 West 26th Street, 9th Floor

New York, New York 10001

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(646) 564-2577

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (Title of each class)	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (Name of each exchange on which registered)
-------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

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

Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company	

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

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

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2017, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$156,660,120 (based on the closing sales price of the registrant's common stock on that date).

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At February 28, 2018, the registrant had 63,347,124 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders to be held on June 8, 2018 are incorporated by reference in Items 10 through 14 of Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC.

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PART I

Unless otherwise noted, references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the “Sequential Brands Group”, “Company,” “our Company,” “we,” “us,” “our” or similar pronouns refer to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries. References to other companies may include their trademarks, which are the property of their respective owners.

This 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the sections entitled “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Business,” contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). We use words such as “future,” “seek,” “could,” “can,” “predict,” “believe,” “intend,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “may,” “should,” “estimate,” “potential,” “project” and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements include, among others, those concerning our expected financial performance and strategic and operational plans, as well as all assumptions, expectations, predictions, intentions or beliefs about future events. You are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that a number of risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to the following: (i) risks and uncertainties discussed in the reports that the Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”); (ii) general economic, market or business conditions; (iii) the Company’s ability to identify suitable targets for acquisitions and to obtain financing for such acquisitions on commercially reasonable terms; (iv) the Company’s ability to timely achieve the anticipated results of recent acquisitions and any potential future acquisitions; (v) the Company’s ability to successfully integrate acquisitions into its ongoing business; (vi) the potential impact of the consummation of recent acquisitions or any potential future acquisitions on the Company’s relationships, including with employees, licensees, customers and competitors; (vii) the Company’s ability to achieve and/or manage growth and to meet target metrics associated with such growth; (viii) the Company’s ability to successfully attract new brands and to identify suitable licensees for its existing and newly acquired brands; (ix) the Company’s substantial level of indebtedness, including the possibility that such indebtedness and related restrictive covenants may adversely affect the Company’s future cash flows, results of operations and financial condition and decrease its operating flexibility; (x) the Company’s ability to achieve its guidance; (xi) continued market acceptance of the Company’s brands; (xii) changes in the Company’s competitive position or competitive actions by other companies; (xiii) licensees’ ability to fulfill their financial obligations to the Company; (xiv) concentrations of the Company’s licensing revenues with a limited number of licensees and retail partners; and (xv) other circumstances beyond the Company’s control.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and are based on current expectations and assumptions. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. We are not under any obligation, and we expressly disclaim any obligation, to update forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking information, except to the extent required by applicable securities laws. If we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect to such or other forward-looking statements.

Item 1. Business

Corporate Overview

We own a portfolio of consumer brands in the home, active and fashion categories, including Martha Stewart, Jessica Simpson, AND1, Avia, Joe's Jeans, GAIAM and Heelys. We aim to maximize the value of our brands by promoting, marketing and licensing the brands through various distribution channels, including to retailers, wholesalers and distributors in the United States and in certain international territories. Our core strategy is to enhance and monetize the global reach of our existing brands, and to pursue additional strategic acquisitions to grow the scope of and diversify our portfolio of brands.

Our business is designed to maximize the value of our brands through license agreements with partners that are responsible for manufacturing and distributing our licensed products and, with the exception of our Martha Stewart brand, primarily responsible for the design of such licensed products. Our brands are licensed for a broad range of product categories, including apparel, footwear, eyewear, fashion accessories and home goods, as well as, with respect to our Martha Stewart brand, food, wine and a variety of media related assets, such as magazines, books and other print and digital content. We seek to select licensees who have demonstrated the ability to produce and sell quality products in their respective licensed categories and have the capability to meet or exceed the minimum sales thresholds and guaranteed minimum royalty payments that we generally require.

We license our brands to both wholesale and direct-to-retail licensees. In a wholesale license, a wholesale supplier is granted rights (typically on an exclusive basis) to a single or small group of related product categories for a particular brand for sale to multiple accounts within an approved channel of distribution and territory. In a direct-to-retail license, a single retailer is granted the right (typically on an exclusive basis) to sell branded products in a broad range of product categories through its brick and mortar stores and e-commerce sites. As of December 31, 2017, we had more than one-hundred fifty licensees, with wholesale licensees comprising a significant majority.

Strategy

We own, manage, and maximize the long-term value of a diversified portfolio of global consumer brands. We aim to acquire well-known consumer brands with high potential for growth and strong brand awareness. We additionally seek to diversify our portfolio by evaluating the strength of targeted brands and the expected viability and sustainability of future royalty streams. Upon the acquisition of a brand, we partner with leading wholesalers and retailers to drive incremental value and maximize brand equity. We focus on certain key initiatives in our licensing and brand management business. These initiatives include:

Maximizing the value of our existing brands by creating efficiencies, adding additional product categories, expanding distribution and retail presence and optimizing sales through innovative marketing that increases consumer brand awareness and loyalty;

Expanding through ecommerce channels;

Developing international expansion through additional licenses, partnerships and other arrangements with leading retailers and wholesalers outside the United States; and

Acquiring consumer brands (or the rights to such brands) with high consumer awareness, broad appeal and applicability to a wide range of product categories.

Licensing Relationships

Our license agreements typically require a licensee to pay us royalties based upon net sales and, in most cases, contain guaranteed minimum royalties. Our license agreements also require licensees to support the brands by either paying or spending contractually guaranteed minimum amounts for the marketing and advertising of the respective licensed brands. As of February 28, 2018, we had contractual rights to receive an aggregate of \$379.5 million in minimum royalty and marketing and advertising revenue from our licensees through the balance of the current terms of such licenses, excluding any renewals.

Our license agreements stipulate specific geographical territories and distribution channels in which the licensed products may be sold. Currently, the majority of our revenues are from license agreements with stipulated distribution territories in the United States. As we grow our existing brands and acquire new brands, we intend to increase the share of our international revenue, primarily through additional licenses, partnerships and other arrangements.

We believe our business model enables us to use our brand management expertise to continue to grow our portfolio of brands and generate new revenue streams without significantly changing our infrastructure. We believe our business model provides numerous benefits, including:

Potential for financial upside without the investment and management risks and capital demands associated with traditional wholesale operating companies;

Diversification resulting from both broad demographic appeal and distribution through a range of distribution channels;

Growth opportunity through expansion of existing brands into new categories and geographic areas and through acquisitions; and

Reduced operational risks because inventory and other typical wholesale operating functions are the responsibilities of our licensees.

Our licensing revenues are concentrated with certain licensees and retail partners. During the year ended December 31, 2017, three licensees represented at least 10% of net revenue, each accounting for 11% of the Company's net revenue. For additional information, see "Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business - A substantial portion of our licensing revenue is concentrated with a limited number of licensees and retail partners, such that the loss of a licensee or retail partner could materially decrease our revenue and cash flows" in Item 1A.

Description of Our Brands

Martha Stewart

In December 2015, we acquired the Martha Stewart brand through the acquisition of Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia ("MSLO"). MSLO was founded in 1997 by Martha Stewart, an Emmy Award-winning television show host, entrepreneur, bestselling author of 90 books, and America's most trusted lifestyle expert and teacher. Millions of people rely on Martha Stewart as a source of useful "how-to" information for all aspects of everyday living - cooking, entertaining, gardening, home renovating, collecting, organizing, crafting, holidays, healthy living and pets. The Martha Stewart brand reaches approximately 100 million consumers across all media and merchandising platforms each month. Her branded products are found in over 70 million households and have a growing retail presence in

thousands of locations. We currently license the Martha Stewart brand to various licensees, including retailers such as Macy's, The Home Depot, Staples and Michaels. In the third quarter of 2017, we launched the Martha Stewart brand on QVC in four categories—apparel, skin care, garden, and food—with several additional categories planned for 2018. Additionally, we initiated our direct-to-retail partnership with Michaels in the fourth quarter of 2017 beginning with Halloween products, followed by the development of the full line planned to be in stores for spring 2018. The Martha Stewart wine and meal kit delivery partnerships, both direct-to-consumer online business models, successfully completed their first full year of operation.

Jessica Simpson

In April 2015, we acquired a majority interest in the Jessica Simpson brand, including the Jessica Simpson Collection master license and other rights. Founded in 2005, the Jessica Simpson Collection is a signature lifestyle concept inspired by and designed in collaboration with Jessica Simpson. The growing brand offers multiple product categories including footwear, apparel, fragrance, fashion accessories, maternity apparel, girls' clothing and home products. The brand is supported by best-in-class licensees and has strong department store distribution through Dillard's, Macy's, Belk, Lord & Taylor and Nordstrom, among other independent retailers. We have a license agreement with Camuto Group to manufacture and distribute footwear under the Jessica Simpson Collection. The Jessica Simpson Collection is currently available in over 3,000 points of distribution worldwide.

AND1

We acquired the AND1 brand in August 2014 as part of the Galaxy transaction. Founded in 1993, AND1 prides itself on being the original street basketball brand focusing on the everyday player. Key licensees for the AND1 brand include E.S. Originals, Inc. (“ESO”) for footwear and High Life, LLC for apparel. In addition, the AND1 brand is licensed in product categories, such as hosiery, underwear, off-court/casual footwear and other accessories. The AND1 brand is offered through Wal-Mart stores, sporting goods retailers and related e-commerce sites in the United States and has a strong distribution network reaching over 20 countries. In 2017, AND1 introduced an innovative line of graffiti street basketballs and continued the expansion of the AND1 sock program at Walmart.

Avia

We acquired the Avia brand in August 2014 as part of the Galaxy transaction. Founded in 1979, Avia is best known for running and activewear products designed to unite performance and function for athletes of every level. Since we acquired Avia, we have expanded its licensed product categories to include wearable fitness accessories, hosiery, sports bags and various other accessory products. The Avia brand is primarily offered through Wal-Mart stores in the United States, with additional distribution through specialty retailers and related e-commerce sites, such as Modell's Sporting Goods, as well as globally in numerous countries. In 2017, Avia strengthened its share within Walmart and initiated international partnerships in Argentina and Central America.

GAIAM

We acquired the GAIAM brand on July 1, 2016. Founded in 1996 as an eco-living catalog company, GAIAM evolved into a yoga brand by producing and distributing yoga videos and related products through multiple channels of distribution. GAIAM has since expanded to include a full line of apparel, yoga mats, yoga mat bags, yoga blocks and straps, yoga and fitness props, balance balls, bags, active sitting products, including our balance ball chair, fitness kits and various other accessories. GAIAM is dedicated to making yoga, fitness and wellness accessible to all through a wide distribution network that consists of approximately 38,000 retail doors, 19,000 store-within-a-stores, 5,000 category management locations, e-commerce, and a mobile platform which features Yoga Studio, a leading paid app for Apple, mobile and tablet devices with over 1 million downloads to date. We currently license the GAIAM brand to various licensees, including Fit For Life, LLC for yoga sporting goods and High Life, LLC for apparel. In 2017, we signed an agreement with Jessica Biel to serve as the brand ambassador for the Gaiam brand. In addition to generating brand awareness, this agreement includes the development of an "upstairs" line of apparel for distribution at better department stores and through online channels. Also in 2017, Gaiam successfully executed a yoga studio experiential concept in the Lord & Taylor flagship store in New York City, with plans to expand that program to other stores in 2018, and continued our relationship with Rodney Yee, America's premiere yoga instructor.

Joe's Jeans

In September 2015, we acquired the Joe's Jeans brand. Founded in 2001, Joe's Jeans is a casual chic global lifestyle brand synonymous with classic, modernized wardrobe staples ranging from premium denim to handcrafted collection pieces, and from contemporary accessories to footwear. Concurrently with the acquisition, we entered into a long-term license agreement for the brand's core categories with GBG USA Inc. Joe's Jeans branded products are available at better department stores and specialty boutiques in the United States and internationally. In 2017, we expanded our offerings with kids apparel, intimate apparel and men's belts and small leather goods. Joe's Jeans marketing campaigns featured top model Taylor Hill for the women's business and Julian Edelman for the men's business. Also in 2017, the brand continued to expand internationally in Japan and Mexico.

Ellen Tracy

We acquired the Ellen Tracy brand in March 2013. Founded in 1949, Ellen Tracy is a leading fashion lifestyle brand focusing on polished and sophisticated style for modern women. The Ellen Tracy brand is known for quality tailoring, timeless silhouettes and classic signature prints. Product offerings currently include apparel, outerwear, sleepwear, intimate apparel, hosiery, eyewear, fragrance, fashion accessories, swimwear and luggage. Licensees for the Ellen Tracy brand include GBG USA Inc. for sportswear and dresses, Amerex for outerwear and swimwear, and Komar for sleepwear and intimate apparel. In addition, the Ellen Tracy brand has been licensed for jewelry, bath and body gifts, cosmetics and home. The Ellen Tracy brand is offered in premium and regional department and specialty stores throughout the United States as well as globally. In 2017, Ellen Tracy expanded its offerings with handbags and continued its collaboration with top model Irina Shayk, featuring her in the marketing campaigns and jointly creating a limited edition apparel collection.

Emeril Lagasse

In December 2015, we acquired the Emeril Lagasse brand through the acquisition of MSLO. Emeril Lagasse is the chef/proprietor of 12 restaurants throughout the United States, and the best-selling author of 19 cookbooks. As a national TV personality, he has hosted more than 2,000 shows on the Food Network, is the food correspondent for ABC's "Good Morning America", appeared as a guest judge on Bravo's hit food series, "Top Chef" and in 2017 entered his fifth season of "Emeril's Florida" on the Cooking Channel. Licensees for the Emeril Lagasse brand primarily include various food and kitchen preparation manufacturers for product categories such as cookware, cutlery and food and coffee products. Emeril Lagasse branded products are available in department stores, supermarkets and specialty stores within the United States, as well as through QVC. In 2017, the Emeril Lagasse brand expanded its cutlery and cookware product categories with key retailers, including Costco and Sam's Club.

William Rast

Conceptualized and founded by Justin Timberlake and Trace Ayala in 2005, the William Rast brand is a lifestyle fashion brand rounded in the iconography of biker culture with designs that embody the “new America” sensibility and deliver an edgy yet tailored collection of premium denim, ready to wear and outerwear for both men and women. Product offerings include denim, sportswear, tailored apparel, fashion accessories, outerwear and hosiery. Licensees for the William Rast brand include One Jeanswear for men’s and women’s apparel, Level 8 Apparel LLC for outerwear and Marr International for eyewear. Distribution includes Macy’s, Dillard’s and other regional department stores.

Heelys

We acquired the Heelys brand in January 2013. Founded in 1999, the Heelys brand has been a breakout success in the world of action sports among children and teens with its innovative, patented dual-purpose wheeled footwear, featuring a stealth removable wheel in the heel. Heelys continues to grow into the ultimate kids’ active lifestyle brand. The primary licensee for the Heelys brand is BBC International LLC for wheeled footwear and related accessories. The Heelys brand is offered through department stores, sporting goods retailers, related e-commerce sites, as well as Heelys’ own e-commerce site in the United States and over 75 additional countries.

Revo

We acquired the Revo brand in August 2013. Revo is a performance eyewear brand designed for the active consumer and has been the leader in polarized lens technology since it was founded in 1985. Revo sunglasses were first created by utilizing lens technology developed by NASA as solar protection for satellites. The Revo brand has continued to build on its tradition of technology and innovation by offering the clearest and most advanced high-contrast polarized sunglasses available. The Revo brand is licensed on a worldwide basis to B. Robinson Optical, Inc. for sunglasses and related categories and is distributed through retail locations.

Caribbean Joe

We acquired the Caribbean Joe brand in March 2013 as part of the Brand Matter Acquisition. Founded in 1999, the Caribbean Joe brand is a casual, island inspired, lifestyle brand. Originally rooted in apparel, Caribbean Joe’s product offerings have expanded to include swimwear, accessories, and home textiles. Licensees for the Caribbean Joe brand include the Moret Group for women’s apparel and Mainstream for women’s sportswear. The Caribbean Joe brand is distributed in the United States through mid-tier department stores, specialty stores, e-commerce sites and off-price retailers as well as internationally through specialty retailers and distributors.

DVS

We acquired a 65% interest in the DVS brand in June 2012 through a joint venture with Elan Polo International, Inc. (“Elan Polo”), a global organization which designs, sources and delivers men's, women's and children's shoes to retailers around the world. The DVS brand is a footwear brand dedicated to inspiring youth to have fun and always push forward and is best known for its great style, technical features and input of some of the best action sports athletes in the world. Product offerings for the brand currently include footwear, backpacks and accessories. The primary licensee for the DVS brand is Elan Polo for footwear, with distribution through specialty street skating and other specialty stores in the United States and internationally.

The Franklin Mint

We acquired The Franklin Mint brand in November 2013. Founded in 1964, The Franklin Mint is acknowledged as the “Gold Standard” in the collectible and gift giving arena. The Franklin Mint brand has been licensed in multiple categories, including coins, models, jewelry, games, décor, giftables, seasonal, and co-branded products through license agreements. The Franklin Mint brand is currently offered via the franklinmint.com website.

Linens N Things

We acquired the Linens N Things brand in August 2014 as part of the Galaxy transaction. Founded in 1975, Linens N Things grew to be one of North America's largest retailers of home textiles, housewares and decorative home accessories. Today home products featuring the Linens N Things brand are distributed via various retail locations.

SPRI

We acquired the SPRI brand in July 2016 as part of the GAIAM transaction. Founded in 1983 as the Sports Performance Rehabilitative Institute, SPRI pioneered a line of rubber resistance products in the fitness & training category. Over the past 30 years, SPRI has grown to be a leading cross fit training brand, offering a full line of fitness accessories, training tools and educational materials. The SPRI brand today focuses on distribution in both the commercial fitness (gyms, fitness clubs and hotels) and retail fitness channels. The SPRI brand continues to show growth through expansion at Target with the "Ignite" by SPRI collection.

Nevados

We acquired the Nevados brand in August 2014 as part of the Galaxy transaction. Founded in 1990, the Nevados brand was inspired by the 17,000- foot Los Nevados National Natural Park in the Colombian Andes Mountains range. With a dedication to comfort and durability, Nevados offers hiking boots and outdoor shoes to make sure you see the great outdoors, and enjoy every step of the way. Today the brand is distributed through Amazon, as well as select specialty stores in the United States and internationally.

FUL

We acquired the FUL brand in November 2014. Founded in 2014 in Memphis, Tennessee the FUL brand's objective is to provide comfortable, functional bags with a fashion edge using the music world as inspiration. Today the FUL brand offers a full line of luggage sets, bags, backpacks, tech items and travel gear. Distribution for the brand focuses mostly within the mass market, clubs, and digital commerce channels of distribution.

Business Segment

We have a single operating and reportable segment, as described more fully in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Reportable Segment” in Item 7. See Item 6 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for measures of our net revenues, consolidated net income (loss) and total assets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

Corporate Organization/Information

We were formed on June 5, 2015, for the purpose of effecting the merger of Singer Merger Sub, Inc. with and into SQBG, Inc. (previously known as Sequential Brands Group, Inc.) (SEC File No. 001-36082) (“Old Sequential”) and the merger of Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. with and into MSLO (SEC File No. 001-15395), with Old Sequential and MSLO each surviving the merger as wholly owned subsidiaries of us (the “Mergers”). Prior to the Mergers, we did not conduct any activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated in the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 22, 2015, as amended, by and among MSLO, Old Sequential, us, Singer Merger Sub, Inc. and Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. (the “Merger Agreement”). On December 4, 2015, pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Old Sequential and MSLO completed the strategic combination of their respective businesses and became wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company. Old Sequential was the accounting acquirer in the Mergers; therefore, the historical consolidated financial statements for Old Sequential for periods prior to the Mergers are considered to be the historical financial statements of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and thus, our consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2015 reflect Old Sequential’s consolidated financial statements for period from January 1, 2015 through December 4, 2015, and Sequential Brand Group Inc.’s thereafter.

Old Sequential’s common stock began trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market (“Nasdaq”) under the ticker “SQBG” on September 24, 2013, and we succeeded to Old Sequential’s listing on December 7, 2015.

Old Sequential was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1982. In the second half of 2011, Old Sequential transitioned its business model to focus on licensing and brand management. Prior to this, Old Sequential designed, marketed and provided, on a wholesale basis, branded apparel and apparel accessories, as well as operated retail stores to sell our branded products. In the second half of 2011, Old Sequential discontinued its wholesale distribution of branded apparel and apparel accessories, liquidated its existing inventory and closed its remaining retail stores. To reflect its business transition, in March 2012, Old Sequential changed its corporate name from People’s Liberation, Inc. to Sequential Brands Group, Inc.

Competition

We operate in a highly competitive market, both for our individual brands and for the Company as a whole.

Our brands are subject to extensive competition from various domestic and foreign brands. Each of our brands has a number of competitors within its specific product categories and distribution channels that compete with the product categories and distribution channels in which our brands' products are sold. Our brands also compete within the retail stores and other distribution channels that carry such brand's product lines with other products offered by these retail stores and distribution channel in the respective product categories, including with products sold under our partners' private labels. We also compete with the e-commerce businesses of these stores and other websites that sell similar retail goods. Competitive factors include design, style, quality, price, name recognition, service and advertising.

In addition, we face competition in establishing and maintaining licensee relationships for our existing brands. Competitors may seek to enter into brand licensing arrangements with our current or potential licensees, which may inhibit our ability to enter into or maintain licensing arrangements. In addition, the retailers that currently sell our branded products may develop their own brands or acquire brands rather than purchase products from our licensees, which could make it more difficult for our licensees to achieve their sales targets.

We also compete with traditional apparel and consumer brand companies, as well as other brand management companies, for acquisitions of accretive brands, particularly brands with high consumer awareness, broad appeal and applicability to a wide range of product categories.

Trademarks

Our trademarks and associated marks are registered or pending registration with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in block letter and/or logo formats, as well as in combination with a variety of ancillary marks for use with respect to a broad range of product categories, including footwear, eyewear, apparel, fragrance, handbags, backpacks, watches, home goods and various other goods and services. We intend to renew these registrations as appropriate prior to their expiration. In addition, we register our trademarks in other countries and regions around the world. We also have domestic, foreign and international intellectual property coverage for the technology and designs for several brands, for Heelys wheeled footwear and certain Gaiam yoga-related products. We own the rights to 62 U.S. issued patents and 57 foreign issued patents within 24 territories, along with several pending U.S. and foreign patent applications and industrial designs. Further, in connection with the acquisition of the Martha Stewart brand, we are also the owners of domestic and international design and utility patents covering certain Martha Stewart Crafts paper punches.

We monitor on an ongoing basis unauthorized use and filings of our trademarks and patents and rely primarily upon a combination of federal, state and local laws, as well as contractual restrictions, to protect our intellectual property rights, both domestically and internationally.

Seasonality

Our business is affected by seasonality in the businesses of many of our licensees. Historically, this can result in higher revenues during our third and fourth quarters, which includes the holiday retail season in the United States. We recognized 23% and 27% of our annual revenues during the third quarter of 2017 and 2016, respectively. We recognized 28% and 29% of our annual revenues during the fourth quarter of 2017 and 2016, respectively. Our seasonality may change as we continue to grow our business.

Employees

As of February 28, 2018, we had a total of 144 employees and area-specific consultants working to support our continuing operations. None of our employees are represented by a labor union. We consider our relationship with our employees to be satisfactory.

Available Information

Our corporate website address is www.sequentialbrandsgroup.com. The information contained on our website is not part of this report. We file our annual, quarterly and current reports and other information with the SEC. These reports, and any amendments to these reports, are made available on our website and can be viewed and downloaded free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC. The public may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may also obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an internet site that contains annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, which is available at www.sec.gov.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, prospects and/or the trading price of our common stock. Although the risks and uncertainties listed below are those that we consider significant, material risks and uncertainties that are not presently known to us may also adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In evaluating our business and an investment in our securities, you should consider the following risk factors, in addition to the other information presented in this report, as well as the other reports we file from time to time with the SEC:

Risks Related to Our Acquisitions

If we are unable to identify and successfully acquire additional brands or to finance the acquisition of such brands, our rate of growth may be reduced and, even if additional trademarks are acquired, we may not realize anticipated benefits due to integration or licensing difficulties.

A key component of our growth strategy is the acquisition of additional brands. In 2016, we acquired GAIAM, and in 2015, we acquired Jessica Simpson, Joe's Jeans, Martha Stewart and Emeril Lagasse and are continually exploring new acquisition opportunities. However, we face extensive competition for new brand acquisitions, both from other

brand management companies as well as traditional consumer brand companies, retailers and private equity groups, which could increase the price of the acquisitions and make it more difficult for us to find suitable acquisition targets. In addition, even if we successfully acquire additional brands or the rights to use additional brands, we may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability levels that justify our investment in, or realize planned benefits with respect to, those additional brands.

Although we seek to temper our acquisition risks, all acquisitions, whether they are of additional intellectual property assets or of the companies that own them, entail numerous risks, any of which could detrimentally affect our results of operations and/or the value of our equity. These risks include, among others:

unanticipated costs associated with the target acquisition;

negative effects on reported results of operations from acquisition related charges and amortization of acquired intangibles;

diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;

the challenges of maintaining focus on, and continuing to execute, core strategies and business plans as our brand and license portfolio grows and becomes more diversified;

inability to find suitable licensees for our newly acquired brands;

adverse effects on our existing licensing relationships, including our existing licensees terminating their license agreements with us;

potential difficulties associated with the retention of key employees and the assimilation of any other employees, who may be retained by us in connection with or as a result of our acquisitions; and

risks of entering new domestic and international markets (whether it be with respect to new licensed product categories or new licensed product distribution channels) or markets in which we have limited prior experience.

In the event we acquire intellectual property assets or the companies that own them, our due diligence reviews are subject to inherent uncertainties and may not reveal all potential risks. We may therefore fail to discover or inaccurately assess undisclosed or contingent liabilities, including liabilities for which we may have responsibility as a successor to the seller or the target company. In addition, as a successor, we may be responsible for any past or continuing violations of law by the seller or the target company. Although we generally attempt to seek contractual protections through representations, warranties and indemnities, we cannot be sure that we will obtain such provisions in our acquisitions or that such provisions will fully protect us from all unknown, contingent or other liabilities or costs. Finally, claims against us relating to any acquisition may necessitate our seeking claims against the seller for which the seller may not, or may not be able to, indemnify us or that may exceed the scope, duration or amount of the seller's indemnification obligations.

Acquiring additional brands could also have a significant effect on our financial condition and could cause substantial fluctuations in our liquidity, cash balances and quarterly and yearly results of operations. Acquisitions could result in the recording of significant goodwill and intangible assets on our financial statements, the amortization or impairment of which would reduce our reported earnings in subsequent years. We cannot make assurances with respect to the timing, likelihood or financial or business effect of any possible transaction. Moreover, our ability to grow through the acquisition of additional brands will also depend on the availability of capital to complete the necessary acquisition arrangements. We may elect to pursue acquisitions through debt financing or the issuance of shares of our common stock or convertible securities. The use of equity as transaction consideration could dilute our common stock, reduce our earnings per share or reduce the market price of our common stock. We cannot guarantee that our stockholders will achieve greater returns as a result of any future acquisitions we complete.

We may not realize all of the anticipated benefits of our completed acquisitions or those benefits may take longer to realize than expected.

Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of our acquisitions depends, to a large extent, on our ability to implement changes to acquired businesses in a manner that facilitates growth opportunities and realizes anticipated synergies. We will be required to devote significant management attention, resources and costs to realigning the business practices and operations of acquired businesses to our brand management model. We generally expect to benefit from operational synergies from our acquisitions resulting from the consolidation of capabilities and elimination of redundancies, as well as greater efficiencies from increased scale and market integration. However, this process may preclude or impede realization of the benefits expected from acquisitions and could adversely affect current revenues and investments in future growth, which could adversely affect our results of operations. We cannot be certain that we will not be required to implement further realignment activities, make additions or other changes to our workforce based on other cost reduction measures or changes in the markets and industry in which we compete. In addition, future business conditions and events may impact our ability to continue to realize any benefits of these initiatives. If we are not able to successfully achieve these objectives, the anticipated benefits of our acquisitions, including the Mergers, may not be realized fully or at all or may take longer to realize than expected.

The failure to successfully integrate certain businesses and operations as a result of our acquisitions in the expected time frame may adversely affect our future results.

Historically, our acquired businesses have operated as independent companies. We may face significant challenges in consolidating certain businesses and functions of these businesses, integrating their organizations, procedures, policies and operations, addressing differences in the business cultures and retaining key personnel. The integration process and other disruptions resulting from the business combinations mentioned above may also disrupt each company's ongoing businesses or cause inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies that adversely affect our relationships with employees, business partners, customers and others with whom we have business or other dealings, or limit our ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of the Mergers. In addition, difficulties in integrating the businesses mentioned above could harm our reputation.

If we are not able to successfully combine our businesses in an efficient, effective and timely manner, the anticipated benefits and cost savings of the acquisitions may not be realized fully, or at all, or may take longer to realize than expected, and the value of our common stock may be affected adversely.

Our success depends in part on the continued success of the Martha Stewart brands and the reputation and popularity of Ms. Martha Stewart. Any adverse reactions to publicity relating to Ms. Stewart, or the loss of her services, could adversely affect our revenues and results of operations as well as our ability to maintain or generate a consumer base.

We believe that maintaining and enhancing the Martha Stewart brand is critical to our business, financial condition and results of operations. The Martha Stewart brand may be negatively impacted by a number of factors, including the reputation of its content and products, the uniqueness and relevance of Martha Stewart branded content, and the reputation and popularity of Ms. Stewart. If we fail to maintain and enhance the Martha Stewart brand, or if excessive expenses are incurred in an effort to do so, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Moreover, we believe Ms. Stewart's image, reputation, popularity and talent are material to our success. While Ms. Stewart is a member of our board of directors, has been named Chief Creative Officer and has entered into an employment agreement and certain license agreements with us, we cannot assure that she will be able to, or will continue to, serve in those capacities for any specific period. An extended or permanent loss of her services or any repeated or sustained negative shifts in public or industry perceptions of her could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant transaction costs in connection with our acquisitions.

In connection with our acquisitions, we have incurred and expect to continue to incur significant costs and expenses, including financial advisory, legal, accounting, consulting and other advisory fees and expenses, reorganization and restructuring costs, litigation defense costs, severance/employee benefit-related expenses, filing fees, printing expenses and other related charges. There are also a large number of processes, policies, procedures, operations, technologies and systems that must be integrated in connection with our acquisitions. While we assumed that a certain level of expenses would be incurred in connection with the acquisitions, there are many factors beyond our control that could affect the total amount or timing of the integration and implementation expenses. There may also be additional unanticipated significant costs in connection with acquisitions that we may not recoup. These costs and expenses could reduce the benefits and income we expect to achieve from our acquisitions.

Risks Related to Our Business

The failure of our licensees to fulfill their financial obligations with respect to royalty payments under their license agreements or to otherwise adequately produce, market and sell products bearing our brand names in their license categories could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our revenues are almost entirely dependent on royalty payments made to us pursuant to license agreements entered into with licensees of our brands. These license agreements often require that licensees advance payment to us of a portion of the sales royalty payments due thereunder and, in most cases, provide for guaranteed minimum royalty payments. The failure of our licensees to satisfy their financial obligations under these agreements, or their inability to operate successfully or at all, could result in a breach of an agreement, early termination of an agreement, non-renewal of an agreement or an amendment of an agreement to reduce the guaranteed minimum royalty payments or sales royalties due thereunder, each of which could eliminate some or all of that revenue stream. A decrease or elimination of revenue could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operation and cash flows.

During the term of a license agreement, our revenues and the value of our brands substantially depend upon our licensee's ability to maintain the quality and marketability and market acceptance of the branded products licensed to such licensee and their failure to do so could negatively affect consumer perception of our brands and harm our future growth and prospects. Further, the failure of our licensees to meet their production, manufacturing and distribution requirements, or a weak economy or softness in the retail, apparel or home goods sectors, could cause our licensees to default on their obligations to make guaranteed minimum royalty payments to us or cause a decline in their sales and potentially decrease the amount of royalty payments in excess of guaranteed minimum royalty payments due to us. In addition, our licensees' inability to maintain market acceptance of our brands or our failure to monitor our licensees' compliance with their license agreements or take appropriate corrective action when necessary may subject our intellectual property assets to cancellation, loss of rights or devaluation and any devaluation of our trademarks or other intellectual property could cause a material impairment in the carrying value of such intellectual property, potentially resulting in a charge as an expense to our results of operations. If such developments occur or our licensees are otherwise not successful, the value and recognition of our brands, as well as our business, financial condition and results of operations, could be materially adversely affected.

Our business depends on continued market acceptance of our brands and the products bearing these brands.

The retail industry is highly susceptible to changes in consumer preferences and continued market acceptance of our brands and our licensees' products, as well as market acceptance of any future products bearing our brands and is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. In order to generate revenues and profits, our licensees must develop product offerings that appeal to consumers. We generally retain rights to monitor the products our licensee's design and produce and may retain the right to preview and approve such products, we cannot assure you that licensees will develop, market and sell products that appeal to consumers. Any significant changes in consumer preferences or any inability on our licensees' part to anticipate or react to such changes could reduce demand for our branded products and erode the competitiveness of such products, which would negatively affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The continued success of our brands and branded products and market acceptance of new products and product categories also depend on our ability to continually improve the effectiveness of our marketing efforts. We devote significant resources and expenditures to promoting our brands and new product launches, but there can be no assurance as to our continued ability to effectively execute our marketing programs. To the extent our licensees misjudge the market for our brands and branded products, or our marketing efforts are unsuccessful, our business, results of operations and prospects will be adversely affected.

We have incurred a substantial amount of indebtedness in connection with our acquisitions, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

As of December 31, 2017, we had outstanding net indebtedness of \$630.6 million, as described more fully in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements.

Our high level of indebtedness increases the possibility that we may be unable to generate cash sufficient to pay when due the principal of, interest on or other amounts due in respect of such indebtedness. In addition, we may incur additional debt from time to time to finance strategic acquisitions, investments, joint ventures or for other purposes, subject to the restrictions contained in the documents that govern our indebtedness. If we incur additional debt, the risks associated with our leverage, including our ability to service debt, would increase.

Our increased level of indebtedness could have other important consequences, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations could be required to pay principal and interest on our debt;

our interest expense could increase if interest rates increase because our borrowings generally bear interest at floating rates;

our leverage could increase our vulnerability to general economic downturns and adverse competitive and industry conditions, placing us at a disadvantage compared to those of our competitors that are less leveraged;

our debt service obligations could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and in the brand licensing industry;

our failure to comply with the financial and other restrictive covenants in the documents governing our indebtedness could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, results in foreclosure on substantially all of our assets; and

our level of debt may restrict us from raising additional financing on satisfactory terms to fund strategic acquisitions, investments, joint ventures and other general corporate requirements.

We cannot be certain that our earnings will be sufficient to allow us to pay principal and interest on our debt and meet our other obligations. If we do not have sufficient earnings, we may be required to seek to refinance all or part of our then existing debt, sell assets, make additional borrowings or sell more securities, none of which we can guarantee that we will be able to do and which, if accomplished, may adversely affect us.

We are subject to a number of restrictive covenants under our debt arrangements, including customary operating restrictions and customary financial covenants. Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected if we are unable to maintain compliance with such covenants.

Our outstanding debt is generally guaranteed jointly and severally by each of our domestic subsidiaries. Our and our subsidiaries' obligations under the July 2016 Debt Facilities (as defined in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements) and the associated guarantees are secured, in each case, by first priority liens (subject, in the case of the Amended GSO Credit Agreement, to the liens under the Amended BoA Credit Agreement on, and security interests in, substantially all of the present and after acquired assets of us and each of our subsidiaries, subject to certain customary exceptions). The July 2016 Debt Facilities contain a number of restrictive covenants, representations and warranties, including representations relating to the intellectual property owned by us and our subsidiaries and the status of our material license agreements. In addition, the July 2016 Debt Facilities include covenants and events of default, including, in the case of the Amended BoA Credit Agreement, requirements that we (i) maintain a positive net income, (ii) satisfy a maximum loan to value ratio (as calculated pursuant to the Amended BoA Credit Agreement) and (iii) satisfy a maximum consolidated first lien leverage ratio (as calculated pursuant to the Amended BoA Credit Amendment), and, in the case of the Amended GSO Credit Agreement, to satisfy (i) a maximum consolidated total leverage ratio (as calculated pursuant to the Amended GSO Credit Agreement) and (ii) a maximum consolidated first lien leverage ratio (as calculated pursuant to the Amended GSO Credit Agreement).

If our business, financial condition or results of operations are adversely affected by one or more of the risk factors described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or elsewhere in our filings with the SEC, we may be unable to maintain compliance with these financial covenants. If we fail to comply with such covenants, our lenders could demand immediate payment of amounts outstanding. Under such circumstances, we would need to seek alternative financing sources to fund our ongoing operations and to repay amounts outstanding and satisfy our other obligations under our existing borrowing and financing arrangements. Such financing may not be available on favorable terms, or at all. Consequently, we may be restricted in how we fund ongoing operations and strategic initiatives and deploy capital and in our ability to make acquisitions. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be further adversely affected if we are unable to maintain compliance with our debt covenants.

We may require additional capital to finance the acquisition of additional brands, and our inability to raise such capital on beneficial terms or at all could limit our growth.

We may, in the future, require additional capital to help fund all or part of potential acquisitions. If, at the time required, we do not have sufficient cash to finance those additional capital needs, we will need to raise additional funds through equity and/or debt financing. We cannot guarantee that, if and when needed, additional financing will be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. If additional capital is needed and is either unavailable or cost prohibitive, our growth may be limited as we may need to change our business strategy to slow the rate of, or eliminate, our expansion plans. In addition, any additional financing we undertake could impose additional covenants upon us that restrict our operating flexibility, and, if we issue equity securities to raise capital, our existing stockholders may experience dilution or the new securities may have rights senior to those of our common stock.

We have experienced rapid growth in recent years. If we fail to manage this or any future growth, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be negatively affected.

We have grown dramatically in recent years, principally as a result of acquisitions. For example, our revenues were \$88.3 million in 2015, \$155.5 million in 2016 and \$167.5 million in 2017. During this period, we have acquired several brands (or rights to use those brands and trademarks) and increased our total number of licensees to over one-hundred fifty. Furthermore, we continue to evaluate and pursue appropriate acquisition opportunities to the extent we believe that such opportunities would be in the best interests of our company and our stockholders. This significant growth has placed considerable demands on our management and other resources and continued growth could place additional demands on such resources. Our ability to compete effectively and to manage future growth, if any, will depend on the sufficiency and adequacy of our current resources and infrastructure and our ability to continue to identify, attract and retain personnel to manage our brands and the businesses we may acquire. We cannot assure you that our personnel, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support our operations and properly oversee our brands. The failure to support our operations effectively and properly oversee our brands could cause harm to our brands and have a material adverse effect on our brands' fair values and our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we may be unable to leverage our core competencies in managing apparel brands to managing brands in new product categories or other businesses we may acquire.

We or our licensees may not be able to continue to compete successfully because of intense competition within our licensees' markets, the strength of some of their competitors or other factors.

Our trademark licenses are for products primarily in the apparel, footwear, eyewear, fashion and home accessories markets, in which our licensees face intense competition. Competitive factors in these markets include design, quality, price, style, name recognition, service and advertising. Changing customer preferences and the limited availability of shelf space can adversely affect the competitive position of our licensees' products. Many of our licensees' competitors have greater financial, distribution, marketing and other resources than our licensees and have achieved significant name recognition for their brands. Our licensees may be unable to successfully compete in the markets for their products, which would adversely affect our revenues and cash flows, and we may not be able to continue to compete successfully with respect to our licensing arrangements.

We and our licensees are subject to risks and uncertainties relating to operating outside of the United States, foreign manufacturing and the price, availability and quality of raw materials, which could result in interruptions to their operations or increase their operating costs, thereby affecting their ability to deliver goods to the market, reducing or delaying their sales and decreasing our revenues.

We market and license our brands outside the United States, and many of our licensees operate outside the United States. We face numerous risks in doing business outside the United States, including: (i) unusual or burdensome foreign laws or regulatory requirements or unexpected changes to those laws or requirements (ii) tariffs, trade protection measures, import or export licensing requirements, trade embargoes, sanctions and other trade barriers (iii) competition from foreign companies (iv) less effective and less predictable protection and enforcement of our intellectual property (v) changes in the political or economic condition of a specific country or region (including, without limitation, as a result of political unrest), particularly in emerging markets (vi) fluctuations in the value of foreign currency versus the U.S. dollar and the cost of currency exchange (vii) potentially adverse tax consequences and (viii) cultural differences in the conduct of business. Any one or more of such factors could impact current or future international sales of our brands or inhibit our ability to expand internationally. In addition, our business practices in international markets are subject to the requirements of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and all other applicable anti-bribery laws, any violation of which could subject us to significant fines, criminal sanctions and other penalties.

Further, a significant portion of the products sold by our licensees are manufactured overseas. There are substantial risks associated with foreign manufacturing, including (i) changes in laws relating to quotas, and the payment of tariffs and duties, (ii) fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, (iii) shipping delays and (iv) international political, regulatory and economic developments. Further, our licensees may experience fluctuations in the price, availability and quality of fabrics and raw materials used by them in their manufactured apparel or purchased finished goods. Any of these risks could increase our licensees' operating costs. Our licensees also import finished products and assume all risk of loss and damage with respect to these goods once they are shipped by their suppliers. If these goods are destroyed or damaged during shipment, the revenues of our licensees could be reduced as a result of our licensees' inability to deliver or their delay in delivering their products. A reduction in the revenues generated by our licensees would reduce the amount of our royalty revenues in excess of guaranteed minimum royalty payments and, in extreme circumstances, result in failures to make guaranteed minimum royalty payments to us.

A substantial portion of our licensing revenue is concentrated with a limited number of licensees and retail partners, such that the loss of a licensee or retail partner could materially decrease our revenue and cash flows.

Our licensing revenues are concentrated with a limited number of licensees and retail partners. During the year ended December 31, 2017, three licensees represented at least 10% of net revenue, each accounting for 11% of the Company's net revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2016, one licensee represented at least 10% of net revenue, accounting for 11% of the Company's net revenue. Our revenue and cash flows would be materially and adversely affected if any of them were to have financial difficulties affecting their ability to make payments, elected not to renew or extend any existing license agreements or arrangements with us or significantly reduced their sales of these licensed products under any of these license agreements or arrangements, and we were not able to replace the

revenue generated by such licensees.

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, which could compromise our competitive position and decrease the value of our brands.

We own, through our wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries, U.S. federal trademark registrations and foreign trademark registrations for our brands that are vital to the success and further growth of our business. In addition, we own domestic, foreign and international intellectual property registrations for the technology and designs incorporated into Martha Stewart Crafts paper punches, Heelys wheeled footwear, Gaiam yoga products and Revo eyewear. The loss of or inability to enforce our proprietary rights could materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition. For instance, if any third party independently develops similar products to those marketed and distributed by our licensees or manufactures knock-offs of such products, it may harm the reputation of our brands, decrease their value or cause a decline in our licensees' sales and thus our revenues. Additionally, the laws of foreign countries may provide inadequate protection for intellectual property rights, making it difficult to enforce such rights in those countries.

We may need to bring legal claims to enforce or protect our intellectual property rights. Any litigation, whether successful or unsuccessful, could result in substantial costs and diversions of resources and negatively impact our business operations. In addition, notwithstanding the rights we have secured in our intellectual property, third parties may bring claims against us or our licensees alleging that we or our licensees have infringed on their intellectual property rights or that our or our licensees' intellectual property rights are not valid. Any claims against us or our licensees, with or without merit, could be time consuming and costly to defend or litigate and therefore could adversely affect our business. In addition, to the extent that any of our intellectual property assets is deemed to violate the proprietary rights of third parties in any litigation or proceeding or as a result of any claim, then we and our licensees may be prevented from using it, which could cause a breach or termination of license agreements. If our licensees are prevented from using the intellectual property we have licensed to them, the revenues of our licensees will be reduced with respect to those intellectual property assets, and the related royalty payments we receive could be reduced. Litigation with respect to our intellectual property or breaches of our license agreements could result in a judgment or monetary damages.

We depend upon the services of our key executives, including our Chief Executive Officer, Ms. Karen Murray. If we lose the services of Ms. Murray or other key executives, we may not be able to fully implement our business plan and future growth strategy, which would harm our business and prospects.

Our success is largely dependent upon the expertise and knowledge of our Chief Executive Officer, Ms. Karen Murray, and other key members of the executive team, whom we rely upon to formulate our business strategies. Our key executives leadership and experience in the licensing industry is important to the successful implementation of our business and marketing strategy. We do not carry key person life insurance covering our key executives, with the exception of Ms. Martha Stewart. The loss of the services of our key executives could have a material adverse effect on our business prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our results of operations may fluctuate significantly, which may make it difficult to predict our performance and result in volatility in our stock price.

We have in the past experienced substantial variations in our revenue and results of operations from quarter to quarter, and we expect to continue to experience such substantial variations. This variability is affected by numerous factors, including:

the timing of the introduction of new licensed products by our licensees;

the level of consumer acceptance of our brands and licensed products;

seasonality resulting in higher revenues in our third and fourth quarters, in part because of the holiday retail season;

general economic and industry conditions that affect consumer spending and retailer purchasing;

the availability of viable licensees that meet our brand criteria; and

the timing of marketing expenditures.

Because of these fluctuations in our revenues, operating expenses and cash flows it may be difficult to make period-to-period comparisons of our result of operations and liquidity and it may be difficult for securities analysts and investors to predict our performance. As a result, our results of operations in any particular quarter may be below the expectations of securities analysts or investors. Fluctuations in our performance and the failure to meet analyst expectations could cause declines or volatility in our stock price.

Demand for our brands and branded products may be materially and adversely affected by reductions in disposable income, which in turn depends on general economic conditions and the global economy.

Our performance is subject to worldwide economic conditions and their impact on levels of consumer spending that affect not only the ultimate consumer, but also retailers and distributors, who license our brands. Consumer spending has fluctuated significantly and may become depressed or be subject to deterioration in the near future. The worldwide apparel and consumer products industries are heavily influenced by general economic cycles. Purchases of apparel, footwear, eyewear and accessories tend to decline in periods of recession or uncertainty regarding future economic prospects, as disposable income declines. During periods of recession or economic uncertainty, our licensees may not be able to maintain or increase sales of our branded products to existing customers, make sales to new customers, open or operate new retail stores or maintain sales levels at existing stores. As a result, our results of operations may be adversely and materially affected by downward trends in the United States or global economy.

The market price of our common stock has declined significantly and may be volatile, which could reduce the demand for our common stock.

The publicly traded shares of our common stock have experienced, and may continue to experience, significant price fluctuations, ranging between \$9.14 and \$1.36 during our last two fiscal years. Due to the continued, sustained decline in our stock price, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$304.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. See Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements for further information on our goodwill impairment. Future decreases or volatility in our stock price could reduce demand for our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. The trading price of our common stock could also change significantly over short periods of time in response to write-downs or actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly results of operations, announcements by us, our licensees or our respective competitors, factors affecting our licensees' markets generally or changes in national or regional economic conditions.

Our largest stockholders control a significant percentage of our common stock and are represented on our board of directors, which may enable such stockholders, alone or together with our other significant stockholders, to exert influence over corporate transactions and other matters affecting the rights of our stockholders.

As of February 28, 2018, Tengram Capital Partners Gen2 Fund, L.P. ("Tengram") beneficially owns approximately 12.0%, Carlyle Galaxy Holdings, L.P. ("Carlyle") beneficially owns approximately 10.1% and Ms. Martha Stewart beneficially owns approximately 12.7% of our outstanding shares of common stock. Mr. William Sweedler, chairman of our board of directors, is a principal of Tengram, Mr. Rodney Cohen is a director and managing director of Carlyle, and Ms. Martha Stewart became a director in connection with the closing of the Mergers. As a result, each of Tengram, Carlyle and Ms. Martha Stewart, individually or collectively, are able to exercise substantial influence over our board of directors and matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate actions, such as mergers and other business combination transactions.

Circumstances may occur in which the interests of these stockholders could conflict with the interests of our other stockholders. The voting power of these stockholders also could discourage others from seeking to acquire control of us, which may reduce the market price of our common stock.

We may be deemed a former shell company and therefore resales of shares of our restricted common stock in reliance on Rule 144 may be subject to additional requirements and Rule 144 may be unavailable at all if we fail to comply with our reporting obligations.

From time to time we have issued shares of our common stock in transactions exempt from registration requirements, and such shares are "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144. Rule 144 generally permits the resale, subject to various terms and conditions, of restricted securities after they have been held for six months. However,

one of our predecessors was a former shell company and, as a result, securities laws also might deem us to be a former shell company. If we are deemed a former shell company, Rule 144 may be unavailable for resales of our restricted common stock unless we have satisfied certain reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), for the twelve months preceding the time of sale. However, we cannot assure you that future reports or other materials will be filed as necessary to maintain the availability of the exemption under Rule 144. If we are deemed a former shell company and we fail to comply with our reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, Rule 144 will be unavailable to holders of our restricted common stock, which may limit the holders' ability to sell such restricted shares. In addition, because of the on-going reporting requirements under Rule 144, restrictive legends on certificates for shares of our common stock cannot be removed except in connection with an actual sale that is subject to an effective registration statement under, or an applicable exemption from the registration requirements of, the Securities Act.

While we audit our licensees from time to time in the ordinary course, we otherwise rely on the accuracy of our licensees' retail sales reports for reporting and collecting our revenues, and if these reports are untimely or incorrect, our revenue could be delayed or inaccurately reported.

Under our existing agreements, our licensees pay us licensing fees based in part on the retail value of products sold. We rely on our licensees to accurately report the retail sales in collecting our license fees, preparing our financial reports, projections, budgets, and directing our sales and marketing efforts. All of our license agreements permit us to audit our licensees. If any of our licensee reports understate the retail sales of products they sell, we may not collect and recognize revenue to which we are entitled, or may endure significant expense to obtain compliance.

We do not foresee paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have not paid dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. Instead, we plan to retain any earnings to maintain and expand our existing licensing operations, further develop our brands and finance the acquisition of additional brands.

We have a significant amount of intangible assets, including our trademarks, recorded on our balance sheet. As a result of changes in market conditions and declines in the estimated fair value of these assets, we have been required to write-down all of our goodwill and a portion of our other intangible assets and may be required to record impairments of our intangible assets in the future which could adversely affect our results of operations.

As of December 31, 2017, intangible assets represented \$1.0 billion, or 90.7% of our total consolidated assets. Under current accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”), indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but instead are subject to impairment evaluation based on related estimated fair values, with such testing to be done at least annually. Our trademarks are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Any write-down of intangible assets resulting from future periodic evaluations would, as applicable, either decrease our net income or increase our net loss and those decreases or increases could be material. We recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$36.5 million for indefinite-lived intangible assets for certain brands in the third quarter of 2017; the impairments arose due to reduced contractual minimums or reduced sales forecasts in key distribution channels for these brands. Due to the continued, sustained decline in our stock price, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$304.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. See Note 7 and Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements for further information on these impairment charges.

Our use of certain tax attributes may be limited.

We have significant net operating losses (“NOLs”). A valuation allowance has been provided as of December 31, 2017 which primarily relates to state net operating losses and capital loss carryforwards. As of December 31, 2017, we have federal NOLs available to carryforward to future periods of \$195.6 million which begin expiring in 2024 and we have state NOLs available to carryforward to future periods of \$205.7 million which begin expiring in 2018. We have foreign tax credits available to carryforward to future periods of \$1.6 million as of December 31, 2017 which began expiring in 2017. We have experienced several changes of ownership under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) which place various limitations on the use of NOLs. The limitation on NOLs is based upon a formula provided under Section 382 of the Code that utilizes the fair market value of us and prevailing interest rates at the time of the ownership change. An “ownership change” is generally a 50% increase in ownership over a three-year period by stockholders who directly or indirectly own at least five percent of a company’s stock. The limitations on the use of the NOLs under Section 382 could affect our ability to offset future taxable income.

We may be a party to litigation in the normal course of business, which could affect our financial position and liquidity.

From time to time, we may be made a party to litigation in the normal course of business. For example, as the owner of a trademark, we may be named as a defendant in a lawsuit relating to a product designed and manufactured by a licensee of that trademark. If we are alleged to have infringed the intellectual property rights of another party, any resulting litigation could be costly and could damage our reputation. Litigation also diverts the time and resources of

management, regardless of the merits of the claim. In most cases, our licensees under the existing license agreements are obligated to defend and indemnify us, as licensor, and our affiliates with respect to such litigation. We also maintain insurance for certain risks, but it is not possible to obtain insurance to protect against all possible liabilities. Although historically the litigation involving us has not been material to our financial position or our liquidity, any litigation has an element of uncertainty and if any such litigation were to be adversely determined and/or a licensee were to fail to properly indemnify us and/or we did not have appropriate insurance coverage, such litigation could affect our financial position and liquidity.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer in the event of security breaches, cyber-attacks or unauthorized disclosures of personal information.

In conducting their business, including their e-commerce business, our licensees and retail partners obtain and transmit confidential information about their customers, including credit card information, through their websites and their information technology systems. To the best of our knowledge, our licensees and retail partners have not experienced any material misappropriation, loss or other unauthorized disclosure of confidential or personally identifiable information as a result of a security breach or cyber-attack. If our licensees or retail partners experience such a security breach or cyber-attack, it could adversely affect their business and operations, including damaging their reputation and their relationships with their customers, exposing them to risks of litigation and liability, all of which could have a material adverse effect on their ability to meet their minimum net sales requirements and to make guaranteed minimum royalty payments to us in accordance with the terms of their respective license agreements. We cannot assure you that our licensees and retail partners will not experience any future security breaches, cyber-attacks or unauthorized disclosures. In addition, as a result of recent security breaches at a number of prominent retailers, the media and public scrutiny of information security and privacy has become more intense and the regulatory environment has become more uncertain. As a result, our licensees and retail partners may incur significant costs to comply with laws regarding the protection and unauthorized disclosure of personal information, which could also negatively affect their ability to generate sales and make royalty payments to us, resulting in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Item 1B.Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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Item 2. Properties

Our principal offices are located at 601 West 26th Street, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10001, and our telephone number is (646) 564-2577.

We lease the following properties as of December 31, 2017:

Location	Type	Square Footage (Approximate)	Expiration Date
New York, NY	Corporate Headquarters	70,000	December 31, 2033
New York, NY	Office and Showroom	10,900	September 12, 2024
Los Angeles, CA	Office	4,724	July 31, 2020

On February 21, 2017, the Company amended the lease of its corporate headquarters which extends the lease through December 31, 2033 and effective in February 2018, lowers the rented square footage to approximately 63,000 square feet of corporate office space and 7,000 square feet of other rentable space. On January 12, 2018, the Company amended the lease of its corporate headquarters, effective in February 2018, to increase the rented square footage by approximately 12,300 square feet.

We believe that the facilities we utilize are well maintained, in good operating condition and adequate to meet our current and foreseeable needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

MSLO Stockholder Complaint

In connection with the merger of MSLO in December 2015, the following 13 putative stockholder class action lawsuits have been filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware: (1) David Shaev Profit Sharing Plan f/b/o David Shaev v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on June 25, 2015; (2) Malka Raul v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on June 26, 2015; (3) Daniel Lisman v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on June 29, 2015; (4) Matthew Sciabacucchi v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 2, 2015; (5) Harold Litwin v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 5, 2015; (6) Richard Schiffirin v. Martha Stewart, filed on July 7, 2015; (7) Cedric Terrell v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 8, 2015; (8) Dorothy Moore v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 8, 2015; (9) Paul Dranove v. Pierre De Villemejeane. et. al., filed on July 8, 2015; (10) Phuc Nguyen v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 10, 2015; (11) Kenneth Steiner v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 16, 2015; (12) Karen Gordon v. Martha Stewart et. al., filed on July 27, 2015 against the MSLO Board of Directors, Sequential, Madeline Merger Sub, Singer Merger; and (13) Anne Seader v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc. et. al., filed on July 28, 2015. All of the 13 class action lawsuits name the Old Sequential, MSLO, the MSLO board of directors, Madeline Merger Sub, Inc., Singer Merger Sub, Inc. and the Company as defendants and allege that (a) members of the MSLO board of directors breached their fiduciary duties and (b) Old Sequential, MSLO, Madeline Merger Sub, Inc., Singer Merger Sub Inc. and the Company aided and abetted such alleged breaches of fiduciary duties by the MSLO board of directors. On August 18, 2015, the Delaware Chancery Court issued an order consolidating these actions for all purposes under the caption In re Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc., et. al. to be the operative complaint in the consolidated action. On January 12, 2016, after the consummation of the Mergers, the plaintiffs filed a Verified Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint, naming Ms. Martha Stewart, the Company, Old Sequential, Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. and Singer Merger Sub, Inc. and alleging that (a) Ms. Stewart breached her fiduciary duties to MSLO's stockholders and (b) the Company, Old Sequential, Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. and Singer Merger Sub, Inc. aided and abetted Ms. Stewart's breach of her fiduciary duties. On April 4, 2016, Ms. Stewart and the Sequential defendants filed respective motions to dismiss the Verified Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint. On June 15, 2016, Lead Plaintiffs sought leave to amend the complaint and file the Verified Second Amended Class Action Complaint, which Judge Slight's granted on July 14, 2016. On July 18, 2016, Lead Plaintiffs filed the Verified Second Amended Class Action Complaint against Defendants, asserting that Ms. Stewart breached her fiduciary duties and asserting that Sequential, Madeline Merger Sub, Singer Merger Sub, and Holdings aided and abetted the alleged breach of fiduciary duties. On July 28, 2016, Ms. Stewart and the Sequential defendants filed respective motions to dismiss the Verified Second Amended Class Action Complaint. On October 26, 2016, Lead Plaintiffs filed their opposition to Defendants' motions to dismiss. On November 29, 2016, Ms. Stewart and the Sequential Defendants filed reply briefs in further supports of their motions to dismiss the Verified Second Amended Class Action Complaint. Oral argument on the motions to dismiss occurred on March 22, 2017. In August 2017, the Court ruled in favor of Ms. Stewart and the Sequential defendants on the motions to dismiss. The Lead Plaintiffs did not appeal the ruling. This matter is resolved.

General Legal Matters

From time to time, we are involved in legal matters arising in the ordinary course of business. While we believe that such matters are currently not material, there can be no assurance that matters arising in the ordinary course of business for which we are, or could be, involved in litigation, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Contingent liabilities arising from potential litigation are assessed by management based on the individual analysis of these proceedings and on the opinion of our lawyers and legal consultants.

With respect to our outstanding legal matters, based on our current knowledge, we believe that the amount or range of reasonably possible loss will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. However, the outcome of such legal matters is inherently unpredictable and subject to significant uncertainties. Further, regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources and other factors.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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PART II

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

Common Stock

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for the common stock, as determined from quotations on Nasdaq.

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2017		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 3.02	\$ 1.36
Third Quarter	\$ 4.08	\$ 2.55
Second Quarter	\$ 4.06	\$ 2.81
First Quarter	\$ 5.20	\$ 3.30
Year Ended December 31, 2016		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 8.49	\$ 4.10
Third Quarter	\$ 8.46	\$ 6.56
Second Quarter	\$ 9.14	\$ 5.40
First Quarter	\$ 7.93	\$ 5.37

On February 28, 2018, the closing sales price of our common stock as reported on Nasdaq was \$1.98 per share. As of February 28, 2018, there were approximately 1,168 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We have not paid or declared cash distributions or dividends on our common stock during the last two fiscal years or any subsequent interim period. We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the near future. We currently intend to retain all earnings, if and when generated, to finance our operations. The declaration of cash dividends in the future will be determined by the Board based upon our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements, contractual obligations which may prohibit the payment of dividends, including our current or any future indebtedness, and other relevant factors. Our ability to pay dividends on our common stock and repurchase our common stock is restricted by certain of our current indebtedness and may be restricted or prohibited under future indebtedness.

Equity Compensation Plan

The table below sets forth the information regarding our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2017:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	416,001	\$ 9.98	-
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (2)	438,160	\$ 6.17	N/A
Total	854,161		-

- (1) Consists of options to purchase our common stock issued under our 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2005 Stock Incentive Plan”) and the Sequential Brands Group, Inc. 2013 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the "2013 Stock Incentive Plan"). The 2005 Stock Incentive Plan was replaced by the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan. No new grants were granted under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan since August 2013, when the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan came into effect. For a description of our 2013 Stock Incentive Plan, see Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements.
- (2) Consists of warrants to purchase our common stock issued outside of the equity compensation plans in connection with certain completed financings and acquisitions.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There were no sales of unregistered securities during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K that were not previously disclosed in a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or a Current Report on Form 8-K.

Common Stock Repurchase Programs

During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, we repurchased 9,146 shares of our common stock from employees for income tax withholdings related to the vesting of restricted stock. We do not currently have in place a repurchase program with respect to our common stock.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased (1)	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
	-	\$ -	N/A	N/A

October 1 -
31

November

1 - 30	2,704	\$ 1.64	N/A	N/A
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December

1 - 31	6,442	\$ 1.78	N/A	N/A
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Total	9,146		-	-
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- (1) During the fourth quarter of 2017, 9,146 shares were purchased from employees for tax withholding purposes related to the vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock during the period beginning on December 31, 2012 and ending on December 31, 2017 with the cumulative total return on the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Index ("S&P 500") and a Custom Peer Group, which includes Carter's Inc., Cherokee, Inc., Columbia Sportswear Company, Perry Ellis International, Inc., Guess ? Inc., Hanesbrands, Inc., Iconix Brand Group Inc., PVH Corp. and Xcel Brands Inc. The comparison assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2012 in our common stock, S&P 500 and Custom Peer Group. The stock performance shown on the graph should not be considered indicative of future performance.

Comparison of Cumulative Five Year Total Return Among Sequential Brands Group, Inc., the S&P 500 index, and Custom Peer Group \$2,000 \$1,500 \$1,000 \$500 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table presents our selected historical financial data for the periods indicated. The selected historical financial data has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements referred to under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following selected historical financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto that appear elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" set forth in Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The historical consolidated financial statements for Old Sequential for periods prior to the Mergers are considered to be the historical financial statements of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and thus, our consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2015 reflect Old Sequential's consolidated financial statements for the period from January 1, 2015 through December 4, 2015 and for fiscal years 2014 and 2013 and Sequential Brand Group Inc.'s thereafter. For more information see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Items Affecting Comparability of Period Presented" set forth in Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We have not declared dividends during the periods presented below.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Net revenue	\$ 167,464	\$ 155,528	\$ 88,262	\$ 41,837	\$ 22,653
Operating expenses	79,443	85,392	58,611	29,806	16,845
Impairment charges	340,628	-	-	-	-
(Loss) income from operations	(252,607)	70,136	29,651	12,031	5,808
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(181,546)	6,631	2,416	(646)	(11,142)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(6,244)
Consolidated net (loss) income	(181,546)	6,631	2,416	(646)	(17,386)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4,172)	(7,452)	(5,287)	(422)	(588)
Net loss attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ (185,718)	\$ (821)	\$ (2,871)	\$ (1,068)	\$ (17,974)
Basic and diluted loss per share:					
Continuing operations	\$ (2.95)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.66)
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	(0.35)
Attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ (2.95)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (1.01)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	62,861,743	61,912,410	41,177,523	29,964,604	17,713,140

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	As of December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash	\$ 18,902	\$ 19,133	\$ 41,560	\$ 22,521	\$ 25,125
Working capital (as defined)	32,111	26,778	49,594	23,584	17,745
Intangible assets, net	995,170	1,030,212	872,277	303,039	115,728
Total assets	1,097,211	1,434,863	1,289,837	526,363	153,605
Long-term debt, including current portion	630,597	645,035	542,065	175,500	57,931
Total equity	353,538	537,568	525,649	264,900	81,169

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as the disclosures about forward-looking statements in Item 1 and the section "Risk Factors" contained in Item 1A. This discussion summarizes the significant factors affecting our consolidated operating results, financial condition and liquidity and cash flows for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. Except for historical information, the matters discussed in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties and are based upon judgments concerning various factors that are beyond our control.

Licensing and Brand Management Business

We own a portfolio of consumer brands in the home, active and fashion categories, including Martha Stewart, Jessica Simpson, AND1, Avia and Joe's Jeans, GAIAM and Heelys. We aim to maximize the value of our brands by promoting, marketing and licensing the brands through various distribution channels, including to retailers, wholesalers and distributors in the United States and in certain international territories. Our core strategy is to enhance and monetize the global reach of our existing brands, and to pursue additional strategic acquisitions to grow the scope of and diversify our portfolio of brands.

We aim to acquire well-known consumer brands with high potential for growth and strong brand awareness. We additionally seek to diversify our portfolio by evaluating the strength of targeted brands and the expected viability and sustainability of future royalty streams. Upon the acquisition of a brand, we partner with leading wholesalers and retailers to drive incremental value and maximize brand equity. We focus on certain key initiatives in our licensing and brand management business. These initiatives include:

Maximizing the value of our existing brands by creating efficiencies, adding additional product categories, expanding distribution and retail presence and optimizing sales through innovative marketing that increases consumer brand awareness and loyalty;

· Expanding through ecommerce channels;

Developing international expansion through additional licenses, partnerships and other arrangements with leading retailers and wholesalers outside the United States; and

Acquiring consumer brands (or the rights to such brands) with high consumer awareness, broad appeal and applicability to a wide range of product categories.

Our business is designed to maximize the value of our brands through license agreements with partners that are responsible for manufacturing and distributing our licensed products and, with the exception of our Martha Stewart brand, primarily responsible for the design of such licensed products. Our brands are licensed for a broad range of product categories, including apparel, footwear, eyewear, fashion accessories and home goods, as well as, with respect to our Martha Stewart brand, food, wine, and a variety of media related assets, such as magazines, books and other print and digital content. We seek to select licensees who have demonstrated the ability to produce and sell quality products in their respective licensed categories and have the capability to meet or exceed the minimum sales thresholds and guaranteed minimum royalty payments that we generally require.

We license our brands to both wholesale and direct-to-retail licensees. In a wholesale license, a wholesale supplier is granted rights (typically on an exclusive basis) to a single or small group of related product categories for a particular brand for sale to multiple accounts within an approved channel of distribution and territory. In a direct-to-retail license, a single retailer is granted the right (typically on an exclusive basis) to sell branded products in a broad range of product categories through its brick and mortar stores and e-commerce sites. As of December 31, 2017, we had more than one-hundred fifty licensees, with wholesale licensees comprising a significant majority.

Our license agreements typically require a licensee to pay us royalties based upon net sales and, in most cases, contain guaranteed minimum royalties. Our license agreements also require licensees to support the brands by either paying or spending contractually guaranteed minimum amounts for the marketing and advertising of the respective licensed brands. As of February 28, 2018 we had contractual rights to receive an aggregate of \$379.5 million in minimum royalty and marketing and advertising revenue from our licensees through the balance of the current terms of such licenses, excluding any renewals.

Items Affecting Comparability of Periods Presented

We were formed on June 5, 2015, for the purpose of effecting the merger of Singer Merger Sub, Inc. with and into SQBG, Inc. (previously known as Sequential Brands Group, Inc.) (SEC File No. 001-36082) (“Old Sequential”) and the merger of Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. with and into MSLO (SEC File No. 001-15395), with Old Sequential and MSLO each surviving the merger as wholly owned subsidiaries of us (the “Mergers”). Prior to the Mergers, we did not conduct any activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated in the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 22, 2015, as amended, by and among MSLO, Old Sequential, us, Singer Merger Sub, Inc., and Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. (the “Merger Agreement”). On December 4, 2015, pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Old Sequential and MSLO completed the strategic combination of their respective businesses and became wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company. Old Sequential was the accounting acquirer in the Mergers; therefore, the historical consolidated financial statements for Old Sequential for period prior to the Mergers are considered to be the historical financial statements of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and thus, our consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2015 reflect Old Sequential’s consolidated financial statements for period from January 1, 2015 through December 4, 2015, and Sequential Brands Group Inc.’s thereafter.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Refer to “Recently Issued Accounting Standards” in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Form 10-K.

Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to exercise its judgment. We exercise considerable judgment with respect to establishing sound accounting policies and in making estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of our assets and liabilities, our recognition of revenues and expenses, and our disclosure of commitments and contingencies at the date of the financial statements. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments. We base our estimates and judgments on a variety of factors, including our historical experience, knowledge of our business and industry and current and expected economic conditions, that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. We periodically re-evaluate our estimates and assumptions with respect to these judgments and modify our approach when circumstances indicate that modifications are necessary. While we believe that the factors we evaluate provide us with a meaningful basis for establishing and applying sound accounting policies, we cannot guarantee that the results will always be accurate. Since the determination of these estimates requires the exercise of judgment, actual results could differ from such estimates.

A description of significant accounting policies that require us to make estimates and assumptions in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Revenue Recognition. We have entered into various license agreements that provide revenues based on guaranteed minimum royalty payments and advertising/marketing fees with additional royalty revenues based on a percentage of defined sales. Guaranteed minimum royalty payments and advertising/marketing revenue are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of each contract year, as defined in each license agreement. Royalty payments exceeding the guaranteed minimum royalty payments are recognized as income during the period corresponding to the licensee's sales. Payments received as consideration for the grant of a license are recorded as deferred revenue at the time payment is received and recognized ratably as revenue over the term of the license agreement. Advanced royalty payments are recorded as deferred revenue at the time payment is received and recognized as revenue when earned. Revenue is not recognized unless collectability is reasonably assured.

If license agreements are terminated prior to the original licensing period, we recognize revenue in the amount of any contractual termination fees, unless such amounts are deemed non-recoverable.

With respect to editorial content for books, we receive advance payments from our publishers and recognize revenue when manuscripts are delivered to and accepted by the publishers. Revenue is also earned from book publishing when sales on a unit basis exceed the advanced royalty.

Television sponsorship revenues are generally recorded ratably across the period when new episodes initially air.

We entered into a transaction with a media company for which we receive advertising credits as part of the consideration exchanged for trademark licensing rights. This transaction is recorded at the estimated fair value of the advertising credits received, as their fair value is deemed more readily determinable than the fair value of the trademark licensing right provided by the Company, in accordance with ASC 845, Nonmonetary Transactions. The fair value of the advertising credits are recorded as revenue and in other assets when earned, and expensed when the advertising credits are utilized. We recorded revenue of \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 related to the advertising credits earned. We did not record any expense related to the advertising credits as they have not yet been utilized.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level (operating segment or one level below an operating segment) on an annual basis (on October 1st) and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value. The Company considers its market capitalization and the carrying value of its assets and liabilities, including goodwill, when performing its goodwill impairment test. In evaluating goodwill for impairment, we first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Qualitative factors considered include, for example, macroeconomic and industry conditions, overall financial performance, and other relevant entity-specific events. If we bypass the qualitative assessment, or conclude that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we then perform a quantitative goodwill impairment test to identify potential goodwill impairment and measure the amount of goodwill impairment to be recognized, if any. If the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in the amount of that excess, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. See Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in Notes to our consolidated financial statements for further information.

Intangible assets represent trademarks, customer agreements and patents related to our brands and a favorable lease. Finite-lived intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but instead are subject to impairment evaluation. The carrying value of intangible assets and other finite-lived assets is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis (on October 1st) and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate that the carrying amount of the indefinite-lived intangible asset may not be recoverable.

When conducting its impairment assessment of indefinite-lived intangible assets, we initially perform a qualitative evaluation of whether it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired. If it is determined by a qualitative evaluation that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired, we then test the asset for recoverability. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the asset to its future discounted net cash flows. If the carrying amount of such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Assumptions used in our fair value estimates are as follows: (i) discount rates; (ii) projected annual revenue growth rates; and (iii) projected long-term growth rates. Our estimates also factor in economic conditions and expectations of management which may change in the future based on period-specific facts and circumstances.

Due to the identification of impairment indicators during the quarter ended September 30, 2017, specifically the impairment of certain tradenames due to reduced contractual minimums or reduced sales forecasts in key distribution channels, the Company performed impairment testing of its goodwill and indefinite-lived assets at September 30, 2017, which replaced its October 1st annual test. As a result of its testing, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$36.5 million relating to its indefinite-lived intangible assets during the quarter ended September 30, 2017.

Due to the identification of impairment indicators during the quarter ended December 31, 2017, the Company performed impairment testing of its goodwill and indefinite-lived assets at December 31, 2017. As a result of its testing, the Company recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$304.1 million during the quarter ended December 31, 2017.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we changed our annual impairment testing date from December 31 to October 1. We believe this new date is preferable because it allows for more timely completion of the annual impairment test prior to the end of our annual financial reporting period. This change in accounting principle did not delay, accelerate or avoid an impairment charge. We have determined that it would be impracticable to objectively determine projected cash flow and related valuation estimates that would have been used as of each October 1 of prior reporting periods without the use of hindsight. As such, we applied the change in annual impairment testing date prospectively beginning October 1, 2016.

Income Taxes. Current income taxes are based on the respective periods' taxable income for federal, foreign and state income tax reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities, using statutory tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. In accordance with ASU No. 2015-17 "Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes", all deferred income taxes are reported and classified as non-current. A valuation allowance is required if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on consideration of these items and new tax provisions under the Tax Act, primarily the new limitation on interest expense deductions, management has determined that enough certainty exists to warrant the release of the valuation allowance recorded against substantially all of the Company's deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2017. See Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements for further information on the release of the our valuation allowance.

The Company applies the FASB guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. The guidance clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with other authoritative GAAP and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The guidance also addresses derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company did not have any reserves or accrued interest and penalties recorded through current income tax expense in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company released its \$0.3 million reserve of certain unrecognized tax benefits along with \$0.3 million of accrued interest and penalties through current income tax expense in accordance with ASC 740. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if any, are recorded in income tax expense. Tax years that remain open for assessment for federal and state tax purposes include the years ended December 31, 2014 through December 31, 2017.

Stock-Based Compensation. We account for stock-based compensation under ASC Topic 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation, which requires companies to measure and recognize compensation expense for all stock-based payments at fair value. Compensation cost for restricted stock is measured using the quoted market price of our common stock at the date the common stock is granted. For restricted stock and restricted stock units, for which restrictions lapse with the passage of time ("time-based restricted stock"), compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period between the issue date and the date that restrictions lapse. Time-based restricted stock is included in total shares of common stock outstanding upon the lapse of applicable restrictions. For restricted stock, for which restrictions are based on performance measures ("performance stock units" or "PSUs"), restrictions lapse when those performance measures have been deemed achieved. Compensation cost for PSUs is recognized on a straight-line basis during the period from the date on which the likelihood of the PSUs being earned is deemed probable and (x) the end of the fiscal year during which such PSUs are granted or (y) the date on which awards of such PSUs may be approved by the compensation committee of the Company's board of directors (the "Compensation Committee") on a discretionary basis, as applicable. PSUs are included in total shares of common stock outstanding upon the lapse of applicable restrictions. PSUs are included in total diluted shares of common stock outstanding when the performance measures have been deemed achieved but the PSUs have not yet been issued.

Fair value cost for stock options and warrants, in accordance with accounting for stock-based payment under GAAP, is calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model based on awards ultimately expected to vest and expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the grant. The Company elected to early adopt the provisions of ASU 2016-09 and reduces compensation cost for actual forfeitures as they occur. Prior to the adoption to ASU 2016-09, the Company's estimated forfeiture rate utilized in calculating compensation cost was zero percent based on the Company's limited historical forfeiture experience.

At each subsequent reporting period prior to the lapse of restrictions on warrants, time-based restricted stock and PSUs granted to non-employees, the Company remeasures the aggregate compensation cost of such grants using the Company's fair value at the end of such reporting period and revises the straight-line recognition of compensation cost in line with such remeasured amount.

Contingent Consideration. We recognize the acquisition-date fair value of contingent consideration as part of the consideration transferred in exchange for the acquiree or assets of the acquiree in a business combination. The contingent consideration is classified as either a liability or equity in accordance with ASC 480-10, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity. If classified as a liability, the liability is remeasured to fair value at each subsequent reporting date until the contingency is settled. Increases in fair value are recorded as losses, while decreases are recorded as gains. If classified as equity, contingent consideration is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Reportable Segment. An operating segment, in part, is a component of an enterprise whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (the “CODM”) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Operating segments may be aggregated only to a limited extent. Our CODM, the Chief Executive Officer, reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis, accompanied by disaggregated information about revenues for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance. Accordingly, we have determined that we have a single operating and reportable segment. In addition, we have no foreign operations or any assets in foreign locations. Nearly all of our operations consist of a single revenue stream, which is the licensing of our trademark portfolio, with an immaterial portion of revenues derived from television, book, café operations and certain commissions.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the years indicated and is derived from our consolidated financial statements:

	Years Ended December		Change (Dollars)	Change (Percentage)
	2017	2016		
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Net revenue	\$ 167,464	\$ 155,528	\$ 11,936	7.7%
Operating expenses	79,443	85,392	(5,949)	(7.0%)
Impairment charges	340,628	-	340,628	100.0%
(Loss) income from operations	(252,607)	70,136	(322,743)	(460.2%)
Other expense	1,583	3,810	(2,227)	(58.5%)
Interest expense, net	59,891	50,538	9,353	18.5%
(Loss) income before income taxes	(314,081)	15,788	(329,869)	(2,089.4%)
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(132,535)	9,157	(141,692)	(1,547.4%)
Consolidated net (loss) income	(181,546)	6,631	(188,177)	2,837.8%
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4,172)	(7,452)	3,280	(44.0%)
Net loss attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ (185,718)	\$ (821)	\$ (184,897)	(22,521.0%)

Net Revenue. The increase in net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 is primarily attributable to the acquisition of GAIAM, Inc. during the third quarter of 2016 and

increased revenues in the Avia, Joe's Jeans, and Ellen Tracy brands offset by decreased revenues in the Martha Stewart brand. Net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2017 consists primarily of licensing revenue earned from our license agreements relating to the Martha Stewart, Jessica Simpson, GAIAM, Avia, AND1, Joe's Jeans and Ellen Tracy brands. Net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 consists primarily of licensing revenue earned from our license agreements relating to the Martha Stewart, Jessica Simpson, Avia, AND1, GAIAM, Ellen Tracy and Joe's Jeans brands.

Operating expenses. Operating expenses decreased \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 to \$79.4 million compared to \$85.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This decrease was primarily driven by a decrease in restructuring costs of \$3.2 million, stock-based compensation costs of \$1.8 million, professional fees of \$3.2 million, deal advisory costs of \$3.0 million, advertising costs of \$2.8 million, and rent costs of \$1.7 million, partially offset by increased stock-based compensation and severance of \$6.7 million in connection with the Company's CEO transition, increased compensation costs of \$1.2 million, \$1.0 million of higher expenses related to the Martha & Snoop's Potluck Dinner Party show, and increased contributions of \$0.9 million.

Impairment charges. During the year ended December 31, 2017 we recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$304.1 million related to our goodwill and \$36.5 million for indefinite-lived intangible assets related to the trademarks of five of our non-core brands: Caribbean Joe, Revo, Franklin Mint, Nevados, and FUL. Fair value for each trademark was determined based on estimates of future discounted cash flows. The trademark impairments arose due to reduced contractual minimums or reduced sales forecasts in key distribution channels for these brands. The goodwill impairment was triggered in the fourth quarter of 2017 by the continued decline of our stock price and the related decline in our market capitalization. During the fourth quarter of 2017, our stock price and market capitalization declined approximately 41%, consistent with the decline in market capitalization of similar companies in our sector.

Other expense. Other expense during the year ended December 31, 2017 consists of a \$1.9 million loss recorded in connection with the sale of available-for-sale securities and other immaterial items partially offset by MSLO pre-acquisition sales tax refunds of \$0.1 million and other immaterial items. Other expense during the year ended December 31, 2016 consists of the impairment of our available-for-sale securities of \$4.4 million partially offset by other immaterial items.

Interest expense, net. The year-over-year increase in net interest expense of \$9.4 million is primarily due to an increase in interest incurred under our loan agreements. Interest expense, net during the year ended December 31, 2017 includes interest incurred under our loan agreements of \$55.1 million, non-cash interest related to the amortization of deferred financing costs of \$3.9 million and non-cash interest of \$0.9 million related to the accretion of the present value of guaranteed contractual payments assumed through certain of the Company's acquisitions. Interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2016 includes interest incurred under our loan agreements and interest rate caps of \$46.2 million, non-cash interest related to the amortization of deferred financing costs of \$2.8 million and the write-off of \$0.3 million of deferred financing costs as a result of an extinguishment a portion of the BoA Credit Agreement in accordance with ASC 470 – Debt in connection with the Company's entry into the Amended BoA Credit Agreement. Additionally, we expensed non-cash interest of \$1.2 million related to the accretion of the present value of guaranteed contractual payments assumed through certain of the Company's acquisitions in 2015.

Income taxes. The benefit from income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2017 primarily represents a tax benefit recognized due to the decrease in deferred tax liabilities as a result of the reduction in the future corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% and the release of the valuation allowance recorded against substantially all of the Company's deferred tax assets prior to December 31, 2017, offset by the non-tax deductible goodwill impairment. The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2016 represents the non-cash deferred tax expense created by the amortization of certain acquired trademarks for tax but not book purposes and taxes for state, local and foreign jurisdictions. The 2016 effective tax rate differed from the statutory tax rate primarily due to benefits from taxes attributable to noncontrolling interest, changes in valuation allowance, change in state tax rates and a reversal of unrecognized tax benefits.

Noncontrolling interest. Noncontrolling interest for the year ended December 31, 2017 represents net income allocations of \$5.8 million to With You, Inc., a member of With You LLC (the partnership between us and Jessica Simpson), \$0.6 million to Elan Polo International, Inc., a member of DVS LLC, and \$(2.2) million to JALP, LLC, a member of FUL IP Holdings, LLC. Noncontrolling interest for the year ended December 31, 2016 represents net income allocations of \$6.5 million to With You, Inc., a member of With You LLC (the partnership between us and Jessica Simpson), \$0.6 million to Elan Polo International, Inc., a member of DVS LLC, and \$0.4 million to JALP, LLC, a member of FUL IP Holdings, LLC.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the periods indicated and is derived from our consolidated financial statements:

	Years Ended		Change (Dollars)	Change (Percentage)
	December 31, 2016	2015		
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Net revenue	\$ 155,528	\$ 88,262	\$ 67,266	76.2%
Operating expenses	85,392	58,611	26,781	45.7%
Income from operations	70,136	29,651	40,485	136.5%
Other expense (income)	3,810	(1,133)	4,943	(436.3%)
Interest expense, net	50,538	29,725	20,813	70.0%
Income before income taxes	15,788	1,059	14,729	1,390.8%
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	9,157	(1,357)	10,514	(774.8%)
Consolidated net income	6,631	2,416	4,215	(174.5%)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(7,452)	(5,287)	(2,165)	40.9%
Net loss attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ (821)	\$ (2,871)	\$ 2,050	71.4%

Net Revenue. The increase in net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 is primarily attributable to the acquisition of GAIAM, Inc. during the third quarter of 2016 and the acquisitions of the Martha Stewart, Jessica Simpson, Joe's Jeans and Emeril Lagasse brands which occurred between the second and fourth quarters of 2015. Net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 consists primarily of licensing revenue earned from our license agreements relating to the Martha Stewart, Jessica Simpson, Avia, AND1, GAIAM, Ellen Tracy and Joe's Jeans brands. Net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015 consists of licensing revenue earned primarily from our license agreements related to our Jessica Simpson, AND1, Avia, Ellen Tracy and Martha Stewart brands.

Operating expenses. Operating expenses increased \$26.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 to \$85.4 million compared to \$58.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Excluding incremental costs incurred on a go forward basis after the Mergers of \$33.6 million, operating expenses decreased \$6.8 million. This decrease was primarily driven by lower acquisition related costs of \$6.4 million and restructuring charges of \$5.6 million, partially offset by higher compensation costs of \$2.5 million and rent and office expenses of \$1.8 million.

Other (expense) income. Other (expense) income during the year ended December 31, 2016 consists of the impairment of our available-for-sale securities of \$4.4 million partially offset by other immaterial items. Other income during the year ended December 31, 2015 consists of a gain on the sale of the People's Liberation brand of \$0.7 million, and a purchase price adjustment of \$0.4 million related to our acquisition of Galaxy Brand Holdings, Inc.

Interest expense, net. The year-over-year increase in net interest expense of \$20.8 million is primarily due to an increase in interest incurred under our loan agreements. Interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2016 includes interest incurred under our loan agreements and interest rate swaps of \$46.2 million, non-cash interest related to the amortization of deferred financing costs of \$2.8 million and the write-off of \$0.3 million of deferred financing costs as a result of an extinguishment a portion of the BoA Credit Agreement in accordance with ASC 470 – Debt in connection with the Company's entry into the Amended BoA Credit Agreement. Additionally, we expensed non-cash interest of \$1.2 million related to the accretion of the present value of guaranteed contractual payments assumed through certain of the Company's acquisitions in 2015. Interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2015 includes interest incurred under our loan agreements and interest rate swaps of \$21.9 million, non-cash interest related to the amortization of deferred financing costs of \$1.5 million and the write-off of \$2.1 million of deferred financing costs as a result of an extinguishment of debt in accordance with ASC 470 – Debt in connection with loan agreements entered into for the acquisition of With You LLC. In addition, the Company expensed \$2.7 million of deferred financing costs as a result of an extinguishment of debt with ASC 470 – Debt in connection with the Company's entry into the 2015 Term Loans. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded amortization of debt discount related to the Equity Issuance in the amount of \$0.1 million within non-cash interest expense. Because the 2015 Term Loan Agreement with GSO was deemed an extinguishment, management determined that the remaining unamortized debt discount from the Existing Second Lien Credit Agreement was written off in accordance with ASC 470 Debt. The Company wrote off \$1.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 within interest expense related to the debt discount. Additionally, we expensed non-cash interest of a de minimis amount related to the accretion of the present value of guaranteed contractual payments assumed through certain of the Company's acquisitions in 2015.

Income taxes. The provision for (benefit from) income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 represents the non-cash deferred tax expense created by the amortization of certain acquired trademarks for tax but not book purposes and taxes for state, local and foreign jurisdictions. The effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate primarily due to benefits from taxes attributable to noncontrolling interest, changes in valuation allowance, change in state tax rates and a reversal of unrecognized tax benefits. In conjunction with the acquisition of MSLO during 2015, our deferred tax rate decreased as a result of changes in our state tax rates which resulted in a benefit of \$7.9 million.

Noncontrolling interest. The year-over-year increase in noncontrolling interest from continuing operations was primarily driven by our acquisition of the Jessica Simpson brand. Noncontrolling interest from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2016 represents net income allocations of \$6.5 million to With You, Inc., a member of With You LLC (the partnership between us and Jessica Simpson), \$0.6 million to Elan Polo International, Inc., a member of DVS LLC, and \$0.4 million to JALP, LLC, a member of FUL IP Holdings, LLC. Noncontrolling interest from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2015 represents net income allocations to With You LLC of \$4.7 million and Elan Polo International, Inc. of \$0.6 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

As of December 31, 2017, we had cash on hand, including restricted cash, of \$20.4 million and a net working capital balance (defined below) of \$32.1 million. Additionally, we had outstanding debt obligations under our loan agreements of \$644.7 million excluding \$14.1 million of deferred financing fees. As of December 31, 2016, we had cash on hand, including restricted cash, of \$20.7 million and a net working capital balance (defined below) of \$26.8 million. Additionally, we had outstanding debt obligations under our loan agreements of \$663.0 million excluding \$18.0 million of deferred financing fees. Net working capital is defined as current assets minus current liabilities, excluding restricted cash and discontinued operations. We believe that cash from continuing operations and our currently available cash (including available borrowings under our existing financing arrangements) will be sufficient to satisfy our anticipated working capital requirements for the foreseeable future. Overall, we do not expect any negative effects to our funding sources that would have a material effect on our liquidity. We intend to continue financing future brand acquisitions through a combination of cash from operations, bank financing and the issuance of additional equity and/or debt securities. See Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements for a description of certain financing transactions consummated by us. There are no material capital expenditure commitments as of December 31, 2017.

Cash Flows from Continuing Operations

Cash flows from continuing operations for operating, financing and investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 are summarized in the following table:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(in thousands)		
Operating activities	\$ 28,210	\$ 43,602	\$ (5,641)
Investing activities	2,853	(152,888)	(341,846)
Financing activities	(31,294)	87,423	366,736
Net (decrease) increase in cash from continuing operations	\$ (231)	\$ (21,863)	\$ 19,249

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations decreased \$15.4 million to \$28.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to net cash provided by operations of \$43.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The \$15.4 million decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in net income of \$188.2 million, decrease in deferred revenue of \$25.5 million and a decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$8.7 million, partially offset by increases in non-cash items of \$196.2 million, changes in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$5.2 million on a year-over-year basis and increases in accounts receivable of \$3.9 million, other liabilities of \$1.7 million.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities from continuing operations increased \$155.8 million to \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$(152.9) million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase is driven primarily by \$147.6 million of cash used for acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to no cash used for acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2017. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we sold our available-for-sales securities for \$5.8 million and we purchased \$3.1 million of property and equipment. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we purchased \$3.3 million of property and equipment and we deposited \$1.5 million of cash with a financial institution required as collateral for the Company's cash-collateralized letter of credit facilities.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 amounted to \$31.3 million compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$87.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The primary driver for the change was the receipt of \$132.0 million of loan proceeds to finance the acquisition of GAIAM, Inc. offset by \$13.1 million of related financing fees and expenses paid during the year ended December 31, 2016 absent for the year ended December 31, 2017. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we made principal payments of \$28.3 million under our loan agreements in accordance with contractual terms, \$7.4 million of distributions to certain noncontrolling interest partners, partially offset by additional borrowings of \$10 million under our Revolving Loans. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we made principal payments of \$19.0 million under our loan agreements in accordance with contractual terms and \$6.8 million of distributions to certain noncontrolling interest partners. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we repurchased common stock from employees for tax withholding purposes related to the vesting of restricted stock of \$1.2 million as compared to \$0.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Debt

As of December 31, 2017, we were party to a Third Amended and Restated First Lien Credit Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. as administrative and collateral agent and a Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with Wilmington Trust, National Association as administrative agent and collateral agent, referred to as our loan agreements. Refer to Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements for a discussion of our borrowings and the terms of these debt facilities. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, our long-term debt, including current portion, was \$644.7 million and \$663.0 million, excluding \$14.1 million and \$18.0 million of deferred financing fees, respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, we had \$5.5 million and \$9.0 million, respectively, of availability under the current

revolving credit facility (the “Revolving Credit Facility”), subject to meeting certain leverage ratios. We may request an increase in (i) the Revolving Credit Facility and Tranche A Loans as would not cause the consolidated first lien leverage ratio, determined on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any such increase, to exceed 2.33:1.00 and (ii) the Tranche A-1 Loans, as would not cause the consolidated first lien leverage ratio, determined on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any such increase, to exceed (a) with respect to any increase, the proceeds of which will be used solely to finance an acquisition, 2.50:1.00 and (b) with respect to any other increase, 2.40:1.00, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions in the Amended BoA Credit Agreement. We may request one or more additional term loan facilities or the increase of term loan commitments under the GSO Credit Agreement as would not cause the consolidated total leverage ratio, determined on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any such addition and increase, to exceed 6.00:1.00, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions in the GSO Credit Agreement. We made \$28.3 million of principal repayments under our loan agreements during the year ended December 31, 2017 and we had additional borrowings of \$10 million under our Revolving Loans.

Contractual Obligations

Our material contractual obligations as of December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
	(in thousands)				
Operating leases	\$ 80,134	\$ 2,170	\$ 11,350	\$ 10,977	\$ 55,637
Guaranteed payments in connection with acquisitions	7,677	3,475	4,202	-	-
Long-term debt obligations:					
2016 Term Loans	551,913	28,300	56,600	467,013	-
2016 Revolving Loan	92,787	-	-	92,787	-
Total	\$ 732,511	\$ 33,945	\$ 72,152	\$ 570,777	\$ 55,637

Future Capital Requirements

We believe cash on hand and cash from operations will be sufficient to meet our capital requirements for the twelve months following the filing of these financial statements. We intend to continue financing future brand acquisitions through a combination of cash from operations, bank financing and the issuance of additional equity or debt securities. The extent of our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our results of operations and growth through the acquisition of additional brands, and we cannot be certain that we will be able to obtain additional financing in sufficient amounts or on acceptable terms in the near future, if at all.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As a result, we are not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had

engaged in such relationships.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements including the respective expected dates of adoption and effects on financial conditions and results of operations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We limit exposure to foreign currency fluctuations by requiring payment under the majority of our licenses to be denominated in U.S. dollars. One of our licenses is denominated in Canadian dollars. If there were an adverse change in the exchange rate from Canadian to U.S. dollars of 10%, the expected effect on net income would be immaterial.

Our earnings may also be affected by changes in LIBOR interest rates as a result of our loan agreements. As further discussed in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements, we have entered into interest rate caps to mitigate the effects of a change in LIBOR interest rates. An increase in LIBOR interest rates of one percent affecting the loan agreements would not have had a material effect on our results of operations during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements and supplementary data required to be submitted in response to this Item 8 are set forth after Part IV, Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are incorporated by reference into this Item 8.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2017, the end of the period covered by this report. Based on, and as of the date of such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2017 such that the information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted to the SEC under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with GAAP. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the period covered

by this report. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework, as issued in 2013. Based on our management's assessment, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017, based on those criteria.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. The effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 has been audited by CohnReznick LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report provided below.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders

Sequential Brands Group, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries' (the Company's) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive (loss) income, changes in equity and cash flows and the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15 of the Company and our report dated March 16, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those

policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ CohnReznick LLP

New York, NY

March 16, 2018

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Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item will be contained under the captions “Directors and Executive Officers” and “Corporate Governance” in the definitive proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on June 8, 2018 (the “Proxy Statement”) to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after December 31, 2017, which information is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to all members of our Board and to all of our employees and executive officers, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The Code of Ethics constitutes a “code of ethics” as defined by applicable SEC rules and a “code of conduct” as defined by applicable Nasdaq rules. Our code of ethics is posted on our website located at www.sequentialbrandsgroup.com in the section titled “Investor Relations—Corporate Governance.” You may also request a copy of the Code of Ethics by writing or calling us at:

SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC.

Attn: Investor Relations

601 West 26th Street, 9th Floor

New York, New York 10001

Tel.: (646) 564-2577

Any amendment or waiver of the Code of Ethics pertaining to a member of our Board or one of our executive officers will be disclosed on our website within four business days.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item will be contained under the caption “Executive Compensation” in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item will be contained under the caption “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item will be contained under the captions “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” and “Corporate Governance” in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this item will be contained under the caption “Principal Accounting Fees and Services” in the Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of this report

1. Financial Statements.

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appears on page F-1 hereof. The financial statements listed in the accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements are filed herewith in response to this Item.

2. Financial Statement Schedules.

Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts is required to be filed by Item 8 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K.

All other schedules are omitted because the information is inapplicable or presented in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. Exhibits. See Item 15(b) below.

(b) Exhibits. We have filed, or incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the exhibits listed on the accompanying Index to Exhibits immediately following the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(c) Financial Statement Schedule. See Item 15(a) above.

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Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

Not Applicable.

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F-1

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders

Sequential Brands Group, Inc.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive (loss) income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15 (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017, and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 16, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ CohnReznick LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2013.

New York, NY

March 16, 2018

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SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 18,902	\$ 19,133
Restricted cash	1,531	1,521
Accounts receivable, net	60,102	53,195
Available-for-sale securities	-	7,673
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,635	4,366
Total current assets	89,170	85,888
Property and equipment, net	7,035	7,674
Intangible assets, net	995,170	1,030,212
Goodwill	-	307,744
Other assets	5,836	3,345
Total assets	\$ 1,097,211	\$ 1,434,863
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 19,126	\$ 18,915
Current portion of long-term debt	28,300	28,300
Current portion of deferred revenue	8,102	10,374
Total current liabilities	55,528	57,589
Long-term debt, net of current portion	602,297	616,735
Long-term deferred revenue, net of current portion	11,845	13,909
Deferred income taxes	67,799	200,357
Other long-term liabilities	6,204	8,705
Total liabilities	743,673	897,295
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity:		
Preferred stock Series A, \$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016	-	-
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 63,652,721 and 62,602,041 shares issued at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and 63,227,727 and 62,504,355 shares outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	635	624
Additional paid-in capital	508,444	502,564
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	80	(144)
Accumulated deficit	(225,369)	(39,651)

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Treasury stock, at cost; 424,994 shares and 97,686 shares at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	(1,799)	(638)
Total Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries stockholders' equity	281,991	462,755
Noncontrolling interest	71,547	74,813
Total equity	353,538	537,568
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,097,211	\$ 1,434,863

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net revenue	\$ 167,464	\$ 155,528	\$ 88,262
Operating expenses	79,443	85,392	58,611
Impairment charges	340,628	-	-
(Loss) income from operations	(252,607)	70,136	29,651
Other expense (income)	1,583	3,810	(1,133)
Interest expense, net	59,891	50,538	29,725
(Loss) income before income taxes	(314,081)	15,788	1,059
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(132,535)	9,157	(1,357)
Net (loss) income	(181,546)	6,631	2,416
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4,172)	(7,452)	(5,287)
Net loss attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ (185,718)	\$ (821)	\$ (2,871)
Loss per share attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries:			
Basic and diluted	\$ (2.95)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.07)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Basic and diluted	62,861,743	61,912,410	41,177,523

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net (loss) income	\$ (181,546)	\$ 6,631	\$ 2,416
Other comprehensive (loss) income:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	-	2,062	(6,437)
Reclassification adjustment related to impairment of available-for-sale securities	-	4,375	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate caps	224	(144)	-
Unrealized gain on interest rate hedging transactions	-	29	7
Other comprehensive income (loss)	224	6,322	(6,430)
Comprehensive (loss) income	(181,322)	12,953	(4,014)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4,172)	(7,452)	(5,287)
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ (185,494)	\$ 5,501	\$ (9,301)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017, 2016 AND 2015

(in thousands, except share data)

	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Shares
Balance at January 1, 2015	-	\$ -	39,300,580	\$ 39	\$ 295,719	\$ (36)	\$ (35,959)	197,784
Issuance of common stock in connection with stock option exercises	-	-	253,666	-	710	-	-	-
Issuance of common stock in connection with acquisition of With You LLC	-	-	97,087	-	1,295	-	-	-
Issuance of common stock in connection	-	-	20,014,726	20	185,917	-	-	-

with
 acquisition of
 Martha
 Stewart
 Living
 Omnimedia

Stock-based compensation	-	-	382,986	-	6,397	-	-	-
Issuance of common stock in connection with warrant exercise	-	-	38,400	-	223	-	-	-

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Issuance of common stock in connection with debt financing	-	-	740,740	1	11,495	-	-	-	-	11,496	-	11,496
Stock registration costs in connection with Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia acquisition	-	-	-	-	(1,876)	-	-	-	-	(1,876)	-	(1,876)
Unrealized gain on interest rate hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	-	-	(6,437)	-	-	-	(6,437)	-	(6,437)
Repurchase of common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,927	(1,513)	(1,513)	-	(1,513)
Retirement of treasury stock in connection with Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia acquisition	-	-	(347,711)	-	(3,156)	-	-	(347,711)	3,156	-	-	-
Common stock par value change in connection with Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia acquisition	-	-	-	545	(545)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noncontrolling interest recorded in connection with acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,094	65,094
Noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,000)	(3,000)

distribution

Net income
attributable to
noncontrolling
interest

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,287	5,287
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Net loss attributable to common stockholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,871)	-	-	(2,871)	-
Balance at December 31, 2015	-	\$ -	60,480,474	\$ 605	\$ 496,179	\$ (6,466)	\$ (38,830)	-	\$ -	\$ 451,488	\$ 74,1
Stock-based compensation	-	-	746,567	5	6,399	-	-	-	-	6,404	-
Issuance of Galaxy Brand Holdings, Inc. holdback shares	-	-	1,375,000	14	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealized gain on interest rate hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	-
Unrealized gain and reclassification adjustment on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	-	-	6,437	-	-	-	6,437	-
Unrealized loss on interest rate caps	-	-	-	-	-	(144)	-	-	-	(144)	-
Repurchase of common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(97,686)	(638)	(638)	-
Noncontrolling interest distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,8
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,45
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(821)	-	-	(821)	-

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Balance at December 31, 2016	-	\$ -	62,602,041	\$ 624	\$ 502,564	\$ (144)	\$ (39,651)	(97,686)	\$ (638)	\$ 462,755	\$ 74,
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,050,680	11	5,900	-	-	-	-	5,911	-
Stock registration costs	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)	-
Unrealized gain on interest rate caps	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	-	-	224	-
Repurchase of common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(327,308)	(1,161)	(1,161)	-
Noncontrolling interest distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,1
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(185,718)	-	-	(185,718)	-
Balance at December 31, 2017	-	\$ -	63,652,721	\$ 635	\$ 508,444	\$ 80	\$ (225,369)	(424,994)	\$ (1,799)	\$ 281,991	\$ 71,

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
			(Note 2)
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Net (loss) income	\$ (181,546)	\$ 6,631	\$ 2,416
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Provision for bad debts	689	295	201
Depreciation and amortization	4,788	4,765	1,893
Stock-based compensation	5,911	6,404	6,397
Impairment of available-for-sale securities	-	4,375	-
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	3,862	3,111	7,722
Impairment charges	340,628	-	-
Gain on sale of trademark	-	-	(700)
Income from equity method investment	(22)	(9)	-
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	2	447	57
Realized loss on available-for-sale securities	1,916	-	-
Deferred income taxes	(132,669)	9,581	(1,834)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(7,596)	(11,464)	(9,244)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(6,350)	2,347	2,988
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	59	(5,132)	(15,329)
Deferred revenue	(3,336)	22,126	46
Other liabilities	1,874	125	(254)
Cash Provided By (Used in) Operating Activities From Continuing Operations	28,210	43,602	(5,641)
Cash Used In Operating Activities From Discontinued Operations	-	(564)	(210)
Cash Provided By (Used in) Operating Activities	28,210	43,038	(5,851)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	-	(146,883)	(328,044)
Cash paid for equity method investment	-	(704)	-
Investments in intangible assets, including registration and renewal costs	(335)	(500)	(437)
Sale of available-for-sale securities	5,757		
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,061)	(3,325)	(1,462)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2	45	5

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Purchase of available-for-sale securities	-	-	(12,048)
Changes in restricted cash	(10)	(1,521)	-
Proceeds from sale of trademark	500	-	140
Cash Provided by (Used In) Investing Activities	2,853	(152,888)	(341,846)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from debt and long-term borrowings	10,000	132,000	390,179
Proceeds from sale of common stock	-	-	10,000
Proceeds from options exercised	-	-	710
Proceeds from warrants exercised	-	-	223
Stock registration costs	(20)	-	(1,876)

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Payment of long-term debt	(28,300)	(19,000)	(15,679)
Purchase of interest rate caps	-	(1,248)	-
Guaranteed payments in connection with acquisitions	(4,375)	(3,750)	(3,100)
Payment of financing costs	-	(13,141)	(9,208)
Repurchases of common stock	(1,161)	(638)	(1,513)
Noncontrolling interest distributions	(7,438)	(6,800)	(3,000)
Cash (Used in) Provided By Financing Activities	(31,294)	87,423	366,736
Net (Decrease) Increase In Cash	(231)	(22,427)	19,039
Cash — Beginning of year	19,133	41,560	22,521
Cash — End of year	\$ 18,902	\$ 19,133	\$ 41,560
Supplemental Disclosures Of Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid for:			
Interest	\$ 55,755	\$ 45,308	\$ 19,288
Taxes	\$ 163	\$ 178	\$ 1,059
Non-cash Investing And Financing Activities			
Accrued purchases of property and equipment at year end	\$ 152	\$ 10	\$ -
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities during the year	\$ -	\$ 2,062	\$ (6,437)
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate caps during the year	\$ 224	\$ (144)	\$ -
Common stock issued in connection with acquisitions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 187,232
Noncontrolling interest recorded in connection with acquisitions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,094
Receivable for sale of trademark	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 560
Guaranteed contractual payments recorded on acquisitions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,474
Debt discount recorded on sale of common stock to debtholders	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,496

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017, 2016 AND 2015

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Sequential Brands Group, Inc. (the “Company” or “New Sequential”) owns a portfolio of consumer brands in the fashion, active and home categories. The Company aims to maximize the strategic value of its brands by promoting, marketing and licensing its global brands through various distribution channels, including to retailers, wholesalers and distributors in the United States and in certain international territories. The Company’s core strategy is to enhance and monetize the global reach of its existing brands, and to pursue additional strategic acquisitions to grow the scope of and diversify its portfolio of brands. The Company licenses brands to both wholesale and direct-to-retail licensees. In a wholesale license, a wholesale supplier is granted rights (typically on an exclusive basis) to a single or small group of related product categories for a particular brand for sale to multiple accounts within an approved channel of distribution and territory. In a direct-to-retail license, a single retailer is granted the right (typically on an exclusive basis) to sell branded products in a broad range of product categories through its brick and mortar stores and e-commerce sites. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had more than one-hundred fifty licensees, with wholesale licensees comprising a significant majority.

The Company was formed on June 5, 2015, for the purpose of effecting the merger of Singer Merger Sub, Inc. with and into SQBG, Inc. (formerly known as Sequential Brands Group, Inc.) (“Old Sequential”) and the merger of Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. with and into Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc. (“MSLO”), with Old Sequential and MSLO each surviving the merger as wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company (the “Mergers”). Prior to the Mergers, the Company did not conduct any activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated in the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 22, 2015, as amended, by and among the Company, MSLO, Old Sequential, Singer Merger Sub, Inc., and Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. (the “Merger Agreement”). On December 4, 2015, pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Old Sequential and MSLO completed the strategic combination of their respective businesses and became wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company. Old Sequential was the accounting acquirer in the Mergers; therefore, the historical consolidated financial statements for Old Sequential for periods prior to the Mergers are considered to be the historical financial statements of the Company and thus, the Company’s consolidated financial statements reflect Old Sequential’s consolidated financial statements for the period from January 1, 2015 through December 4, 2015, and the Company’s consolidated financial statements thereafter. References to “the Company” when referring to periods prior to the consummation of the Mergers on December 4, 2015 are references to Old Sequential.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods.

Making estimates requires management to exercise significant judgment. It is at least reasonably possible that the estimate of the effect of a condition, situation or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the consolidated financial statements, which management considered in formulating its estimate, could change in the near term due to one or more future confirming events. Accordingly, actual results could differ significantly from estimates.

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SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017, 2016 AND 2015

Discontinued Operations

The Company accounted for the closure of its wholesale operations during 2013 as discontinued operations in accordance with the guidance provided in the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 360, Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, and ASC 205, Presentation of Financial Statements, which requires that only a component of an entity or a group of components of an entity, that represents a strategic shift that has, or will have, a major effect on the reporting entity’s operations that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and has operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the entity be reported as discontinued operations and assets held for sale. In the period a component of an entity has been disposed of or classified as held for sale, the results of operations for the periods presented are reclassified into separate line items in the statements of operations. Assets and liabilities are also reclassified into separate line items on the related balance sheets for the periods presented. The statements of cash flows for the periods presented are also reclassified to reflect the results of discontinued operations as separate line items.

Revenue Recognition

The Company has entered into various license agreements that provide revenues based on guaranteed minimum royalty payments and advertising/marketing fees with additional royalty revenues based on a percentage of defined sales. Guaranteed minimum royalty payments and advertising/marketing revenue are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of each contract year, as defined in each license agreement. Royalty payments exceeding the guaranteed minimum royalty payments are recognized as income during the period corresponding to the licensee’s sales. Payments received as consideration for the grant of a license are recorded as deferred revenue at the time payment is received and recognized ratably as revenue over the term of the license agreement. Advanced royalty payments are recorded as deferred revenue at the time payment is received and recognized as revenue when earned. Revenue is not recognized unless collectability is reasonably assured.

If license agreements are terminated prior to the original licensing period, the Company recognizes revenue in the amount of any contractual termination fees, unless such amounts are deemed non-recoverable.

With respect to editorial content for books, the Company receives advance payments from the Company’s publishers and recognizes revenue when manuscripts are delivered to and accepted by the publishers. Revenue is also earned from book publishing when sales on a unit basis exceed the advanced royalty.

Television sponsorship revenues are generally recorded ratably across the period when new episodes initially air.

In 2017, the Company entered into a transaction with a media company for which it receives advertising credits as part of the consideration exchanged for trademark licensing rights. This transaction is recorded at the estimated fair value of the advertising credits received, as their fair value is deemed more readily determinable than the fair value of the trademark licensing right provided by the Company, in accordance with ASC 845, Nonmonetary Transactions. The fair value of the advertising credits are recorded as revenue and in other assets when earned, and expensed when the advertising credits are utilized. The Company recorded revenue of \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 related to the advertising credits earned. The Company did not record any expense related to the advertising credits as they have not yet been utilized.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash at December 31, 2017 consists of cash deposited with a financial institution required as collateral for the Company's cash-collateralized letter of credit facilities.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded net of allowances for doubtful accounts, based on the Company's ongoing discussions with its licensees and other customers and its evaluation of their creditworthiness, payment history and account aging. Accounts receivable balances deemed to be uncollectible are charged to the allowance for doubtful accounts after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017, 2016 AND 2015

The Company's accounts receivable, net amounted to \$60.1 million and \$53.2 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Three licensees accounted for approximately 53% (25%, 15%, and 13%) of the Company's total consolidated accounts receivable, net balance as of December 31, 2017 and four licensees accounted for approximately 49% (14%, 13%, 12% and 10%) of the Company's total consolidated accounts receivable, net balance as of December 31, 2016. The Company does not believe the accounts receivable balances from these licensees represents a significant collection risk based on past collection experience.

Investments

The Company had marketable securities that were classified as available-for-sale securities under ASC 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities. Such available-for-sale securities were reported at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets and, at the time of purchase, were reported in the consolidated statements of cash flows as an investing activity. The Company reviewed its available-for-sale securities at each reporting period to determine whether a decline in fair value was other-than-temporary. Any decline in fair value that was determined to be other-than-temporary would result in an adjustment for an impairment charge in the consolidated statements of operations. The primary factors the Company considered in its determination were (i) the length of time that the fair value of the available-for-sale security was below the Company's carrying value, (ii) the financial condition and operating performance of the available-for-sale security, (iii) the reason for decline in fair value and (iv) the Company's intent and ability to hold the investment in available-for-sale security for a period of time sufficient to allow for a recovery in fair value. Realized gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities, if any, were determined on a specific-identification basis.

During the second quarter of 2017, the Company sold its available-for-sale securities for \$5.8 million. The book cost basis of the available-for-sale securities was approximately \$7.7 million, which was determined using the specific identification method. The sale resulted in a net realized loss of \$1.9 million, which is recorded in other expense (income) in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017.

The unrealized gains and losses on the available-for-sale securities held by the Company as of December 31, 2016 are set forth below.

			December 31, 2016		
	Historical Cost	Cost Basis	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses
	(in thousands)				
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 12,048	\$ 7,673	\$ 7,673	\$ -	\$ -

Equity Method Investment

For investments in entities over which the Company exercises significant influence but which do not meet the requirements for consolidation, the Company uses the equity method of accounting. On July 1, 2016, the Company acquired a 49.9% noncontrolling interest in Gaiam Pty. Ltd. in connection with its acquisition of Gaiam Brand Holdco, LLC (see Note 5). The value of the Company's equity method investment was \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and is included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company's share of earnings from its equity method investee, which was not material for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, is included in other (income) expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company evaluates its equity method investment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such investment may not be recoverable. The difference between the carrying value of the equity method investment and its estimated fair value is recognized as an impairment charge when the loss in value is deemed other-than-temporary.

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Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. On an annual basis and as needed, the Company tests goodwill and indefinite lived trademarks for impairment through the use of discounted cash flow models. Other intangibles with determinable lives, including certain trademarks, customer agreements, patents and a favorable lease, are evaluated for the possibility of impairment when certain indicators are present, and are otherwise amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets (currently ranging from 2 to 15 years). Assumptions used in our discounted cash flow models are as follows: (i) discount rates; (ii) projected average revenue growth rates; and (iii) projected long-term growth rates. Our estimates also factor in economic conditions and expectations of management, which may change in the future based on period-specific facts and circumstances.

Due to the identification of impairment indicators during the quarter ended September 30, 2017, the Company performed impairment testing of its goodwill and indefinite-lived assets at September 30, 2017, which replaced its October 1st annual test. As a result of its testing, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$36.5 million relating to its indefinite-lived intangible assets during the quarter ended September 30, 2017.

Due to the identification of impairment indicators during the quarter ended December 31, 2017, the Company performed impairment testing of its goodwill and indefinite-lived assets at December 31, 2017. As a result of its testing, the Company recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$304.1 million during the quarter ended December 31, 2017. See Notes 3, 7 and 8 for further details.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company changed its annual impairment testing date from December 31 to October 1. The Company believes this new date is preferable because it allows for more timely completion of the annual impairment test prior to the end of its annual financial reporting period. This change in accounting principle did not delay, accelerate or avoid an impairment charge. The Company has determined that it would be impracticable to objectively determine projected cash flow and related valuation estimates that would have been used as of each October 1 of prior reporting periods without the use of hindsight. As such, the Company applied the change in annual impairment testing date prospectively beginning October 1, 2016.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Upon retirement or other disposition of property and equipment, applicable cost and accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses are included in results of operations.

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment is computed using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Computer hardware/equipment	5 to 7 years
Leasehold improvements	Term of the lease or the estimated life of the related improvements, whichever is shorter.
Computer software	5 years
Automobiles and trucks	5 years
Websites	3 years

Deferred Financing Costs

Direct costs incurred in connection with issuing debt securities or obtaining debt or other credit arrangements are recorded as deferred financing costs as a deduction of the carrying value of debt and are amortized as interest expense, using the effective interest method, over the term of the related debt. Debt discounts are amortized to interest expense over the term of the related debt.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is recorded at cost as a reduction of equity in the consolidated balance sheets.

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Preferred Stock

Preferred stock subject to mandatory redemption (if any) is classified as a liability instrument and is measured at fair value. The Company classifies conditionally redeemable preferred stock (if any), which includes preferred stock that features redemption rights that are either within the control of the holder or subject to redemption upon the occurrence of uncertain events not solely within the Company's control, as temporary equity. At all other times, the Company classifies preferred stock as a component of equity.

The Company's preferred stock does not feature any redemption rights within the holders' control or conditional redemption features not solely within its control as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. Accordingly, all issuances of preferred stock are presented as a component of equity. The Company did not have any preferred stock outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Common Stock Purchase Warrants and Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company classifies as equity any contracts that (i) require physical settlement or net-share settlement or (ii) give the Company a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in its own shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement). The Company classifies as assets or liabilities any contracts that (i) require net-cash settlement (including a requirement to net cash settle the contract if an event occurs and if that event is outside the Company's control) or (ii) gives the counterparty a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement). The Company assesses classification of its common stock purchase warrants and other freestanding derivatives, if any, at each reporting date to determine whether a change in classification between assets and liabilities is required. The Company determined that its outstanding common stock purchase warrants satisfied the criteria for classification as equity instruments at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Advertising

Advertising costs related to media ads are charged to expense as of the first date the advertisements take place. Advertising costs related to campaign ads, such as production and talent, are expensed over the term of the related

advertising campaign. Advertising expenses included in operating expenses approximated \$6.9 million, \$9.6 million and \$8.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had \$0.4 million of capitalized advertising costs recorded on the consolidated balance sheets.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation cost for restricted stock is measured using the quoted market price of the Company's common stock at the date the common stock is granted. For restricted stock and restricted stock units, for which restrictions lapse with the passage of time ("time-based restricted stock"), compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period between the issue date and the date that restrictions lapse. Time-based restricted stock is included in total shares of common stock outstanding upon the lapse of applicable restrictions. For restricted stock, for which restrictions are based on performance measures ("performance stock units" or "PSUs"), restrictions lapse when those performance measures have been deemed achieved. Compensation cost for PSUs is recognized on a straight-line basis during the period from the date on which the likelihood of the PSUs being earned is deemed probable and (x) the end of the fiscal year during which such PSUs are granted or (y) the date on which awards of such PSUs may be approved by the compensation committee of the Company's board of directors (the "Compensation Committee") on a discretionary basis, as applicable. PSUs are included in total shares of common stock outstanding upon the lapse of applicable restrictions. PSUs are included in total diluted shares of common stock outstanding when the performance measures have been deemed achieved but the PSUs have not yet been issued.

Fair value cost for stock options and warrants is calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model and is expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the grant. The Company elected to early adopt the provisions of ASU 2016-09 "Simplifying the Accounting for Share-Based Payments" ("ASU 2016-09") and reduces compensation cost for actual forfeitures as they occur. Prior to the adoption to ASU 2016-09, the Company's estimated forfeiture rate utilized in calculating compensation cost was zero percent based on the Company's limited historical forfeiture experience.

At each subsequent reporting period prior to the lapse of restrictions on warrants, time-based restricted stock and PSUs granted to non-employees, the Company remeasures the aggregate compensation cost of such grants using the Company's stock price at the end of such reporting period and revises the straight-line recognition of compensation cost in line with such remeasured amount.

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Income Taxes

Current income taxes are based on the respective periods' taxable income for federal, foreign and state income tax reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities, using statutory tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. In accordance with ASU No. 2015-17 "Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes", all deferred income taxes are reported and classified as non-current. A valuation allowance is required if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company applies the FASB guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. The guidance clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with other authoritative GAAP and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The guidance also addresses derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company did not have any reserves or interest and penalties to record through current income tax expense in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company released its \$0.3 million reserve of certain unrecognized tax benefits along with \$0.3 million of accrued interest and penalties through current income tax expense in accordance with ASC 740. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if any, are recorded in income tax expense. Tax years that remain open for assessment for federal and state tax purposes include the years ended December 31, 2014 through December 31, 2017.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period, excluding the effects of any potentially dilutive securities. Diluted EPS gives effect to all potentially dilutive common shares outstanding during the reporting period, including stock options, PSUs and warrants, using the treasury stock method, and convertible debt, using the if-converted method. Diluted EPS excludes all potentially dilutive shares of common stock if their effect is anti-dilutive. The shares used to calculate basic and diluted EPS consist of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	62,861,743	61,912,410	41,177,523
Warrants	-	-	-
Acquisition hold back shares	-	-	-
Unvested restricted stock	-	-	-
Performance based restricted stock	-	-	-
Stock options	-	-	-
Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	62,861,743	61,912,410	41,177,523

The computation of diluted EPS for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 excludes the common stock equivalents of the following potentially dilutive securities because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Warrants	-	125,535	502,831
Acquisition hold back shares	-	172,814	1,375,000
Unvested restricted stock	166,607	122,167	173,987
Performance based restricted stock	65,087	407,303	70,519
Stock options	-	7,977	87,256
Total	231,694	835,796	2,209,593

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Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially expose the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable and available-for-sale securities. Cash is held to meet working capital needs and future acquisitions. Restricted cash is pledged as collateral for a comparable amount of irrevocable standby letters of credit for certain of the Company's leased properties. Substantially all of the Company's cash, restricted cash and available-for-sale securities are deposited with high quality financial institutions. At times, however, such cash, restricted cash and available-for-sale securities may be in deposit accounts that exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limit. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts as of December 31, 2017.

Concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is minimal due to the collection history and the nature of the Company's revenues.

Customer Concentrations

The Company recorded net revenues of \$167.5 million, \$155.5 million and \$88.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2017, three licensees represented at least 10% of net revenue, each accounting for 11% of the Company's net revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2016, one licensee represented at least 10% of net revenue, accounting for 11% of the Company's net revenue. During the year ended December 31, 2015, two licensees represented at least 10% of net revenue, accounting for 17% and 16% of the Company's net revenue.

Loss Contingencies

The Company recognizes contingent losses that are both probable and estimable. In this context, probable means circumstances under which events are likely to occur. The Company records legal costs pertaining to contingencies as incurred.

Contingent Consideration

The Company recognizes the acquisition-date fair value of contingent consideration as part of the consideration transferred in exchange for the acquiree or assets of the acquiree in a business combination. The contingent consideration is classified as either a liability or equity in accordance with ASC 480-10, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity. If classified as a liability, the liability is remeasured to fair value at each subsequent reporting date until the contingency is settled. Increases in fair value are recorded as losses, while decreases are recorded as gains. If classified as equity, contingent consideration is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Noncontrolling Interest

Noncontrolling interest recorded for the year ended December 31, 2017 represents income allocations to Elan Polo International, Inc., a member of DVS Footwear International, LLC (“DVS LLC”) and With You, Inc., a member of With You LLC (the partnership between the Company and Jessica Simpson) and a loss allocation to JALP, LLC (“JALP”), a member of FUL IP Holdings, LLC (“FUL IP”). Noncontrolling interest recorded for the year ended December 31, 2016 represents income allocations to DVS LLC, With You, Inc. and JALP. Noncontrolling interest recorded for the year ended December 31, 2015 represents income allocations to DVS LLC and With You, Inc. The following table sets forth the noncontrolling interest for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(in thousands)		
With You LLC	\$ 5,816	\$ 6,525	\$ 4,677
DVS LLC	581	564	610
FUL IP	(2,225)	363	-
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 4,172	\$ 7,452	\$ 5,287

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The following table sets forth the noncontrolling interest as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	DVS LLC	FUL IP	With You LLC	Total
	(in thousands)			
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 2,696	4,411	67,054	\$ 74,161
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	564	363	6,525	7,452
Distributions	(609)	-	(6,191)	(6,800)
Balance at December 31, 2016	2,651	4,774	67,388	74,813
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	581	(2,225)	5,816	4,172
Distributions	(564)	(363)	(6,511)	(7,438)
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 2,668	\$ 2,186	\$ 66,693	\$ 71,547

In connection with the acquisition of With You LLC on April 8, 2015, the Company recorded a noncontrolling interest of \$65.1 million in the consolidated statement of changes in equity during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Reportable Segment

An operating segment, in part, is a component of an enterprise whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (the "CODM") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Operating segments may be aggregated only to a limited extent. The Company's CODM, the Chief Executive Officer, reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis, accompanied by disaggregated information about revenues for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance. Accordingly, the Company has determined that it has a single operating and reportable segment. In

addition, the Company has no foreign operations or any assets in foreign locations. Nearly all of the Company's operations consist of a single revenue stream, which is the licensing of its trademark portfolio, with an immaterial portion of revenues derived from television, book, café operations and certain commissions.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

ASU No. 2017-12, "Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities"

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-12, "Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities" ("ASU 2017-12"). ASU 2017-12 amends the hedge accounting recognition and presentation requirements in ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging. The amendments in ASU 2017-12 are intended to improve the transparency and understandability of information about an entity's risk management activities and simplify the application of hedge accounting.

ASU 2017-12 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-12 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2017-09, "FASB Amends the Scope of Modification Accounting for Share-Based Payment Arrangements"

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, "FASB Amends the Scope of Modification Accounting for Share-Based Payment Arrangements" ("ASU 2017-09"). ASU 2017-09 provides guidance on the types of changes to the terms or conditions of share-based payment awards to which an entity would be required to apply modification accounting under ASC 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation. Specifically, an entity would not apply modification accounting if the fair value, vesting conditions, and classification of the awards are the same immediately before and after the modification.

ASU 2017-09 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-09 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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ASU No. 2017-04, “Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment”

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, “Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment” (“ASU 2017-04”). ASU 2017-04 removes the requirement to compare the implied fair value of goodwill with its carrying amount as part of Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. As a result, under ASU 2017-04, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount and should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit’s fair value; however, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

ASU 2017-04 is effective prospectively for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU 2017-04 during the first quarter of 2017. The adoption of ASU 2017-04 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2017-01, “FASB Clarifies the Definition of a Business”

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, “FASB Clarifies the Definition of a Business” (“ASU 2017-01”). ASU 2017-01 clarifies the definition of a business in ASC 805. The amendments in ASU 2017-01 are intended to make application of the guidance more consistent and cost-efficient.

ASU 2017-01 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted for transactions that occurred before the issuance date of effective date of the standard if the transactions were not reported in financial statements that have been issued or made available for issuance. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-01 to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2016-18, “Restricted Cash – a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force”

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, “Restricted Cash – a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force” (“ASU 2016-18”). ASU 2016-18 amends ASC 230 to add or clarify guidance on the classification and presentation of restricted cash in the statement of cash flows. Upon adoption of ASU 2016-18, an entity should include in its cash and cash-equivalent balances in the statement of cash flows those amounts that are deemed to be restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents.

ASU 2016-18 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted for all entities. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-18 to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2016-15, “Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments”

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, “Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments” (“ASU 2016-15”). ASU 2016-15 amends the guidance in ASC 230 on the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows. The primary purpose of ASU 2016-15 is to reduce the diversity in practice that has resulted from the lack of consistent principles on this topic.

ASU 2016-15 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted for all entities. Entities must apply the guidance retrospectively to all periods presented but may apply it prospectively from the earliest date practicable if retrospective application would be impracticable. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-15 to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases”

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases” (“ASU 2016-02”). The core principle of ASU 2016-02 is that an entity should recognize on its balance sheet assets and liabilities arising from a lease. In accordance with that principle, ASU 2016-02 requires that a lessee recognize a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset for the lease term. The recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee will depend on the lease classification as a finance or operating lease.

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ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2016-01, "Amending Guidance on Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, "Amending Guidance on Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" ("ASU 2016-01"). ASU 2016-01 amends the guidance in U.S. GAAP on the classification and measurement of financial instruments. Although ASU 2016-01 retains many current requirements, it significantly revises an entity's accounting related to (1) the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities and (2) the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value. ASU 2016-01 also amends certain disclosure requirements associated with the fair value of financial instruments.

ASU 2016-01 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-01 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)"

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASU 2014-09"). ASU 2014-09 provides guidance for revenue recognition and affects any entity that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of nonfinancial assets, and supersedes the current revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605, "Revenue Recognition," and most industry-specific guidance. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is the recognition of revenue when a company transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 defines a five-step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, will require greater use of judgment and estimates than under the current guidance. The FASB subsequently issued amendments providing additional guidance, clarification, and practical expedients as follows:

In August 2015, the FASB delayed the effective date of this standard by one year, such that the new revenue guidance is now effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 (i.e., calendar years beginning on January 1, 2018), and interim periods therein.

In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-10, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing," which amends certain aspects of the guidance in ASU 2014-09 related to identifying performance obligations and applying the new revenue guidance to licensing transactions.

In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-12, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients," which addresses topics of collectability, presentation of sales tax collected from customers, non-cash consideration, contract modifications and completed contracts at transition, and transition disclosures.

In December 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-20, "Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers," to provide further clarification on various elements of the new revenue guidance.

ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted as of the original effective date, December 31, 2016. The Company has reviewed its various revenue streams for our existing contracts under the five-step process provided by ASU 2014-09 and expects that the impact of adoption of this guidance will be immaterial to our financial statements and related disclosures. The Company is continuing its assessment of potential changes to our internal controls under ASU 2014-09. The Company will adopt the standard effective the first quarter of 2018 and apply the amendments using the modified retrospective method.

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NOTE 3 – FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (“ASC 820-10”), defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP and provides for expanded disclosure about fair value measurements. ASC 820-10 applies to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements.

The Company determines or calculates the fair value of financial instruments using quoted market prices in active markets when such information is available or using appropriate present value or other valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analyses, incorporating available market discount rate information for similar types of instruments while estimating for non-performance and liquidity risk. These techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate, credit spreads and estimates of future cash flows.

Assets and liabilities typically recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis to which ASC 820-10 applies include:

- non-financial assets and liabilities initially measured at fair value in an acquisition or business combination, and
- long-lived assets measured at fair value due to an impairment assessment under ASC 360-10-15, Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.

This topic defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and establishes a three-level hierarchy, which encourages an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820-10 requires that assets and liabilities recorded at fair value be classified and disclosed

in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1 - inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access.
- Level 2 - inputs utilize other-than-quoted prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.
- Level 3 - inputs are unobservable and are typically based on the Company's own assumptions, including situations where there is little, if any, market activity. Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair value of positions that are classified within the Level 3 classification.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the Company classifies such financial assets or liabilities based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$36.5 million for indefinite-lived intangible assets related to the trademarks of five of the Company's non-core brands: Caribbean Joe, Revo, Franklin Mint, Nevados, and FUL. Fair value for each trademark was determined based on the income approach using estimates of future discounted cash flows, a Level 3 measure within the fair value hierarchy. The impairments arose due to reduced contractual minimums or reduced sales forecasts in key distribution channels for these brands. When an intangible asset's useful life is no longer considered to be indefinite, it must be amortized over the remaining period that it is expected to contribute to cash flows. The Company determined that certain trademarks which had been impaired during the year ended December 31, 2017 should no longer be classified as indefinite-lived intangible assets. The Company recorded less than \$0.1 million in amortization during the year ended December 31, 2017 related to these trademarks. The following table shows the change in indefinite-lived assets for the year ended December 31, 2017:

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	December 31, 2017 (in thousands)
Balance at January 1	\$ 1,025,260
Additions	2,383
Impairment charges	(36,505)
Reclassified to finite-lived intangible assets	(461)
Ending balance	\$ 990,677

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$304.1 million. The quantitative evaluation of goodwill impairment included an assessment of fair value under the Income Approach using estimates of future discounted cash flows, a Level 3 measure within the fair value hierarchy. See Note 8 for further details.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no assets or liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis, except for the Company's available-for-sale securities (see Note 2), interest rate cap (see Note 9), the contingent earn outs relating to the Linens 'N Things brand (the "LNT Contingent Earn Out") and Legacy Payments (as defined in Note 5) for Ms. Martha Stewart. The following table sets forth the carrying value and the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities required to be disclosed at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Financial Instrument	Level	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
		12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2017	12/31/2016
		(in thousands)			
Available-for-sale securities	1	\$ -	\$ 7,673	\$ -	\$ 7,673
Interest rate cap	2	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,104	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,104
2016 Term Loans	2	\$ 551,913	\$ 582,500	\$ 542,655	\$ 551,324
2016 Revolving Loan	2	\$ 92,787	\$ 80,500	\$ 92,389	\$ 60,755
LNT Contingent earn outs	3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Legacy Payments	3	\$ 2,256	\$ 1,995	\$ 2,256	\$ 1,995

The carrying amounts of the Company's cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short-term maturities.

On November 30, 2016, the Company entered into interest rate cap agreements related to its 1-month London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") rates related to the Company's loan agreements (the "2016 Cap Agreements") with certain financial institutions. The 2016 Cap Agreements have a \$500 million notional value, strike rate of 1.50% and mature on November 23, 2018. The Company recorded its interest rate caps on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value using Level 2 inputs. The valuation technique used to determine the fair value of the 2016 Cap Agreements approximated the net present value of future cash flows, taking into account current interest rates.

The Company's risk management objective and strategy with respect to the 2016 Cap Agreements is to reduce its exposure to variability in expected future cash outflows (forecasted interest payments) attributable to change in 1-month LIBOR rates, the designated benchmark interest rate being hedged, relating to a portion of its outstanding floating-rate debt. The 2016 Cap Agreements protect the Company from increases in hedged cash flows on its floating-rate debt attributable to changes in 1-month LIBOR rates above the strike rate. Should 1-month LIBOR rates exceed 1.50% on a rate reset date during the terms of the 2016 Cap Agreements, the financial institutions will pay the Company for an amount equivalent to the excess interest over the strike rate. To the extent the hedging relationship is perfectly effective, changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument each period will be deferred in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the statement of changes in equity, and the upfront hedging instrument purchase price will be reclassified to Interest expense, net in the consolidated statements of operations according to its caplet values. If hedge ineffectiveness exists, accumulated other comprehensive loss will be adjusted to a balance that reflects the lesser of either the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedging or the cumulative change in the fair value of the hypothetically "perfect" derivative. The amount of ineffectiveness,

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if any, recorded in earnings would be equal to the excess of the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedging instrument over the cumulative change in the fair value of the hypothetical derivative.

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The components of the 2016 Cap Agreements as of December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Notional Value	Derivative Asset	Derivative Liability
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(in thousands)

LIBOR based loans	\$ 500,000	\$ 80	\$ -
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For purposes of this fair value disclosure, the Company based its fair value estimate for the 2016 Term Loans, 2016 Revolving Loan, 2015 Term Loans and 2015 Revolving Loan (each, as defined in Note 9) on its internal valuation whereby the Company applied the discounted cash flow method to its expected cash flow payments due under the loan agreements based on interest rates as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 for debt with similar risk characteristics and maturities.

On the date of the acquisition of Galaxy Brand Holdings, Inc., no value was assigned to the LNT Contingent Earn Out based on the remote probability that the Linens 'N Things brand will achieve the performance measurements which expired on December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the LNT Contingent Earn Out had no value. The LNT Contingent Earn Out was not achieved during the year ended December 31, 2017.

In connection with the acquisition of Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia ("MSLO"), beginning with calendar years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, the Company will pay Ms. Stewart three and one-half percent (3.5%) of Gross Licensing Revenues (as defined in Ms. Stewart's employment agreement) for each such calendar year for the remainder of Ms. Stewart's life (with a minimum of five (5) years of payments, to be made to Ms. Stewart's estate if Ms. Stewart dies before December 31, 2030) (the "Legacy Payments"). The Company determined the acquisition date fair value of Legacy Payments due to Ms. Martha Stewart was \$1.7 million and updated the MSLO purchase price during the year ended December 31, 2016 (see Note 5). The Company recorded \$0.3 million of accretion during the each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 related to the Legacy Payments and recorded the expense within interest expense, net in the consolidated statements of operations.

NOTE 4 – DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS OF WHOLESALE BUSINESS

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company released its \$0.6 million reserve of certain unrecognized tax benefits through current income tax expense in accordance with ASC 740. In addition, the Company wrote off the remaining assets and liabilities, a net de minimis amount, within other (expense) income in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company did not record any additional costs relating to discontinued operations of its former wholesale business during the year ended December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2015, costs attributable to the former wholesale business mainly represented lease termination costs and professional and other fees.

NOTE 5 – ACQUISITIONS

Acquisition of Gaiam Brand Holdco, LLC

On July 1, 2016, the Company, together with its wholly-owned subsidiary, SBG-Gaiam Holdings LLC (formerly known as Stretch & Bend Holdings LLC), a Delaware limited liability company (“SBG-Gaiam” or the “Purchaser”) completed the acquisition pursuant to the terms of the Membership Interest Purchase Agreement (the “MIPA”) with GAIAM, Inc., a Colorado corporation (“Seller”) pursuant to which Purchaser agreed to acquire the branded consumer business of Seller for a total purchase price of \$145.7 million in cash. As part of the transaction, SBG-Gaiam acquired Seller’s yoga, fitness and wellness product business, which include the GAIAM and SPRI brands. In tandem with the transaction, the Company signed long-term licensing agreements for the brands’ core categories, which became effective upon closing.

As part of the MIPA, the Company paid \$1.9 million to Seller for severance related charges to employees of GAIAM, Inc. Also as part of the MIPA, the Company acquired a 49.9% noncontrolling interest in Gaiam Pty. Ltd, which is recorded under the equity method of accounting. The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the acquired assets were recorded at their estimated fair values, and operating results for the GAIAM and SPRI brands are included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements from the effective date of the acquisition, July 1, 2016.

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The Company made the following updates to the purchase price during the year ended December 31, 2017 in connection with finalizing the valuation of the Gaiam Brand Holdco, LLC acquisition (in thousands):

Allocated to:	
Goodwill	\$ (3,621)
Trademarks	3,568
Equity method investment	53
	\$ --

The final allocation of the purchase price is summarized as follows (in thousands):

Total consideration paid	\$ 147,587
Allocated to:	
Trademarks	\$ 145,923
Goodwill	1,084
Equity method investment	757
Customer agreements	23
Accrued expenses	(200)
	\$ 147,587

The Company and Gaiam Brand Holdco, LLC elected to treat the acquisition as an asset acquisition under section 338(h)(10) of the United States Internal Revenue Service tax code. As such, the Company did not record a deferred tax liability in connection with the acquisition.

Goodwill arising from the acquisition mainly consists of the synergies of an ongoing licensing and brand management business. Trademarks have been determined by management to have an indefinite useful life and, accordingly, no

amortization is recorded in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Goodwill and trademarks are tested for impairment on an annual basis or sooner, if an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate that the carrying amount of the goodwill or trademarks may not be recoverable. The Company incurred legal and other costs related to the transaction of \$3.8 million, which have been recognized in operating expenses in the consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Total revenues and income from continuing operations since the date of the acquisition of the GAIAM and SPRI brands, included in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016, are \$12.0 million and \$11.1 million, respectively.

Acquisition of Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia

On December 4, 2015, Old Sequential and MSLO, consummated the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement. Effective on December 4, 2015 as of the effective time under the Merger Agreement (the "Effective Time"), Singer Merger Sub, Inc. and Madeline Merger Sub, Inc., each wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, merged with and into Old Sequential and MSLO, respectively, with Old Sequential and MSLO surviving the mergers as wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company (the "Mergers"), in accordance with the Merger Agreement. The Mergers were approved by the stockholders of MSLO at a special meeting of the MSLO stockholders on December 2, 2015 and by a majority of Old Sequential's stockholders on June 22, 2015. As a result of the Mergers, the Company became the ultimate parent of Old Sequential, MSLO and each of their respective subsidiaries.

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Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, subject to each stockholder's election and proration, allocation and certain limitations set forth in the Merger Agreement, each issued and outstanding share of MSLO's Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and Class B Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (collectively, the "MSLO Common Stock"), was converted into the right to receive either \$6.15 in cash (the "MSLO Cash Consideration") or a number of fully-paid and nonassessable shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, together with cash, in lieu of fractional shares of common stock, equal to the MSLO Cash Consideration divided by \$8.8393. Each issued and outstanding share of Old Sequential's common stock was converted into the right to receive one fully-paid and nonassessable share of the Company's common stock ("the Sequential Merger Consideration").

As the aggregate amount of cash to be paid to MSLO stockholders was fixed in the Merger Agreement at \$176,681,757 and as the cash election was oversubscribed, cash elections were subject to proration to ensure that the total amount of cash paid to MSLO stockholders in the aggregate equals \$176,681,757. As a result, MSLO stockholders received in the aggregate 19,980,787 shares of common stock and \$176,681,757 in cash. In addition, the Company paid an additional \$40,314 to cover fractional shares. In the aggregate, Old Sequential stockholders received 40,436,798 shares of the Company's common stock.

As part of the Merger Agreement, the Company also issued 33,939 shares of the Company's common stock to MSLO's former Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Daniel W. Dienst.

Shares of MSLO's common stock were suspended from trading on the NYSE prior to the open of trading on December 4, 2015. Shares of Old Sequential's common stock were suspended from trading on the Nasdaq prior to the open of trading on December 7, 2015 and shares of the Company's common stock began trading on the Nasdaq at the open of trading on December 7, 2015 under the ticker symbol "SQBG".

Beginning with calendar years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, the Company will pay Ms. Stewart three and one-half percent (3.5%) of Gross Licensing Revenues (as defined in Ms. Stewart's employment agreement) for each such calendar year for the remainder of Ms. Stewart's life (with a minimum of five (5) years of payments, to be made to Ms. Stewart's estate if Ms. Stewart dies before December 31, 2030) (the "Legacy Payments"). The Legacy Payments shall be made regardless of the time or reason for Ms. Stewart's termination of employment. The Company determined that the acquisition date fair value of Ms. Martha Stewart's Legacy Payment (as defined in Note 3) was \$1.7 million and updated the preliminary purchase price.

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As part of the Merger Agreement, the Company paid \$14.2 million to MSLO employees for outstanding stock options and restricted stock units each employee held to acquire shares of MSLO common stock.

The Company made the following updates to the purchase price and measurement period reclassifications during the year ended December 31, 2016 in connection with completing the valuation of the MSLO acquisition:

Allocated to:	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 826
Property and equipment	1,717
Goodwill	(11,249)
Trademarks	16,398
Customer agreements	(8)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(40)
Legacy payments	(1,749)
Deferred tax liability	(5,895)
	\$ -

The Mergers were accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the acquired assets were recorded at their estimated fair values, and operating results for the Martha Stewart ® brand are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the effective date of the Mergers, December 4, 2015.

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The allocation of the purchase price is summarized as follows (in thousands, except share amounts):

Cash paid	\$ 176,722
Fair value of common stock issued (20,014,726 shares)	185,937
Total consideration	\$ 362,659
Allocated to:	
Cash	\$ 39,095
Accounts receivable	17,524
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,524
Property and equipment	5,376
Other non-current assets	958
Goodwill	128,713
Trademarks	329,770
Customer agreements	632
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(11,158)
Guaranteed contractual payments	(12,826)
Payments to seller	(3,250)
Consideration paid to MSLO employees/directors for stock awards	(14,227)
Legacy payments	(1,749)
Long-term liabilities	(452)
Other deferred revenue	(1,717)
Deferred tax liability	(115,554)
	\$ 362,659

Goodwill arising from the acquisition mainly consists of the synergies of an ongoing licensing and brand management business. Trademarks have been determined by management to have an indefinite useful life and, accordingly, no amortization is recorded in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Goodwill and trademarks are tested for impairment on an annual basis or sooner, if an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate that the carrying amount of the goodwill or trademarks may not be recoverable. Customer agreements are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives of four years. The Company incurred legal and other costs related to the transaction of \$0.5 million and \$5.8 million, which have been recognized in operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Total revenues and loss from continuing operations from the Effective Time included in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015, are \$5.4 million and \$6.1 million, respectively.

Acquisition of Joe's Jeans

On September 8, 2015, the Company and Joe's Holdings LLC, a newly formed Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("Joe's Holdings"), entered into an asset purchase agreement (the "Joe's Jeans Purchase Agreement") with Joe's Jeans Inc., a Delaware corporation, as part of a series of transactions by Joe's Jeans, pursuant to which Joe's Holdings purchased, among other things, certain intellectual property assets used or held for use in Joe's Jeans' business operated under the brand names "Joe's Jeans," "Joe's," "Joe's JD" and "else" for an aggregate cash purchase price of \$67.0 million (the "Joe's Jeans Acquisition").

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On September 11, 2015 (the “Joe’s Jeans Closing Date”), the transactions contemplated by the Joe’s Jeans Purchase Agreement were consummated concurrently with the transactions contemplated by the asset purchase agreement, dated as of September 8, 2015 (the “GBG Asset Purchase Agreement”), by and between Joe’s Jeans and GBG USA Inc. (“GBG”). As of the Joe’s Jeans Closing Date, Joe’s Jeans retained 32 Joe’s Jeans branded retail stores and will dispose of certain stores in accordance with terms of the Joe’s Jeans Purchase Agreement and the GBG Asset Purchase Agreement. Furthermore, on the Joe’s Jeans Closing Date, pursuant to the terms of the Joe’s Jeans Purchase Agreement and the GBG Asset Purchase Agreement, Joe’s Holdings and GBG made non-refundable deposits of \$2.5 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, into an escrow account to be used by Joe’s Jeans to offset net costs and expenses related to the operation and disposition of such stores. Subject to certain limitations on Joe’s Jeans’ aggregate net liability with respect to these costs and expenses and subject to the completion of certain other pending transactions by Joe’s Jeans, such costs and expenses in excess of the amounts deposited into the escrow account on the Joe’s Jeans Closing Date will be borne by Joe’s Holdings and Joe’s Jeans.

In connection with the acquisition, the Company also incurred an obligation for (i) \$0.8 million in guaranteed contractual payments and (ii) \$1.7 million under a loan payoff agreement payable to the Joe’s Jeans founder, Mr. Joseph Dahan.

The Joe’s Jeans Acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the acquired assets were recorded at their estimated fair values, and operating results for the Joe’s Jeans brand are included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements from the effective date of the acquisition, September 11, 2015.

The allocation of the purchase price is summarized as follows (in thousands):

Cash paid	\$ 71,168
Guaranteed contractual payments	826
Total consideration paid	\$ 71,994
Allocated to:	
Goodwill	\$ 1,060
Trademarks	70,862
Customer agreements	72

\$ 71,994

Goodwill arising from the acquisition mainly consists of the synergies of an ongoing licensing and brand management business. The Company's goodwill is deductible for tax purposes and will be amortized over a period of 15 years. Trademarks have been determined by management to have an indefinite useful life and, accordingly, no amortization is recorded in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Goodwill and trademarks are tested for impairment on an annual basis or sooner, if an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate that the carrying amount of the goodwill or trademarks may not be recoverable. Customer agreements are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives of four years. The Company incurred legal and other costs related to the transaction of \$2.0 million, which have been recognized in operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Total revenues and income from continuing operations from the Joe's Jeans Closing Date, included in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015, are both \$1.5 million.

Acquisition of Jessica Simpson

On April 8, 2015, the Company consummated transactions pursuant to the purchase agreement, dated as of April 1, 2015 (the "JS Purchase Agreement") with With You, Inc., a California corporation ("WYI"), Corny Dog, Inc., a California corporation (together with WYI, the "WYI Sellers"), With You LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and Jessica Simpson, in her capacity as the sole stockholder of each of the WYI Sellers. With You LLC owns all assets related to (i) the worldwide business of creating, designing, developing, manufacturing, marketing, selling and licensing all consumer related lifestyle products, including, but not limited to, all categories within the fashion, home, beauty, personal care, baby, crafts, pets, holiday, seasonal, bridal, celebrations, travel, floral and food industry segments, with certain exclusions, of the Jessica Simpson brand, (ii) the exploitation of intellectual property and related rights associated with the celebrity and personality rights, subject to certain exceptions, of Jessica Simpson and (iii) all lines of business reasonably related or ancillary thereto (including the establishment and operation of retail stores).

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Pursuant to the terms of the JS Purchase Agreement, the Company purchased membership interests in With You LLC for an aggregate purchase price consisting of (a) \$119.3 million in cash, (b) \$2.8 million of guaranteed contractual payments and (c) \$1.3 million of equity utilizing the closing stock price of \$13.34 on April 8, 2015. After giving effect to the transactions contemplated by the JS Purchase Agreement, the Company owns 62.5% of the outstanding membership interests in With You LLC and WYI owns 37.5% of the outstanding membership interests in With You LLC. In connection with the JS Purchase Agreement, the Company and WYI entered into an operating agreement for With You LLC, pursuant to which the Company and WYI agreed to certain rights and obligations with respect to the governance of With You LLC.

The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the acquired assets were recorded at their estimated fair values, and operating results for the Jessica Simpson brand are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the effective date of the acquisition.

The allocation of the purchase price is summarized as follows (in thousands):

Cash paid	\$ 119,250
Guaranteed contractual payments	2,822
Fair value of common stock issued (97,087 shares)	1,295
Total consideration paid by Sequential	\$ 123,367
Allocated to:	
Goodwill	\$ 3,480
Trademarks	184,475
Customer agreements	506
Noncontrolling interest	(65,094)
	\$ 123,367

Goodwill arising from the acquisition mainly consists of the synergies of an ongoing licensing and brand management business. The Company's goodwill is deductible for tax purposes and will be amortized over a period of 15 years. Trademarks have been determined by management to have an indefinite useful life and, accordingly, no amortization is recorded in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. Goodwill and trademarks are tested for impairment on an annual basis or sooner, if an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate that the carrying amount of the

goodwill or trademarks may not be recoverable. Customer agreements are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives of four years. The Company incurred legal and other costs related to the transaction of \$2.8 million, which have been recognized in operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Total revenues and income from continuing operations from the date of the acquisition through December 31, 2015, included in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015, are \$18.2 million and \$9.4 million, respectively.

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NOTE 6 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment is summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 6,164	\$ 4,390
Computer hardware/equipment	1,198	1,173
Leasehold improvements	5,937	4,803
Computer software	974	974
Websites	400	400
Automobiles and trucks	140	146
Property and equipment	14,813	11,886
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(7,778)	(4,212)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 7,035	\$ 7,674

In February 2017, the Company sold an automobile for a de minimis amount. The Company recorded a de minimis loss which is recorded in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017. As discussed in Note 18, in February 2016, the Company wrote-off \$0.4 million of leasehold improvements due to moving its corporate headquarters. In March 2016, the Company sold computer equipment for a de minimis amount. The Company recorded a de minimis loss which is recorded in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016. In November 2015, the Company sold office equipment for a de minimis amount. The Company recorded a loss of \$0.1 million which is recorded in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015. There were no impairments of property and equipment recorded in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015. Depreciation and amortization expense amounted to \$3.8 million, \$3.5 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

NOTE 7 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are summarized as follows:

December 31, 2017	Useful Lives	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
	(years)	(in thousands)		
Finite-lived intangible assets:				
Trademarks	5 - 15	\$ 5,462	\$ (1,913)	\$ 3,549
Customer agreements	4	2,832	(2,257)	575
Favorable lease	2	537	(537)	-
Patents	10	665	(296)	369
		\$ 9,496	\$ (5,003)	4,493
Indefinite-lived intangible assets:				
Trademarks				990,677
Intangible assets, net				\$ 995,170

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December 31, 2016	Useful Lives	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
	(years)	(in thousands)		
Finite-lived intangible assets:				
Trademarks	15	\$ 4,981	\$ (1,558)	\$ 3,423
Customer agreements	4	2,832	(1,738)	1,094
Favorable lease	2	537	(537)	-
Patents	10	665	(230)	435
		\$ 9,015	\$ (4,063)	4,952
Indefinite-lived intangible assets:				
Trademarks				1,025,260
Intangible assets, net				\$ 1,030,212

Future annual estimated amortization expense is summarized as follows:

Years ending December 31,	(in thousands)
2018	\$ 875
2019	683
2020	495
2021	492
2022	469
Thereafter	1,479
	\$ 4,493

Amortization expense amounted to \$0.9 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Finite-lived intangible assets represent trademarks, customer agreements and patents related to the Company's brands and a favorable lease. Finite-lived assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but instead are subject to impairment evaluation. The carrying value of finite-lived intangible assets and other long-lived assets is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The trademarks of Martha Stewart, Jessica Simpson, Avia, AND1, Nevados, Linens-n-Things, Heelys, Joe's Jeans, Gaiam, Emeril, Revo, Caribbean Joe, Ellen Tracy and FUL have been determined to have an indefinite useful life and accordingly, consistent with ASC Topic 350, no amortization has been recorded in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Instead, each of these intangible assets are tested for impairment annually and as needed on an individual basis as separate single units of accounting, with any related impairment charge recorded to the statement of operations at the time of determining such impairment. The annual evaluation of the Company's indefinite-lived trademarks is performed as of October 1, the beginning of the Company's fourth fiscal quarter.

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When conducting its impairment assessment of indefinite-lived intangible assets, the Company initially performs a qualitative evaluation of whether it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired. If it is determined by a qualitative evaluation that it is more likely than not that the asset is impaired, the Company then tests the asset for recoverability. The Company tests its indefinite-lived intangible assets for recovery in accordance with ASC-820-10-55-3D which states, “The income approach (“Income Approach”) converts future amounts (for example cash flows) in income and expenses in a single current (that is, discounted) amount. When the Income Approach is used, fair value measurement reflects current market expectations about those future amounts. The Income Approach is based on the present value of future earnings expected to be generated by a business or asset. Income projections for a future period are discounted at a rate commensurate with the degree of risk associated with future proceeds. A residual or terminal value is also added to the present value of the income to quantify the value of the business beyond the projection period.” As such, recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the asset to its expected future discounted net cash flows. If the carrying amount of such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the recoverability of the assets. Assumptions used in our estimates are as follows: (i) discount rates; (ii) projected annual revenue growth rates; and (iii) projected long-term growth rates. Our estimates also factor in economic conditions and expectations of management which may change in the future based on period-specific facts and circumstances. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Due to the identification of impairment indicators during the quarter ended September 30, 2017, the Company performed impairment testing of its goodwill and indefinite-lived assets at September 30, 2017, which replaced its October 1st annual test. As a result of its testing, during the quarter ended September 30, 2017, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$36.5 million relating to its indefinite-lived intangible assets related to the trademarks of Caribbean Joe, Revo, Franklin Mint, Nevados, and FUL. The impairments arose due to reduced contractual minimums or reduced sales forecasts in key distribution channels for these brands. In addition, in connection with its goodwill impairment testing performed at December 31, 2017, the Company performed impairment testing of its indefinite-lived assets at December 31, 2017, noting no additional impairment of its indefinite-lived intangible assets. See Note 8 – Goodwill for further details. When an intangible asset’s useful life is no longer considered to be indefinite, it must be amortized over the remaining period that it is expected to contribute to cash flows. The Company determined that certain trademarks which had been impaired during the year ended December 31, 2017 should no longer be classified as indefinite-lived intangible assets. The Company recorded less than \$0.1 million in amortization during the year ended December 31, 2017 related to these trademarks. There was no impairment of intangible assets or other long-lived assets recognized during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

On February 24, 2015, the Company sold the People’s Liberation brand to a third party for (i) \$0.7 million in cash and a note receivable and (ii) an earn-out of \$1.0 million in cash (the “Earn-out”) in the event that total gross sales of products under the People’s Liberation brand equal or exceed \$30.0 million during the 2015 calendar year (the “People’s Liberation Sale Price”). As a result of the sale, the Company recorded a gain of \$0.7 million because the People’s

Liberation brand had no carrying value on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The gain is recorded in other expense (income) in the consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2015. The third party agreed to pay the Company one-fifth of the People's Liberation Sale Price upon closing and one-fifth of the People's Liberation Sale Price on the anniversary of the closing for the next four years. The Company reported the short-term portion of the receivable in prepaid expenses and other current assets and the long-term portion in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. The Earn-out was not achieved during the year ended December 31, 2015, as total gross sales of products under the People's Liberation brand did not equal or exceed \$30.0 million.

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NOTE 8 – GOODWILL

Goodwill is summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 307,744	\$ 314,288
Adjustment for acquisition of Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc. (a)	-	(11,249)
(Adjustment for) and acquisition of Gaiam Brand Holdco, LLC (a)	(3,621)	4,705
Impairment charges	(304,123)	-
Ending balance	\$ -	\$ 307,744

(a) Goodwill from the acquisitions of Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc. and Gaiam, Inc. represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired under the acquisition method of accounting.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level (the Company has determined that it has a single reporting unit) on an annual basis (October 1st) and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value. As discussed below, during the current year, due to impairment indicators noted in between annual tests, the Company performed impairment testing at September 30, 2017, which replaced its October 1st annual test. In evaluating goodwill for impairment, the Company first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of its reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. Qualitative factors considered include, for example, macroeconomic and industry conditions, overall financial performance and other relevant entity-specific events. If the Company bypasses the qualitative assessment, or concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of its reporting unit is less than its carrying value, it then performs a quantitative impairment test to identify potential goodwill impairment and measure the amount of goodwill impairment to be recognized, if any. If the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in the amount of that excess, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill.

Due to impairment indicators noted during the third quarter of 2017, specifically the impairment of certain tradenames due to reduced contractual minimums or reduced sales forecasts in key distribution channels, the Company, with the assistance of a third party valuation specialist, performed a quantitative assessment at September 30, 2017, which replaced its October 1st annual test. Fair value for the the quantitative assessment was determined under an income approach using estimates of discounted future cash flows (the “Income Approach”). The Income Approach relies on assumptions such as the Company’s projected future earnings and appropriate discount rates.

Significant assumptions used in the Income Approach were as follows: (i) discount rates; (ii) projected annual revenue growth rates; and (iii) projected long-term growth rates. Our estimates also factor in economic conditions and expectations of management which may change in the future based on period-specific facts and circumstances. The Company corroborated the results of the Income Approach by reconciling to within a reasonable range of the Company’s market capitalization, (calculated as total common shares outstanding multiplied by the common equity price per share, as adjusted for a control premium factor). The control premium was estimated based upon control premiums observed in comparable market transactions. Reconciling items identified included the benefit of the Company’s fully reserved tax assets for which the market may not have been giving full value and depressed market multiples experienced by the entities within our brand licensing peer group. Based on the results of the quantitative assessment, the Company determined that goodwill was not impaired as of September 30, 2017.

Due to additional impairment indicators noted during the fourth quarter of 2017, specifically a sharp and continued decline in its stock price and the related decline in its market capitalization, the Company determined that there was a fourth quarter impairment indicator and a quantitative impairment test was required to be performed at December 31, 2017. During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company’s stock price and market capitalization declined approximately 41%, consistent with the decline in market capitalization of similar companies in the Company’s sector. The Company evaluated the fair value of its reporting unit under the Income Approach (in the same manner as noted above in its assessment at September 30, 2017), adjusting its assumptions to reflect additional market risk in the discount rate (from 10.25% to 11.25%), as well as adjusted future effective tax rates, noting that the fair value of its reporting unit indicated by the Income Approach at December 31, 2017 was no longer in excess of its carrying value.

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At December 31, 2017, after comparing the results of the Income Approach to the market capitalization approach, the Company noted it could no longer corroborate the results of the Income Approach by reconciling to within a reasonable range of the Company's market capitalization, including an assumed control premium. As discussed above, the two primary differences between the market approach and income approach were determined to be the Company's fully reserved tax assets, for which the market may not have been giving full value and depressed market multiples experienced by all entities within the brand licensing peer group. The reconciliation was significantly impacted by the decreased market capitalization, as well as the enactment in December 2017 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which reduced the aforementioned reconciling item for fully reserved tax assets. As such, the Company determined that the value indicated by the market capitalization approach, calculated using the December 31, 2017 closing stock price of \$1.78 and an estimated control premium factor of 20%, was the most appropriate measure of the fair value of the Company as of December 31, 2017. Based on this analysis, the fair value of the Company's single reporting unit was below its carrying value by an amount greater than the carrying value of goodwill, and the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$304.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2017 to fully write off its goodwill.

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM DEBT

The components of long-term debt are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Secured Term Loans	\$ 551,913	\$ 582,500
Revolving Credit Facility	92,787	80,500
Unamortized deferred financing costs	(14,103)	(17,965)
Total long-term debt, net of unamortized deferred financing costs	630,597	645,035
Less: current portion of long-term debt	28,300	28,300
Long-term debt	\$ 602,297	\$ 616,735

July 2016 Debt Facilities

On July 1, 2016 (the “Closing Date”), the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into (i) the Third Amended and Restated First Lien Credit Agreement (the “Amended BoA Credit Agreement”) with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent and the lenders party thereto and (ii) the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “Amended GSO Credit Agreement”) with Wilmington Trust, National Association, as administrative agent and collateral agent (the “GSO Agent”) and the lenders party thereto. Such agreements amended, restated and replaced the debt facilities described below under “December 2015 Debt Facilities”, as described more fully below. The Company used a portion of the proceeds of the \$287.5 million loans made to the Company under the Amended BoA Credit Agreement and the \$415.0 million loans made to the Company under the Amended GSO Credit Agreement to fund the payment of the purchase price with respect to the acquisition of the Gaiam Brand Holdco, LLC and costs and expenses incurred in connection with such acquisition and related transactions.

The Amended BoA Credit Agreement provides for several five-year credit facilities, consisting of (i) Tranche A Term Loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$133.0 million (the “Tranche A Loans”), (ii) Tranche A-1 Term Loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$44.5 million (the “Tranche A-1 Loans” and, together with the Tranche A Loans, the “BoA Term Loans”) and (iii) revolving credit commitments in the aggregate principal amount of \$110.0 million (the “Revolving Credit Facility” and, the loans under the Revolving Credit Facility, the “Revolving Loans”). On the Closing Date, the total amount outstanding under the Amended BoA Credit Agreement was \$258.0 million, including (i) \$133.0 million of Tranche A Loans, (ii) \$44.5 million of Tranche A-1 Loans and (iii) \$80.5 million of borrowing under the Revolving Loans.

The loans under the Amended BoA Credit Agreement bear interest, at the Company’s option, at a rate equal to (i) with respect to the Revolving Loans and the Tranche A Loans (a) the LIBOR rate plus 3.50% per annum or (b) the base rate plus 2.50% per annum and (ii) with respect to the Tranche A-1 Loans (a) the LIBOR rate plus 7.00% per annum or (b) the base rate plus 6.00% per annum. The undrawn portions of the commitments under the Revolving Credit Facility are subject to a commitment fee of 0.375% per annum.

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The Company may make voluntary prepayments of the loans outstanding under the Amended BoA Credit Agreement, subject to the payment of customary “breakage” costs with respect to LIBOR-based borrowings and, in certain cases, to the prepayment premium set forth in the Amended BoA Credit Agreement. Additionally, the Company is mandated to make prepayments (without payment of a premium or penalty) under the Amended BoA Credit Agreement amounting to: (i) the loans outstanding under the Amended BoA Credit Agreement plus, (a) where intellectual property is disposed, 50.0% of the disposed intellectual property’s orderly liquidation value, and (b) where any other assets constituting collateral are disposed or upon the receipt of certain insurance proceeds, 100% of the net proceeds thereof, subject to certain reinvestment rights; and (ii) the Tranche A-1 Loans to the extent that the outstanding principal amount thereof exceeds 10.0% of the orderly liquidation value of the registered trademarks owned by the BoA Facility Loan Parties. On September 30, 2016, the BoA Term Loans commenced amortization in quarterly installments of \$5.0 million.

The Amended BoA Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties and customary affirmative and negative covenants applicable to the BoA Facility Loan Parties and their subsidiaries. Moreover, the Amended BoA Credit Agreement contains financial covenants that require the BoA Facility Loan Parties and their subsidiaries to (i) maintain a positive net income (as defined), (ii) satisfy a maximum loan to value ratio set at 50.0% (applicable to the Revolving Loans and Tranche A Loans) and (iii) satisfy a maximum consolidated first lien leverage ratio, initially set at 2.80:1.00, decreasing over the term of the Amended BoA Credit Agreement until reaching the final maximum ratio of 2.50:1.00 for the fiscal quarter ending September 30, 2018 and thereafter.

The Amended BoA Credit Agreement contains certain customary events of default, including a change of control. If an event of default occurs and is not cured within any applicable grace period or not waived, the Bank of America Agent, at the request of the lenders under the Amended BoA Credit Agreement, must take various actions, including, without limitation, the acceleration of amounts due under the Amended BoA Credit Agreement.

The Company may request an increase in (i) the Revolving Credit Facility and Tranche A Loans as would not cause the consolidated first lien leverage ratio, determined on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any such increase, to exceed 2.33:1.00 and (ii) the Tranche A-1 Loans, as would not cause the consolidated first lien leverage ratio, determined on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any such increase, to exceed (a) with respect to any increase, the proceeds of which will be used solely to finance an acquisition, 2.50:1.00 and (b) with respect to any other increase, 2.40:1.00, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions in the Amended BoA Credit Agreement. At December 31, 2017, the Company is in compliance with the covenants included in the Amended BoA Credit Agreement.

The Amended GSO Credit Agreement provides for a six-year \$415.0 million senior secured term loan facility. The Company may request one or more additional term loan facilities or the increase of term loan commitments under the

Amended GSO Credit Agreement as would not cause the consolidated total leverage ratio, determined on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any such addition and increase, to exceed 6.00:1.00, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions in the Amended GSO Credit Agreement.

The loans under the Amended GSO Credit Agreement bear interest, at the Company's option, at a rate equal to either (i) the LIBOR rate plus an applicable margin of 8.25% or 9.00% per annum or (ii) the base rate plus an applicable margin of 7.25% or 8.00% per annum, in each case based upon the consolidated total leverage ratio.

The Company may make voluntary prepayments of the loans outstanding under the Amended GSO Credit Agreement, subject to the payment of customary "breakage" costs with respect to LIBOR-based borrowings and, in certain cases, to the prepayment premium set forth in the Amended GSO Credit Agreement. The Company is mandated to make prepayments (without payment of a premium or penalty) of loans outstanding under the Amended GSO Credit Agreement amounting to: (i) where intellectual property is disposed, 50.0% of the disposed intellectual property's orderly liquidation value, (ii) where any other asset constituting collateral is disposed or upon the receipt of certain insurance proceeds, 100% of the net proceeds thereof, subject to certain reinvestment rights, and (iii) any consolidated excess cash flow, in an amount equal to (a) in the event the consolidated total leverage ratio is at least 4.00:1.00, 75% thereof, (b) in the event the consolidated total leverage ratio is less than 4.00:1.00 but at least 3.00:1.00, 50% thereof and (c) in the event the consolidated total leverage ratio is less than 3.00:1.00, 0% thereof. On March 31, 2017, the Loans under the Amended GSO Credit Agreement commenced amortization in quarterly installments, equal to 2.00% per annum of the original aggregate principal amount thereof.

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The Amended GSO Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties and customary affirmative and negative covenants applicable to the GSO Facility Loan Parties and their subsidiaries. Moreover, the Amended GSO Credit Agreement contains financial covenants that require the GSO Facility Loan Parties and their subsidiaries to satisfy (i) a maximum consolidated total leverage ratio, initially set at 7.25:1.00, decreasing over the term of the Amended GSO Credit Agreement until reaching the final maximum ratio of 6.50:1.00 for the fiscal quarter ending September 30, 2018 and thereafter and (ii) a maximum consolidated first lien leverage ratio, initially set at 2.80:1.00, decreasing over the term of the Amended GSO Credit Agreement until reaching the final maximum ratio of 2.50:1.00 for the fiscal quarter ending September 30, 2018 and thereafter. At December 31, 2017, the Company is in compliance with the covenants included in the Amended GSO Credit Agreement.

The Amended GSO Credit Agreement contains certain customary events of default, including a change of control. If an event of default occurs and is not cured within any applicable grace period or is not waived, the GSO Agent, at the request of the lenders under the Amended GSO Credit Agreement, is required to take various actions, including, without limitation, the acceleration of amounts due thereunder.

The Company may request one or more additional term loan facilities or the increase of term loan commitments under the GSO Credit Agreement as would not cause the consolidated total leverage ratio, determined on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any such addition and increase, to exceed 6.00:1.00, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions in the GSO Credit Agreement.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company incurred legal and other fees associated with debt financing in connection with the acquisition of Gaiam, Inc. of \$13.1 million which have been recorded as deferred financing costs and included in Long-term debt, net of current portion in the consolidated balance sheets. These legal and other fees are being amortized using the effective interest method over the term of the Amended BoA Credit Agreement and Amended GSO Credit Agreement. The Company expensed \$0.3 million of deferred financing costs as a result of a partial extinguishment of the BoA Credit Agreement (as defined below) in accordance with ASC 470 – Debt in connection with the Company’s entry into the Amended BoA Credit Agreement.

December 2015 Debt Facilities

On December 4, 2015, in conjunction with the acquisition of MSLO, the Company, Old Sequential and certain other subsidiaries of the Company entered into an amendment to the Second Amended and Restated First Lien Credit Agreement (the “Amendment”), dated as of April 8, 2015 (as amended, restated, amended and restated, supplemented or

otherwise modified prior to the date hereof, the “BoA Credit Agreement”), by and among, Old Sequential, the guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto (the “BoA Lenders”) and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent (in such capacity, the “BoA Agent”).

The Amendment had an effective date of December 4, 2015, and amended certain provisions under the BoA Credit Agreement to, among other things, (i) permit the consummation of the Mergers, (ii) permit, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, the increase in the aggregate revolving commitments and term loans under the BoA Credit Agreement by such amounts as would not cause the consolidated first lien leverage ratio, determined on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any such increase, to exceed 2.00:1.00, (iii) permit the inclusion of not less than (a) \$30.0 million of EBITDA representing EBITDA generation by MSLO, (b) \$8.0 million of EBITDA representing EBITDA generation by Joe’s Holdings and (c) fees and expenses incurred and associated with the Mergers and the acquisition of Joe’s Holdings in certain provisions that relate to calculation of the consolidated first lien leverage ratio, (iv) permit the incurrence of indebtedness under the GSO Term Loan Agreement (defined below) and (v) designated the Company as the “borrower” under the BoA Credit Agreement. Additionally, the Amendment provided for an additional \$8.0 million of Tranche A-1 Term Loans which were made, on December 4, 2015, to the Company by the BoA Lenders.

On December 4, 2015, the Company, Old Sequential and the BoA Agent entered into a Joinder and Assumption Agreement (the “Joinder and Assumption Agreement”), pursuant to which Old Sequential was discharged from its obligations, liabilities and rights as the “borrower” under the BoA Credit Agreement and the Company assumed all such obligations, liabilities and rights and was designated as the “borrower” under the BoA Credit Agreement for all purposes thereunder.

In addition, on December 4, 2015, the Company, Old Sequential and certain other subsidiaries of the Company entered into a new Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “GSO Term Loan Agreement”) with Wilmington Trust, National Association, as administrative agent and collateral agent (in such capacity, the “GSO Term Loan Agent”), and the lenders party to the existing Amended and Restated Second Lien Credit Agreement, dated as of April 8, 2015 (as amended, restated, amended and restated, supplemented or otherwise modified prior to the date hereof, the “Existing Second Lien Credit Agreement”), by and among, Old Sequential, the guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as administrative agent and collateral agent (in such capacity, the “Second Lien Agent”).

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The GSO Term Loan Agreement provided for a six-year \$368.0 million senior secured term loan facility (the “Facility”), which consisted of (i) \$215.5 million of loans outstanding under the Existing Second Lien Credit Agreement and (ii) \$152.5 million of new term loans which were made, on December 4, 2015, to the Company by the lenders party to the GSO Term Loan Agreement.

The GSO Term Loan Agreement, together with the Term Loan A and Term Loan A-1 tranches of the BoA Credit Agreement represented the 2015 Term Loans. The revolving credit line of the BoA Credit Agreement represented the 2015 Revolving Loan.

The Company used the proceeds of the new loans to fund the payment of the purchase price, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the Mergers and related transactions.

The Company had the option to request the addition of one or more additional term loan facilities or the increase of term loan commitments under the Facility by such amounts as would not cause the consolidated total leverage ratio, determined on a pro forma basis after giving effect to any such addition and increase, to exceed 6.00:1.00, which additions and increase are subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions set forth in the GSO Term Loan Agreement.

The loans under the Facility bore interest, at the Company’s option, at a rate equal to either (i) LIBOR rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 8.00% to 8.75% per annum or (ii) the base rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 7.00% to 7.75% per annum, in each case based upon the consolidated total leverage ratio and/or the consolidated net leverage ratio. Specifically, the applicable margin with respect to LIBOR loans under the GSO Term Loan Agreement were as set forth below:

Consolidated Total Leverage Ratio	Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio	Applicable Margin – LIBOR Loans	
> 6.00 : 1.00	≥ 5.75 : 1.00	8.75	%

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$\geq 4.75 : 1.00 \leq 6.00 : 1.00$	$\geq 4.50 : 1.00 < 5.75 : 1.00$	8.25	%
$< 4.75 : 1.00$	$< 4.50 : 1.00$	8.00	%

The Company's obligations under the GSO Term Loan Agreement and any hedging or cash management obligations entered into by the Company or any of its current and future domestic restricted subsidiaries (the "Subsidiary Guarantors" and, together with the Company, the "Loan Parties") with a lender under the GSO Term Loan Agreement, the New Agreement Agent or an affiliate of any such person were guaranteed by the Company and each Subsidiary Guarantor. The Company's and the Subsidiary Guarantors' obligations under the GSO Term Loan Agreement were secured by substantially all of their assets, subject to certain customary exceptions.

The Company was required to make mandatory prepayments of loans outstanding under the Facility (without payment of a premium or penalty) (i) in the case of any disposition of intellectual property, the then applicable LTV Percentage (as defined in the BoA Credit Agreement) of the orderly liquidation value thereof, (ii) in the case of any other disposition of any other assets, 100% of the net proceeds thereof, subject to certain reinvestment rights, and (iii) in the case of any Consolidated Excess Cash Flow (as defined in the GSO Term Loan Agreement), 50% thereof, which shall decrease to 0% if the consolidated total leverage ratio is less than 3.00:1.00. The loans under the Facility were not subject to amortization.

The Company could have made, in whole or in part, voluntarily prepayments of the loans outstanding under the Facility. Such voluntarily prepayments were subject to the payment of customary "breakage" costs with respect to LIBOR-based borrowings and in certain cases to the prepayment premium set forth in the GSO Term Loan Agreement.

The GSO Term Loan Agreement contained customary representations and warranties and customary affirmative and negative covenants applicable to the Loan Parties and their subsidiaries, including, without limitation, restrictions on liens, investments, indebtedness, fundamental changes, dispositions, restricted payments and prepayment of indebtedness. The GSO Term Loan Agreement contained financial covenants that required the Loan Parties and their subsidiaries to (i) not exceed a maximum consolidated total leverage ratio initially set at 7.25:1.00, which decreases periodically over the term of the GSO Term Loan Agreement until the final maximum ratio of 6.75:1.00 is reached for the fiscal quarter ending September 30, 2019 and thereafter and (ii) not exceed a maximum consolidated first lien leverage ratio initially set at 2.47:1.00, which decreases periodically over the term of the GSO Term Loan Agreement until the final maximum ratio of 2.30:1.00 is reached for the fiscal quarter ending September 30, 2019 and thereafter.

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The GSO Term Loan Agreement contained customary events of default, including, without limitation, payment defaults, covenant defaults, breaches of certain representations and warranties, cross defaults to certain material indebtedness, certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, certain events under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, material judgments and a change of control. If an event of default occurred and was not cured within any applicable grace period or was not waived, the New Agreement Agent, at the request of the lenders under the GSO Term Loan Agreement, was required to take various actions, including, without limitation, the acceleration of amounts due thereunder. The Company was in compliance with the covenants throughout the existence of the GSO Term Loan Agreement.

In connection with the BoA Credit Agreement and the GSO Term Loan Agreement, the BoA Agent and the New Agreement Agent had entered into an Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of December 4, 2015 (the “Intercreditor Agreement”), which was acknowledged by the Company and the guarantors party thereto. The Intercreditor Agreement established various inter-lender terms, including, without limitation, priority of liens, permitted actions by each party, application of proceeds, exercise of remedies in the case of a default, incurrence of additional indebtedness, releases of collateral and limitations on the amendment of the BoA Credit Agreement and the GSO Loan Agreement without the consent of the other party.

September 2015 Debt Facilities

On September 11, 2015, the Company amended the debt arrangements described under “April 2015 Debt Facilities”. On such date as further discussed in Note 5, in connection with consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Joe’s Jeans Purchase Agreement and the GBG Asset Purchase Agreement, the Company entered into an Incremental Joinder Agreement, First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Second Lien Credit Agreement (the “Incremental Facility Amendment”), by and among the Company, the guarantors named therein, the lenders party thereto from time to time and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as administrative agent and collateral agent thereunder, to the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement (as defined below under “April 2015 Debt Facilities”. The Incremental Facility Amendment amended certain provisions of the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement relating to the change of control which constitutes an event of default and an investment covenant, increased the amount of incremental term loans that can be issued under the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement to \$56.0 million and provided for a borrowing of \$56.0 million of such term loans which were used, together with the proceeds of a borrowing in a principal amount of \$18.0 million under the Company’s A&R First Lien Credit Agreement and the proceeds of the Equity Issuance (as defined below), to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Joe’s Jeans Purchase Agreement and other permitted investments. On November 4, 2015, the Company entered into a Second Amendment to the Amended and Restated Second Lien Credit Agreement (the “Second Lien Credit Agreement Amendment”), by and among the Company, the guarantors named therein, the lenders party thereto from time to time and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as administrative agent and collateral agent thereunder, to the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement. The Second Lien Credit Agreement Amendment had an effective date of September 30, 2015, and amended certain provisions under the

A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement that relate to the consolidated total leverage ratio covenant, to permit the inclusion of not less than \$8.0 million of EBITDA representing EBITDA generation by the Joe's Jeans business and the inclusion of fees and expenses incurred on or prior to September 11, 2015, and associated with the acquisition of the Joe's Jeans business. The Second Lien Credit Agreement Amendment also increased the compliance level of the loan-to-value ratio to 141% from 128%. In addition, on September 11, 2015, the Company entered into a Limited Consent and Waiver to the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement, pursuant to which the administrative agent and the required lenders thereunder have consented to an increase of \$5.0 million through December 31, 2015 in the general investment bucket under the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement.

On September 11, 2015, in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Joe's Jeans Purchase Agreement and the GBG Asset Purchase Agreement, certain affiliates of GSO Capital subscribed for and purchased 740,740 shares of common stock of the Company for aggregate consideration equal to \$10.0 million (the "Equity Issuance") in accordance with the equity commitments entered into in connection with the transactions contemplated by the MSLO Merger Agreement. The fair value of the common stock was determined to be \$11.5 million using the closing stock price on September 11, 2015 of \$15.52. The fair value of the common stock in excess of consideration received in the amount of \$1.5 million was recorded as a discount to the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement and a corresponding increase to additional paid-in capital. This amount was being accreted to non-cash interest expense over the contractual term of the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement, which expires pursuant to its terms on April 8, 2021. Because the 2015 Term Loan Agreement with GSO was deemed an extinguishment, management determined that the remaining unamortized debt discount from the Existing Second Lien Credit Agreement was written off in accordance with ASC 470 Debt. The Company wrote off \$1.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 within Interest expense, net within the consolidated statement of operations related to the debt discount.

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During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company incurred legal and other fees associated with debt financing in connection with the Joe's Jeans Acquisition of \$1.6 million, \$0.2 million of which was included in operating expenses in the consolidated statements of operations as it was related to the amendment and restatement of the A&R Loan Agreements which was deemed as a modification of debt in accordance with ASC 470 - Debt. Such legal and other fees directly associated with the A&R Loan Agreements have been recorded as deferred financing costs and included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets, and were being amortized as non-cash interest expense, using the effective interest method, over the term of the A&R Loan Agreements.

April 2015 Debt Facilities

On April 8, 2015 (the "JS Effective Date"), the Company amended the debt arrangements discussed under "April 2014 Debt Facilities". On such date, in connection with the JS Purchase Agreement, the Company entered into (i) the Second Amended and Restated First Lien Credit Agreement, among the Company, the guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto from time to time and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent thereunder (as so amended and restated, the "A&R First Lien Credit Agreement"), which provides for a \$85.0 million tranche A term loan facility, a \$15.0 million tranche A-1 term loan facility, a revolving credit facility of up to \$90.0 million and a swing line sub-facility of up to \$10.0 million and (ii) the Amended and Restated Second Lien Credit Agreement with GSO Capital Partners LP ("GSO Capital"), among the Company, the guarantors party thereto and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as administrative agent and collateral agent thereunder (as so amended and restated, the "A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement" and, together with the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement, the "A&R Loan Agreements"), which provides for a term loan facility of up to \$159.5 million, consisting of the existing term loans in the amount of \$90.0 million and up to \$69.5 million of new term loans. On the JS Effective Date, the Company had an aggregate amount outstanding of \$300.2 million, consisting of (i) \$100.0 million term loans under the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement and \$159.5 million term loans under the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement (such term loans, the "A&R Term Loans") and (ii) \$40.7 million under the revolving credit facility of the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement (the "A&R Revolving Loan"). In addition, the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement provides for incremental borrowings of up to \$60.0 million following the JS Effective Date, to be allocated 25% to the revolving credit facility and 75% to the tranche A term loan facility, and the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement provides for incremental borrowings of up to \$40.0 million for general corporate purposes of the Company and its subsidiaries, in each case, subject to certain customary conditions.

The proceeds from the borrowings under the A&R Loan Agreements were used to finance the transactions contemplated by the JS Purchase Agreement pursuant to the terms of the JS Purchase Agreement, to pay fees and expenses in connection therewith and for other general corporate purposes. After the JS Effective Date, the Company expects to use the proceeds of any borrowings under the revolving credit facility of the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement for working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes of the Company and its subsidiaries and any borrowings under the incremental facilities of the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement for working

capital purposes and/or for permitted acquisitions.

Term loan borrowings under the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement are subject to amortization of principal quarterly beginning on June 30, 2015 in equal amounts of \$4.0 million; provided that if the borrowings have not been prepaid with the proceeds of a capital raise by the Company within one year of the JS Effective Date and as described below, then the Company will be required to repay the borrowings in quarterly amounts of \$5.0 million until such time as such capital raise and such prepayment occur. Term loan borrowings under the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement will mature on the fifth anniversary of the Effective Date. Borrowings under the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement bear interest at LIBOR or a base rate, plus, in each case, an applicable margin that fluctuates from (a) 3.50% to 3.75% for LIBOR loans, with respect to revolving loan borrowings and the outstanding tranche A term loan and from 1.50% to 1.75% for base rate loans, with respect to revolving loan borrowings and the outstanding tranche A term loan and (b) 4.50% to 4.75% for LIBOR loans, with respect to the outstanding tranche A-1 term loan and from 2.50% to 2.75% for base rate loans, with respect to the outstanding tranche A-1 term loan, in each case, based on the Company's Loan to Value Ratio (as defined in the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement). All voluntary and mandatory prepayments of the term loan borrowings will be applied first to prepay the tranche A-1 term loans.

Term loan borrowings under the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement were not subject to amortization and were expected to mature on the sixth anniversary of the JS Effective Date. Borrowings under the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement bore interest at LIBOR or a base rate, plus, in each case, an applicable margin that fluctuates from (a) 8.00% to 10.00% for LIBOR loans and (b) from 7.00% to 9.00% for base rate loans, based on the Company's Consolidated Total Leverage Ratio and Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio (each, as defined in the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement) as at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter. Specifically, the applicable margin with respect to LIBOR loans under the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement is as set forth below:

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Consolidated Total Leverage Ratio	Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio	Applicable Margin – LIBOR	
		Loans	
≥ 6.5 : 1.00	≥ 6.25 : 1.00	10.00	%
> 4.00 : 1.00 < 6.50 : 1.00	> 3.75 : 1.00 < 6.25 : 1.00	9.00	%
≤ 4.00 : 1.00	≤ 3.75 : 1.00	8.00	%

Subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, borrowings under the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement are voluntarily prepayable from time to time, in whole or in part, and borrowings under the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement are voluntarily prepayable after the first anniversary of the JS Effective Date, in whole or in part; provided that the Company may, on a one-time basis, prepay up to 25% of the outstanding principal of the borrowings during the one year period prior to the JS Effective Date. Such voluntary prepayments are subject in certain cases to the payment of customary “breakage” costs with respect to LIBOR-based borrowings and prepayment premiums as provided in the respective A&R Loan Agreement. Mandatory prepayments of the borrowings under the A&R Loan Agreements are required (x) in the case of any dispositions of intellectual property, the then applicable LTV Percentage (as defined in the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement) of the orderly liquidation value thereof, (y) in the case of any other dispositions, 100% of the net proceeds thereof and (z) with respect to the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement, upon receipt of the aggregate net proceeds of any capital raise with proceeds in excess of \$50.0 million, such amount as will cause the Company’s Loan to Value Ratio to be at least 5% less than such Loan to Value Ratio immediately prior to giving effect to such prepayment, in each case, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the A&R Loan Agreements.

The Company’s obligations under the A&R Loan Agreements are guaranteed jointly and severally by each domestic subsidiary of the Company (each, an “A&R Guarantor” and, collectively, the “A&R Guarantors”), other than Immaterial Subsidiaries (as defined in the A&R Loan Agreements) and certain other excluded subsidiaries and subject to certain other exceptions set forth in the A&R Loan Agreements and the related loan documents (such guarantees provided by the A&R Guarantors, the “A&R Guarantees”). The Company’s and the A&R Guarantors’ obligations under the A&R Loan Agreements and the A&R Guarantees are, in each case, secured by first priority liens (subject, in the case of the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement, to the liens under the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement) on, and security interests in, substantially all of the present and after-acquired assets of the Company and each A&R Guarantor, subject to certain customary exceptions.

After the JS Effective Date, borrowings under the revolving credit facility of the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement and any incremental borrowings under the A&R Loan Agreements are subject to (x) there being no default or event of default, (y) the representations and warranties of the Company and the A&R Guarantors contained in the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement and any other related loan document being true and correct in all material respects as of the date of such borrowings (except (i) to the extent such representations and warranties refer specifically to an earlier date, in which case they shall be true and correct as of such date and (ii) in the case of any representation and warranty

qualified by materiality, they shall be true and correct in all respects) and (z) certain other customary conditions.

The A&R Loan Agreements include customary representations and warranties, including representations relating to the intellectual property owned by the Company and its subsidiaries and the status of the Company's material license agreements. The A&R Loan Agreements also include customary covenants and events of default, including, in the case of the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement, requirements that the Company satisfy a minimum positive net income test and maintain a minimum Loan to Value Ratio (as calculated pursuant to the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement), and, in the case of the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement, requirements that the Company satisfy a minimum positive net income test, maintain a total leverage ratio and maintain a minimum Loan to Value Ratio (as calculated pursuant to the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement). Covenants in the A&R Loan Agreements also include certain limitations on the Company's and its subsidiaries' ability to incur indebtedness, grant liens on their assets, consummate acquisitions and make fundamental changes to the Company (including mergers and consolidations), dispose of their assets, make investments, loans, advances and enter into guarantees, pay dividends and make other restricted payments, prepay or amend certain indebtedness and material license agreements, enter into affiliate transactions and issue equity interests, in each case, subject to certain exceptions as set forth in the A&R Loan Agreements. The Company was in compliance with its covenants throughout the existence of the A&R Loan Agreements.

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In connection with the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement and the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement, Bank of America, N.A., as the administrative agent under the A&R First Lien Credit Agreement, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as the administrative agent under the A&R Second Lien Credit Agreement, entered into a first amendment to intercreditor agreement, dated as of the Effective Date (the “First Amendment to Intercreditor Agreement”), which was acknowledged by the Company and the A&R Guarantors and amended the Intercreditor Agreement. The Intercreditor Agreement, as amended by the First Amendment to Intercreditor Agreement, establishes various inter-lender terms, including, but not limited to, priority of liens, permitted actions by each party, application of proceeds, exercise of remedies in the case of a default, incurrence of additional indebtedness releases of collateral and limitations on the amendment of the respective A&R Loan Agreements without consent of the other party.

August 2014 Debt Facilities

On August 15, 2014, the Company amended the debt arrangement discussed under “2013 Debt Facilities”. On such date, in connection with the acquisition of Galaxy Brand Holdings, Inc., the Company entered into (i) an Amended and Restated First Lien Credit Agreement, among the Company, the guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto from time to time and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent thereunder (as so amended and restated, the “First Lien Credit Agreement”), which provided for a term loan of up to \$75.0 million, a revolving credit facility of up to \$25.0 million and a swing line sub-facility of up to \$10.0 million and (ii) a Second Lien Credit Agreement with GSO Capital, among the Company, the guarantors party thereto and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as administrative agent and collateral agent thereunder (the “Second Lien Credit Agreement” and, together with the First Lien Credit Agreement, the “2014 Loan Agreements”), which provided for a term loan of up to \$90.0 million. In addition, the First Lien Credit Agreement provided for incremental borrowings of up to \$60.0 million, to be allocated pro rata between the term loan and the revolving credit facility, and the Second Lien Credit Agreement provided for incremental borrowings of up to \$70.0 million for the purpose of consummating permitted acquisitions, in each case, subject to certain customary conditions.

On August 15, 2014, \$75.0 million was drawn as a term loan under the First Lien Credit Agreement and \$90.0 million was drawn as a term loan under the Second Lien Credit Agreement (together, the “2014 Term Loans”) and \$15.0 million was drawn as a revolving loan under the First Lien Credit Agreement (the “2014 Revolving Loan”). The proceeds from the Second Term Loans and the Revolving Loan were primarily used to finance the Galaxy Acquisition pursuant to the terms of the Galaxy Merger Agreement (each, as defined in Note 5), to repay the Company’s existing indebtedness, including the 2013 Term Loans (as defined below), and to pay fees and expenses in connection therewith.

Term loan borrowings under the First Lien Credit Agreement were subject to amortization of principal (x) in an amount equal to \$1.5 million for the first payment and (y) thereafter, quarterly, in equal amounts of \$3.0 million and

were scheduled to mature on August 15, 2019. Borrowings under the First Lien Credit Agreement bore interest at LIBOR or a base rate, plus, in each case, an applicable margin that fluctuated from 3.50% to 3.75% for LIBOR loans and from 1.50% to 1.75% for base rate loans, in each case, based on the Company's loan to value ratio, as described in the First Lien Credit Agreement.

Borrowings under the Second Lien Credit Agreement were not subject to amortization and were scheduled to mature on August 15, 2020. Borrowings under the Second Lien Credit Agreement bore interest at LIBOR plus 8.00% and were subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.00%.

Borrowings under the First Lien Credit Agreement were voluntarily prepayable from time to time, in whole or in part, and borrowings under the Second Lien Credit Agreement were voluntarily prepayable after August 15, 2015, in whole or in part, subject in certain cases to the payment of customary "breakage" costs with respect to LIBOR-based borrowings and prepayment premiums as provided in the respective Loan Agreement. Mandatory prepayments of the borrowings under the Loan Agreements were required (x) in the case of any dispositions of intellectual property, 50% of the orderly liquidation value thereof, (y) in the case of any other dispositions, 100% of the net proceeds thereof and (z) at each fiscal year end, in the amount of 30% of the Consolidated Excess Cash Flow (as defined in the respective 2014 Loan Agreements) of the Company and its subsidiaries, in each case, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the 2014 Loan Agreements.

The Company's obligations under the 2014 Loan Agreements were guaranteed jointly and severally by each domestic subsidiary of the Company (each, a "Guarantor" and, collectively, the "Guarantors"), other than Immaterial Subsidiaries (as defined in the Loan Agreements) and certain other excluded subsidiaries and subject to certain other exceptions set forth in the 2014 Loan Agreements and the related loan documents (such as guarantees provided by the Guarantors, the "Guarantees"). The Company's and the Guarantors' obligations under the 2014 Loan Agreements and the Guarantees were, in each case, secured by first priority liens (subject, in the case of the Second Lien Credit Agreement, to the liens under the First Lien Credit Agreement) on, and security interests in, substantially all of the present and after-acquired assets of the Company and each Guarantor, subject to certain customary exceptions.

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In connection with the First Lien Credit Agreement and the Second Lien Credit Agreement, Bank of America, N.A., as the administrative agent under the First Lien Credit Agreement, and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as the administrative agent under the Second Lien Credit Agreement, entered into an intercreditor agreement, dated as of August 15, 2014 (the "Intercreditor Agreement"), which was acknowledged by the Company and the Guarantors. The Intercreditor Agreement established various inter-lender terms, including, but not limited to, priority of liens, permitted actions by each party, application of proceeds, exercise of remedies in the case of a default, incurrence of additional indebtedness releases of collateral and limitations on the amendment of respective 2014 Loan Agreements without consent of the other party.

In addition, the 2014 Loan Agreements included covenants and events of default, including, in the case of the First Lien Credit Agreement, requirements that the Company satisfied a minimum positive net income test and maintained a minimum loan to value ratio (as calculated pursuant to the First Lien Credit Agreement) and, in the case of the Second Lien Credit Agreement, maintained a total leverage ratio and a minimum loan to value ratio (as calculated pursuant to the Second Lien Credit Agreement).

As further discussed above, each of the 2014 Loan Agreements was amended and restated in its entirety in connection with the Company's entry into the JS Purchase Agreement and consummation of the transactions contemplated therein. The Company was in compliance with its covenants throughout the existence of the 2014 Term Loans and 2014 Revolving Loan.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company incurred legal and other fees associated with the Company's entry into the 2014 Loan Agreements of \$4.7 million. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company expensed the portion of the legal and other fees related to the Second Lien Loan Agreement under the Legacy Term Loans in an approximate amount of \$0.7 million when the Second Lien Loan Agreement was repaid on August 15, 2014.

2013 Debt Arrangements

Prior to the Company's entry into the 2014 Loan Agreements, in connection with the acquisition of Brand Matter, LLC, on March 28, 2013, the Company entered into (i) a first lien loan agreement (the "First Lien Loan Agreement"), which provided for term loans of up to \$45.0 million (the "First Lien Term Loan") and (ii) a second lien loan agreement

(the “Second Lien Loan Agreement” and, together with the First Lien Loan Agreement, the “2013 Loan Agreements”), which provided for term loans of up to \$20.0 million (the “Second Lien Term Loan” and, together with the First Lien Term Loan, the “2013 Term Loans”). The proceeds from the 2013 Term Loans were used to fund the acquisition of Brand Matter, LLC, to repay existing debt, to pay fees and expenses in connection therewith, to finance capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes. The 2013 Term Loans were secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company and were further guaranteed and secured by each of the domestic subsidiaries of the Company, other than DVS LLC, SBG Revo Holdings, LLC and SBG FM, LLC, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the 2013 Loan Agreements. In connection with the Second Lien Loan Agreement, the Company issued five-year warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 285,160 shares of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$4.50 per share. In December 2013, the Company obtained the written consent of each of the lenders to the 2013 Loan Agreements and, in connection therewith, SBG Revo Holdings, LLC agreed to become a Loan Party (as defined in the 2013 Loan Agreements) under each of the 2013 Loan Agreements, which transaction became effective in February 2014.

The 2013 Term Loans were drawn in full on March 28, 2013 and were scheduled to mature on March 28, 2018. The 2013 Loan Agreements were repaid in full on August 15, 2014. The Company was in compliance with its covenants throughout the existence of the 2013 Term Loans.

Interest Expense

Interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2017 includes interest incurred under our loan agreements and interest rate caps of \$55.1 million and non-cash interest related to the amortization of deferred financing costs of \$3.9 million. Additionally, we expensed non-cash interest of \$0.9 million related to the accretion of the present value of guaranteed contractual payments assumed through certain of the Company’s acquisitions in 2015.

Interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2016 includes interest incurred under our loan agreements and interest rate caps of \$46.2 million, non-cash interest related to the amortization of deferred financing costs of \$2.8 million and the write-off of \$0.3 million of deferred financing costs as a result of an extinguishment a portion of the BoA Credit Agreement in accordance with ASC 470 – Debt in connection with the Company’s entry into the Amended BoA Credit Agreement. Additionally, we expensed non-cash interest of \$1.2 million related to the accretion of the present value of guaranteed contractual payments assumed through certain of the Company’s acquisitions in 2015.

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Interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2015 includes interest incurred under our loan agreements and interest rate swaps of \$21.9 million, non-cash interest related to the amortization of deferred financing costs of \$1.5 million and the write-off of \$2.1 million of deferred financing costs as a result of an extinguishment of debt in accordance with ASC 470 – Debt in connection with loan agreements entered into for the acquisition of With You LLC. In addition, the Company expensed \$2.7 million of deferred financing costs as a result of an extinguishment of debt with ASC 470 – Debt in connection with the Company’s entry into the 2015 Term Loans. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded amortization of debt discount related to the Equity Issuance in the amount of \$0.1 million within non-cash interest expense. Because the 2015 Term Loan Agreement with GSO was deemed an extinguishment, management determined that the remaining unamortized debt discount from the Existing Second Lien Credit Agreement was written off in accordance with ASC 470 Debt. The Company wrote off \$1.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 within interest expense related to the debt discount. Additionally, we expensed non-cash interest of a de minimis amount related to the accretion of the present value of guaranteed contractual payments assumed through certain of the Company’s acquisitions in 2015.

Interest Rate Caps

On November 30, 2016, the Company entered into interest rate cap agreements related to its 1-month LIBOR rates related to the 2016 Cap Agreements with certain financial institutions. The 2016 Cap Agreements have a \$500 million notional value, strike rate of 1.50% and mature on November 23, 2018. The Company recorded its interest rate caps on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value using Level 2 inputs. The valuation technique used to determine the fair value of the 2016 Cap Agreements approximated the net present value of future cash flows, taking into account current interest rates.

The Company’s risk management objective and strategy with respect to the 2016 Cap Agreements is to reduce its exposure to variability in expected future cash outflows (forecasted interest payments) attributable to change in 1-month LIBOR rates, the designated benchmark interest rate being hedged, relating to a portion of its outstanding floating-rate debt. The 2016 Cap Agreements protect the Company from increases in hedged cash flows on its floating-rate debt attributable to changes in 1-month LIBOR rates above the strike rate. Should 1-month LIBOR rates exceed 1.50% on a rate reset date during the terms of the 2016 Cap Agreements, the financial institutions will pay the Company for an amount equivalent to the excess interest over the strike rate. To the extent the hedging relationship is perfectly effective, changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument each period will be deferred in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the statement of changes in equity, and the upfront hedging instrument purchase price will be reclassified to interest expense, net in the consolidated statements of operations according to its caplet values. If hedge ineffectiveness exists, accumulated other comprehensive loss will be adjusted to a balance that reflects the lesser of either the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedging or the cumulative change in the fair value of the

hypothetically “perfect” derivative. The amount of ineffectiveness, if any, recorded in earnings would be equal to the excess of the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedging instrument over the cumulative change in the fair value of the hypothetical derivative.

Interest Rate Swaps

During 2015, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement related to term loans (the “2015 Swap Agreement”). The Company recorded its interest rate swap on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value using Level 2 inputs. The 2015 Swap Agreement ended on December 30, 2016. During 2014, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement related to the Second Term Loans (the “2014 Swap Agreement”). The 2014 Swap Agreement ended December 31, 2015.

The objective of the swap agreement was to reduce the variability in cash flows for interest payments associated with the loan agreements, which are based on the 1-month LIBOR rates. The Company formally documented the swap agreement as a cash flow hedge of the Company’s exposure to 1-month LIBOR. Because the critical terms of the swap agreement and the hedged items coincided at inception (e.g., notional amount, interest rate reset dates, interest rate payment dates, maturity/expiration date and underlying index), the hedge was expected to completely offset changes in expected cash flows due to fluctuations in the 1-month LIBOR rate over the term of the hedge. The effectiveness of the hedge relationship was periodically assessed during the life of the hedge by comparing the current terms of the swap agreement and the loan agreements to assure they continue to coincide and through an evaluation of the continued ability of the respective counterparties to honor their obligations under the 2015 Swap Agreement. When the key terms no longer match exactly, hedge effectiveness (both prospective and retrospective) is assessed by evaluating the cumulative dollar offset for the actual hedging instrument relative to a hypothetical derivative whose terms exactly match the terms of the hedged item. Because the notional amounts of the Company’s swap agreement no longer matched the notional amounts of the loan agreements exactly, the Company assessed the ineffectiveness of the swap agreement and determined that differences were immaterial during the year ended December 31, 2016.

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Debt Maturities

As of December 31, 2017, the Company's debt maturities for the next five years and thereafter on a calendar year basis are as follows:

	Total	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter
	(in thousands)						
2016 Term Loans	\$ 551,913	\$ 28,300	\$ 28,300	\$ 28,300	\$ 93,513	\$ 373,500	\$ -
2016 Revolving Loan	92,787	-	-	-	92,787	-	-
Total	\$ 644,700	\$ 28,300	\$ 28,300	\$ 28,300	\$ 186,300	\$ 373,500	\$ -

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,627	\$ 2,445

Accrued Expenses		
Guaranteed payments in connection with acquisitions - current	3,295	4,089
Interest	3,215	3,981
Compensation	4,928	3,576
Marketing and Commissions	2,804	1,142
Other accrued expenses	3,257	3,682
Total accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 19,126	\$ 18,915

NOTE 11 – LEASES

Operating Leases

The Company leases the following spaces as of December 31, 2017:

Location	Type	Square Footage (Approximate)	Expiration Date
New York, NY	Corporate Headquarters	70,000	December 31, 2033
New York, NY	Office and Showroom	10,900	September 12, 2024
Los Angeles, CA	Office	4,724	July 31, 2020

On February 21, 2017, the Company amended the lease of its corporate headquarters which extends the lease through December 31, 2033 and effective in February 2018, lowers the rented square footage to approximately 63,000 square feet of corporate office space and 7,000 square feet of other rentable space. On January 12, 2018, the Company amended the lease of its corporate headquarters, effective in February 2018, to increase the rented square footage by approximately 12,300 square feet.

Total rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 amounted to \$6.1 million, \$8.1 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

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The Company also has an operating lease for its photocopiers. The photocopier lease expires on September 30, 2020.

Future annual minimum payments due under the leases for the next five years and thereafter are summarized as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	(in thousands)
2018	\$ 2,170
2019	5,716
2020	5,634
2021	5,481
2022	5,496
Thereafter	55,637
	\$ 80,134

Future sublease income due under sublease agreements is summarized as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	(in thousands)
2018	\$ 350
2019	175
	\$ 525

Capital Lease

As part of the acquisition of MSLO, the Company acquired a capital lease obligation entered into by MSLO on February 1, 2015 for computer equipment. The lease provides for a \$0.7 million obligation which ended on February 1, 2017.

The present value of these minimum lease payments was \$0.7 million. Imputed interest was immaterial. The present value of the minimum lease payments, along with associated accumulated amortization of the capital lease, was included within Property and equipment, net on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. Ownership of the computer equipment transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term. Accordingly, the computer equipment under this capital lease is being amortized over five years, consistent with the Company's normal depreciation policy for owned computer assets.

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NOTE 12 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

MSLO Stockholder Complaint

In connection with the merger of MSLO in December 2015, the following 13 putative stockholder class action lawsuits have been filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware: (1) David Shaev Profit Sharing Plan f/b/o David Shaev v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on June 25, 2015; (2) Malka Raul v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on June 26, 2015; (3) Daniel Lisman v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on June 29, 2015; (4) Matthew Sciabacucchi v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 2, 2015; (5) Harold Litwin v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 5, 2015; (6) Richard Schiffrin v. Martha Stewart, filed on July 7, 2015; (7) Cedric Terrell v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 8, 2015; (8) Dorothy Moore v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 8, 2015; (9) Paul Dranove v. Pierre De Villemejeane. et. al., filed on July 8, 2015; (10) Phuc Nguyen v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 10, 2015; (11) Kenneth Steiner v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc. et. al., filed on July 16, 2015; (12) Karen Gordon v. Martha Stewart et. al., filed on July 27, 2015 against the MSLO Board of Directors, Sequential, Madeline Merger Sub, Singer Merger; and (13) Anne Seader v. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc. et. al., filed on July 28, 2015. All of the 13 class action lawsuits name the Old Sequential, MSLO, the MSLO board of directors, Madeline Merger Sub, Inc., Singer Merger Sub, Inc. and the Company as defendants and allege that (a) members of the MSLO board of directors breached their fiduciary duties and (b) Old Sequential, MSLO, Madeline Merger Sub, Inc., Singer Merger Sub Inc. and the Company aided and abetted such alleged breaches of fiduciary duties by the MSLO board of directors. On August 18, 2015, the Delaware Chancery Court issued an order consolidating these actions for all purposes under the caption In re Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc., et. al. to be the operative complaint in the consolidated action. On January 12, 2016, after the consummation of the Mergers (as defined below), the plaintiffs filed a Verified Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint, naming Ms. Martha Stewart, the Company, Old Sequential, Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. and Singer Merger Sub, Inc. and alleging that (a) Ms. Stewart breached her fiduciary duties to MSLO's stockholders and (b) the Company, Old Sequential, Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. and Singer Merger Sub, Inc. aided and abetted Ms. Stewart's breach of her fiduciary duties. On April 4, 2016, Ms. Stewart and the Sequential defendants filed respective motions to dismiss the Verified Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint. On June 15, 2016, Lead Plaintiffs sought leave to amend the complaint and file the Verified Second Amended Class Action Complaint, which Judge Slights granted on July 14, 2016. On July 18, 2016, Lead Plaintiffs filed the Verified Second Amended Class Action Complaint against Defendants, asserting that Ms. Stewart breached her fiduciary duties and asserting that Sequential, Madeline Merger Sub, Singer Merger Sub, and Holdings aided and abetted the alleged breach of fiduciary duties. On July 28, 2016, Ms. Stewart and the Sequential defendants filed respective motions to dismiss the Verified Second Amended Class Action Complaint. On October 26, 2016, Lead Plaintiffs filed their opposition to Defendants' motions to dismiss. On November 29, 2016, Ms. Stewart and the Sequential Defendants filed reply briefs in further supports of their motions to dismiss the Verified Second Amended Class Action Complaint. Oral argument on the motions to dismiss occurred

on March 22, 2017. In August 2017, the Court ruled in favor of Ms. Stewart and the Sequential defendants on the motions to dismiss. The Lead Plaintiffs did not appeal the ruling. This matter is resolved.

General Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company is involved in legal matters arising in the ordinary course of business. While the Company believes that such matters are currently not material, there can be no assurance that matters arising in the ordinary course of business for which the Company is, or could be, involved in litigation, will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations. Contingent liabilities arising from potential litigation are assessed by management based on the individual analysis of these proceedings and on the opinion of the Company's lawyers and legal consultants.

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Guaranteed Payments

The Company has certain guaranteed payments in connection with acquisitions. Future payments of these guaranteed payments, less imputed interest, are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	(in thousands)
2018	\$ 3,295
2019	2,628
2020	1,000
2021	-
2022	-
Thereafter	2,256
	\$ 9,179

NOTE 13 – PREFERRED STOCK

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized with a par value of \$0.01 per share, none of which were designated or issued and outstanding. The board of directors of the

Company (the "BOD") is authorized, with the limitations and restrictions set forth in the Company's certificate of incorporation, to designate from time to time the terms of the preferred stock.

On February 3, 2012, Old Sequential designated a series of preferred stock entitled "Series A Preferred Stock". The Certificate of Designation set forth the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of the Series A Preferred Stock, which included the following:

the authorized number of shares of Series A Preferred Stock is 19,400, having a par value \$0.001 per share and a stated value of \$1,000 per share ("Stated Value");

holders of Series A Preferred Stock are not entitled to dividends or any liquidation preference;

Series A Preferred Stock may only be transferred by a holder of such stock to a transferee if such transfer also includes a transfer to the transferee of \$1,000 in principal amount of Debentures for each one share of transferred Series A Preferred Stock;

holders of Series A Preferred Stock vote together as a single class with the holders of common stock on all matters requiring approval of the holders of common stock, except that each share of Preferred Stock is entitled to 381 votes per share (which is the number of shares of common stock a Debenture holder would receive if it converted \$1,000 in principal amount of Debentures into common stock at the Conversion Price), which number of votes per share is subject to adjustment in the case of stock splits, stock dividends, combinations of shares and similar recapitalization transactions relating to the Company's common stock;

as long as any shares of Series A Preferred Stock are outstanding, the Company will not, without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the then outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, (a) alter or change adversely the powers, preferences or rights given to the Series A Preferred Stock or alter or amend the Certificate of Designation, (b) amend the Company's certificate of incorporation or other charter documents in any manner that adversely affects any rights of such holders, (c) increase the number of authorized shares of Series A Preferred Stock, or (d) enter into any agreement with respect to any of the foregoing; and

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upon conversion of the principal amount of a Debenture, in whole or in part, into shares of common stock or upon the repayment of the principal amount of a Debenture, in whole or in part, by the Company, the Company has the right to and will redeem from the Debenture holder at a price of \$0.001 per share, a number of shares of Series A Preferred Stock determined by dividing (i) the outstanding principal amount of the Debenture that has been repaid or converted into common stock, as applicable by (ii) the Stated Value.

NOTE 14 – STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN, OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Stock Options

Old Sequential

On January 5, 2006, the Company adopted the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2005 Stock Incentive Plan”), which authorized the granting of a variety of stock-based incentive awards. The 2005 Stock Incentive Plan was administered by the Company’s BOD, or a committee appointed by the BOD, which determined the recipients and terms of the awards granted. The 2005 Stock Incentive Plan provided for the issuance of both incentive stock options (“ISOs”) and non-qualified stock options (“NQOs”). ISOs could only be granted to employees and NQOs could be granted to directors, officers, employees, consultants, independent contractors and advisors. The 2005 Stock Incentive Plan provided for a total of 366,667 shares of common stock to be reserved for issuance under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan.

On July 24, 2013, the BOD approved and adopted the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan. The 2013 Stock Incentive Plan replaced the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan. No new grants will be granted under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan as of July 24, 2013. Grants that were made under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan prior to the BOD’s approval and adoption of the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan will continue to be administered in effect in accordance with their terms. The 2013 Stock Incentive Plan became effective on July 24, 2013 and, subject to the right of the BOD to amend or terminate the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan in accordance with terms and conditions thereof, will remain in effect until all shares of the Company’s common stock reserved for issuance thereunder have been delivered and any restrictions on such shares

have lapsed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no shares of the Company's common stock may be granted under the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan on or after July 24, 2023.

New Sequential

On December 4, 2015, in connection with the Mergers, the Company filed a registration statement, whereby The Sequential Brands Group, Inc. 2013 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan authorizes the issuance of not more than 2,500,000 shares of the registrant's Common Stock.

The 2013 Stock Incentive Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee. Under the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan, the Compensation Committee is authorized to grant awards to employees, consultants and any other persons to whom the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan is applicable and to determine the number and types of such awards and the terms, conditions, vesting and other limitations applicable to each such award. The Compensation Committee has the power to interpret the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan and to adopt such rules and regulations as it considers necessary or appropriate for purposes of administering the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan.

The following types of awards or any combination of awards may be granted under the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan: (i) NQOs, (ii) stock appreciation rights, (iii) restricted stock, (iv) restricted stock units, (v) other stock-based awards, (vi) dividend equivalents and (vii) cash-based awards. The aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock that are reserved for awards to be granted under the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan is 2,500,000 shares, subject to adjustments for stock splits, recapitalizations and other specified events.

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Stock-based Compensation Expense

The fair value of options is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The valuation determined by the Black-Scholes pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to, expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, and actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors. The risk free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury rate for the expected life at the time of grant, volatility is based on the average long-term implied volatilities of peer companies and the expected life is based on the estimated average of the life of options using the simplified method as prescribed by Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 14 Share-Based Payment. The Company utilizes the simplified method to determine the expected life of the options due to insufficient exercise activity during recent years as a basis from which to estimate future exercise patterns. The expected dividend assumption is based on the Company's history and expectation of dividend payouts.

The Company elected to early adopt the provisions of ASU 2016-09 and will reduce compensation cost for actual forfeitures as they occur. Prior to the adoption to ASU 2016-09, the Company's estimated forfeiture rate utilized in calculating compensation cost was zero percent based on the Company's limited historical forfeiture experience.

The following table summarizes the Company's stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

	Number of Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
(in thousands, except share and per share data)				
Outstanding - January 1, 2015	373,167	\$ 4.91	2.0	\$ 3,166
Granted	10,000	12.93		
Exercised	(253,666)	(2.80)		
Forfeited or Canceled	-	-		
Outstanding - January 1, 2016	129,501	9.65	3.3	148

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Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited or Canceled	-	-		
Outstanding - January 1, 2017	129,501	9.65	2.3	-
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited or Canceled	(45,500)	(11.49)		
Outstanding - December 31, 2017	84,001	\$ 8.65	2.1	\$ -
Exercisable - December 31, 2017	84,001	\$ 8.65	2.1	\$ -

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A summary of the changes in the Company's unvested stock options is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested - January 1, 2015	40,500	\$ 2.74
Granted	10,000	2.97
Vested	(29,500)	(2.85)
Forfeited or Canceled	-	-
Unvested - January 1, 2016	21,000	2.71
Granted	-	-
Vested	(16,000)	(2.94)
Forfeited or Canceled	-	-
Unvested - January 1, 2017	5,000	1.96
Granted	-	-
Vested	(5,000)	(1.96)
Forfeited or Canceled	-	-
Unvested - December 31, 2017	-	\$ -

The Company did not grant any stock options during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company granted an aggregate of 10,000 stock options to employees for future services. These stock options are exercisable over a five-year term and vested on December 31, 2015. These stock options had a fair value of less than \$0.1 million using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	0.90	%
Expected dividend yield	0.00	%

Expected volatility	32.10	%
Expected life	3.00	years

The Company did not record compensation pertaining to these grants during the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. The Company recorded less than \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 as compensation expense pertaining to these grants.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company granted an aggregate of 38,500 stock options to employees for future services. These stock options are exercisable over a five-year term and vest over a period of one to three years. These stock options had a fair value of \$0.1 million using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	1.04	%
Expected dividend yield	0.00	%
Expected volatility	37.32	%
Expected life	3.00 – 3.5	years

The Company recorded less than \$0.1 million during each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 and \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, as compensation expense pertaining to these grants.

Total compensation expense related to stock options for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was less than \$0.1 million, less than \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. At December 31, 2017, there is no unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options.

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Warrants

The following table summarizes the Company's outstanding warrants:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
(in thousands, except share and per share data)				
Outstanding - January 1, 2015	640,160	\$ 6.04	3.1	\$ 4,501
Granted	200,000	13.32		
Exercised	(38,400)	(5.76)		
Forfeited or Canceled	-	-		
Outstanding - January 1, 2016	801,760	7.87	4.1	1,377
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited or Canceled	-	-		
Outstanding - January 1, 2017	801,760	7.87	3.1	51
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited or Canceled	(31,600)	-		
Outstanding - December 31, 2017	770,160	\$ 7.95	2.2	\$ -
Exercisable - December 31, 2017	770,160	\$ 7.95	2.2	\$ -

A summary of the changes in the Company's unvested warrants is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested - January 1, 2015	15,000	\$ 3.05
Granted	200,000	6.32
Vested	(65,000)	5.57
Forfeited or Canceled	-	-
Unvested - January 1, 2016	150,000	6.32
Granted	-	-
Vested	(100,000)	6.32
Forfeited or Canceled	-	-
Unvested - January 1, 2017	50,000	6.32
Granted	-	-
Vested	(50,000)	6.32
Forfeited or Canceled	-	-
Unvested - December 31, 2017	-	\$ -

The Company did not grant any warrants during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

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During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company issued ten-year warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$13.32 to a non-employee. These warrants had a fair value of \$1.3 million using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	2.16	%
Expected dividend yield	0.00	%
Expected volatility	45.84	%
Expected life	7.25 years	

The Company recorded less than \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively as compensation expense pertaining to this grant. The Company marks-to-market the expense for the warrants granted to the non-employee.

Total compensation expense related to warrants for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was less than \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.4 million, respectively. At December 31, 2017 there is no unrecognized compensation expense related to warrants.

Restricted Stock

A summary of the time-based restricted stock activity for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

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	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Remaining Vesting Period (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
(in thousands, except share and per share data)				
Unvested - January 1, 2015	512,586	\$ 6.30	1.9	\$ 3,470
Granted	189,602	12.74		
Vested	(291,535)	6.96		
Unvested - January 1, 2016	410,653	8.81	1.8	510
Granted	80,903	5.57		
Vested	(232,769)	8.08		
Unvested - January 1, 2017	258,787	8.45	2.1	-
Granted	111,112	3.60		
Vested	(174,363)	(6.73)		
Unvested - December 31, 2017	195,536	\$ 7.23	1.8	\$ -

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 111,112 shares of time-based restricted stock to members of the Company's board of directors. These shares had a grant date fair value of \$0.4 million and vest over a period of one year. The Company recorded \$0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2017 as compensation expense pertaining to these grants.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company accelerated the vesting of 32,500 shares of time-based restricted stock in connection with restructuring activities. The Company recorded \$0.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 as compensation expense pertaining to these restructuring activities.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company granted (i) 70,548 shares of time-based restricted stock to members of the Company's BOD and (ii) 10,355 shares of time-based restricted stock to a non-employee pursuant to a partnership agreement. These shares had a grant date fair value of \$0.5 million and vest over a period of one to five years. The Company recorded \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, as compensation expense pertaining to these grants.

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During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company granted (i) 15,000 shares of time-based restricted stock to an employee for future services, (ii) 24,452 shares of time-based restricted stock to members of the Company's BOD and (iii) 150,150 shares of time-based restricted stock to a non-employee pursuant to a partnership agreement. These shares had a grant date fair value of \$2.4 million and vest over a period of one to four years. The Company recorded less than \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2017 and \$0.5 million during each of the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 as compensation expense pertaining to these grants. The Company marks-to-market the expense for the shares of time-based restricted stock granted to the non-employee.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company granted (i) 137,500 shares of time-based restricted stock to employees, (ii) 100,000 shares of time-based restricted stock to a consultant for future services and (iii) 23,120 shares of time-based restricted stock to members of the Company's BOD. These shares of time-based restricted stock had a grant date fair value of \$1.8 million and vest over a period of one to three and one-half years. The Company marks-to-market the expense for the shares of restricted stock granted to the consultant. The Company recorded \$0.1 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.7 million during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, as compensation expense pertaining to these grants.

Total compensation expense related to time-based restricted stock grants for the year ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$0.6 million, \$1.6 million, and \$2.3 million, respectively. Total unrecognized compensation expense related to time-based restricted stock grants at December 31, 2017 amounted to \$0.3 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.8 years.

Restricted Stock Units

A summary of the time-based restricted stock unit activity for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Period (in Years)	Remaining Vesting	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
---------------------	----------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------	---------------------------------

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

Unvested - January 1, 2015	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Granted	100,000	14.33		
Vested	-	-		
Unvested - January 1, 2016	100,000	14.33	3.0	-
Granted	260,000	7.03		
Vested	(33,333)	(14.33)		
Unvested - January 1, 2017	326,667	8.52	2.5	-
Granted	688,836	3.18		
Vested	(219,103)	(8.29)		
Forfeited or Canceled	(60,000)	(4.89)		
Unvested - December 31, 2017	736,400	\$ 3.89	2.2	\$ -

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 52,083 time-based restricted stock units to a consultant for future services. These shares of time-based restricted stock units had a grant date fair value of \$0.1 million and vest over a period of six months. The Company recorded less than \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2017 as compensation expense pertaining to these grants.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company accelerated the vesting of 16,667 shares of time-based restricted stock units for an employee pursuant to their termination agreement. Total compensation expense related to these shares of \$0.1 million was recorded as operating expenses in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 200,000 time-based restricted stock units to certain employees for future services and 276,753 time-based restricted stock units to a consultant for future services. These shares of time-based restricted stock units had a grant date fair value of \$1.4 million and vest over a period of three years. The Company recorded \$0.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2017 as compensation expense pertaining to these grants.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 100,000 time-based restricted stock units to the Company's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to an employment agreement, dated April 3, 2017. These shares of time-based restricted stock units had a grant date fair value of \$0.4 million and vest over a period of three years. The Company recorded \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2017 as compensation expense pertaining to this grant.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company accelerated the vesting of 66,667 shares of time-based restricted stock units for the Company's former Chief Executive Officer in connection with the CEO transition. Total compensation expense related to these shares of \$0.7 million was recorded as operating expenses in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 60,000 time-based restricted stock units to the Company's former Chief Financial Officer pursuant to an amended employment agreement, dated January 3, 2017. These shares of time-based restricted stock units had a grant date fair value of \$0.3 million and a vesting period of two years. Upon the former Chief Financial Officer's departure, these shares were forfeited prior to vesting during the year ended December 31, 2017. Compensation expense previously recognized was reversed during the year ended December 31, 2017.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company accrued \$1.5 million in stock compensation expense for an employee performance-based bonus pursuant to their employment agreement. The bonus is to be paid in restricted stock in first quarter of 2018, based on the average closing stock price for the 30 days preceding March 1, 2018. The shares will be fully vested on grant date.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company granted 260,000 shares of time-based restricted stock units to employees for future services. These shares of time-based restricted stock had a grant date fair value of \$1.8 million and vest over a period of three years. The Company recorded \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, as compensation expense pertaining to this grant.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company granted 100,000 time-based restricted stock units to the Company's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to an amended and restated employment agreement, dated April 14, 2015 (the "A&R CEO Employment Agreement"). These shares had a grant date fair value of \$1.4 million and vest over a period of four years. The Company recorded less than \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, as compensation expense pertaining to these grants.

Total compensation expense related to time-based restricted stock units grants for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$1.8 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. Total accrued compensation expense related to performance-based restricted stock units for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$1.5 million. Total unrecognized compensation expense related to time-based restricted stock units grants at December 31, 2017 amounted to \$2.1 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.2 years.

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Performance Stock Units

A summary of the PSUs activity for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Remaining Vesting Period (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
(in thousands, except share and per share data)				
Unvested - January 1, 2015	1,325,000	\$ 10.23	2.1	\$ 3,904
Granted	200,000	14.33		
Vested	(210,500)	(9.33)		
Forfeited or Cancelled	(6,000)	(13.81)		
Unvested - January 1, 2016	1,308,500	10.98	1.4	96
Granted	2,134,100	7.23		
Vested	(317,833)	(9.58)		
Forfeited or Cancelled	(321,400)	(11.89)		
Unvested - January 1, 2017	2,803,367	8.18	2.4	-
Granted	716,600	3.17		
Vested	(701,233)	(10.97)		
Forfeited or Cancelled	(773,100)	(7.22)		
Unvested - December 31, 2017	2,045,634	\$ 5.83	2.0	\$ -

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 200,000 PSUs to an employee upon their commencement of employment with the Company. These PSUs had a grant date fair value of \$0.7 million and vest over a period of three years and require achievement of certain of the Company's performance metrics within each fiscal year for such PSUs to be earned. The Company did not record any compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2017 as the likelihood of these PSUs being earned was not probable.

On July 25, 2017, the Compensation Committee voted to approve, on a discretionary basis, an award of 41,600 PSUs to employees and consultants. The fair value and expense recorded for such PSUs was based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date the modification of the performance metric was communicated to employees and consultants. The Company did not record any compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2017 as the likelihood of these PSUs being earned was not probable.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 300,000 PSUs to the Company's Chief Executive Officer. These PSUs had a grant date fair value of \$0.8 million and vest over a period of three years and require achievement of certain of the Company's performance metrics within each fiscal year for such PSUs to be earned. The Company did not record any compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2017 as the likelihood of these PSUs being earned was not probable.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 175,000 PSUs to the Company's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to an employment agreement, dated April 3, 2017. These PSUs had a grant date fair value of \$0.7 million and vest over a period of three years and require achievement of certain of the Company's performance metrics within each fiscal year for such PSUs to be earned. The Company did not record any compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2017 as the likelihood of these PSUs being earned was not probable.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company accelerated the vesting of 200,000 PSUs for the Company's former Chief Executive Officer in connection with the CEO transition. Total compensation expense related to these PSUs of \$2.9 million was recorded as operating expenses in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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On February 28, 2017, the Compensation Committee voted to approve, on a discretionary basis, an award of 164,978 PSUs to employees and consultants. Included in the above award were 60,000 PSUs and 36,000 PSUs for the Company's former Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, respectively. The fair value and expense recorded for such PSUs was based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date the modification of the performance metric was communicated to employees and consultants. Total compensation expense related to these PSUs of \$0.6 million was recorded as operating expenses in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company accelerated the vesting of 108,500 PSUs in connection with restructuring activities. Total compensation expense related to these PSUs of \$0.5 million was recorded as operating expenses in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company granted 2,104,100 PSUs to employees and consultants and 30,000 PSUs to an employee upon the commencement of his employment with the Company. These PSUs had a grant date fair value of \$15.4 million, vest over a period of three years and require achievement of certain of the Company's performance metrics within each fiscal year for such PSUs to be earned. The Company recorded less than \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 as compensation expense in the consolidated statement of operations pertaining to these PSUs as the likelihood of a portion of these PSUs being earned became probable. The Company did not record any compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2017 as the likelihood of these PSUs being earned was not probable.

On February 23, 2016, the Compensation Committee voted to approve, on a discretionary basis, an award of 69,994 PSUs to employees and consultants. Included in the above award were 20,000 PSUs and 12,000 PSUs for the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, respectively. The fair value and expense recorded for such PSUs was based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date the modification of the performance metric was communicated to employees and consultants. Total compensation expense related to these PSUs of \$0.4 million was recorded as operating expenses in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016.

On February 24, 2015, the Compensation Committee voted to approve, on a discretionary basis, an award of 198,000 PSUs to employees and consultants under the 2013 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan. Included in the above award were 60,000 PSUs and 36,000 PSUs for the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, respectively. The fair value and expense recorded for such PSUs was based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date the modification of the performance metric was communicated to employees. Total compensation expense related to these PSUs of \$2.0 million was recorded as operating expenses in the consolidated

statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015.

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2015, the Compensation Committee approved, on a discretionary basis, an award of 12,500 PSUs to an employee upon the commencement of his employment with the Company. The fair value and expense recorded for such PSUs was based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date the modification of the performance metric was communicated to the employee. Total compensation expense related to these PSUs of approximately \$0.1 million was recorded as operating expenses in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company granted 990,000 PSUs to employees and consultants. These PSUs had a grant date fair value of \$9.5 million and vest over a period of three years. These PSUs require achievement of certain of the Company's performance metrics within each fiscal year for such PSUs to be earned. The Company recorded \$2.9 million and \$1.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively as compensation expense in the consolidated statement of operations pertaining to these PSUs as the performance metrics were achieved.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company granted 50,000 PSUs to an employee upon the commencement of his employment with the Company. These PSUs had a grant date fair value of \$0.3 million and vest over a period of four years. These PSUs require achievement of certain of the Company's performance metrics within each fiscal year for such PSUs to be earned. The Company did not record compensation expense during each of the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 pertaining to these PSUs as the performance metrics were not achieved.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company granted 250,000 PSUs to an employee upon the commencement of his employment with the Company. These PSUs had a grant date fair value of \$3.4 million and vest over a period of two years. These PSUs require achievement of certain of the Company's performance metrics, which began in 2015, within each fiscal year for such PSUs to be earned. The Company did not record compensation expense during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 pertaining to these PSUs as the performance metrics were not achieved.

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During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company granted 35,000 PSUs to employees. These PSUs had a grant date fair value of \$0.4 million and vest over a period of two to three years. These PSUs require achievement of certain of the Company's performance metrics, which began in 2015, within each fiscal year for such PSUs to be earned. The Company recorded \$0.1 million during each of the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 as compensation expense in the consolidated statement of operations pertaining to these PSUs as the performance metrics were achieved. The Company did not record any compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2017 as the likelihood of these PSUs being earned was not probable.

Total compensation expense related to the PSUs for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$3.5 million, \$4.0 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.

NOTE 15 – INCOME TAXES

The (benefit from) provision for income taxes from continuing operations consists of the following:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(in thousands)		
Federal:			
Current provision	\$ -	\$ (111)	\$ 34
Deferred provision	(131,344)	10,145	9,771
	(131,344)	10,034	9,805
Foreign:			
Current provision	134	206	340
Deferred provision	-	-	-
	134	206	340
State:			
Current provision	-	(519)	103

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Deferred provision	(1,325)	(564)	(11,605)
	(1,325)	(1,083)	(11,502)
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	\$ (132,535)	\$ 9,157	\$ (1,357)

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SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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The difference between the (benefit from) provision for income taxes and the expected income tax provision determined by applying the statutory federal and state income tax rates to pre-tax accounting income from continuing operations are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December		
	31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Federal statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	0.1	0.2	9.7
Goodwill impairment	(33.9)	-	-
Non-deductible transaction costs	-	0.7	123.3
Noncontrolling interest	0.6	(16.5)	(174.7)
Valuation allowance	29.5	43.2	548.4
Nondeductible compensation	(0.1)	2.2	33.4
Foreign taxes	(0.1)	1.3	32.1
Other	(0.7)	1.1	6.3
Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	11.8	-	-
Change in state tax rates	-	(5.5)	(741.7)
FIN 48 reversal	-	(3.7)	0.0
	42.2 %	58.0 %	(128.2)%

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“Tax Act”) that instituted fundamental changes to the taxation of multinational corporations. The Tax Act includes changes to the taxation of foreign earnings by implementing a dividend exemption system, expansion of the current anti-deferral rules, a minimum tax on low-taxed foreign earnings and new measures to deter base erosion. The Tax Act also includes a permanent reduction in the corporate tax rate to 21%, repeal of the corporate alternative minimum tax, expensing of capital investment, and limitation of the deduction for interest expense. Furthermore, as part of the transition to the new tax system, a one-time transition tax is imposed on a U.S. shareholder’s historical undistributed earnings of foreign affiliates. Although the Tax Act is generally effective January 1, 2018, GAAP requires recognition of the tax effects of new legislation during the reporting period that includes the enactment date, which was December 22, 2017.

As a result of the impacts of the Tax Act, the SEC provided guidance that allows the Company to record provisional amounts for those impacts, with the requirement that the accounting be completed in a period not to exceed one year from the date of enactment. As of December 31, 2017, the Company has not completed the accounting for certain tax effects of the Tax Act. Therefore, we have recorded provisional amounts for the effects of the Tax Act. The primary

impact of the Tax Act related to the re-measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting from the change in the corporate tax rate (“Corporate Tax Rate Change”).

Corporate Tax Rate Change

For the year ended December 31, 2017, we recorded a tax benefit of approximately \$73 million due to a decrease in deferred tax liabilities as a result of the reduction in the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%.

At the date of enactment, the Company had a deferred tax liability for the excess of its net book value over its tax basis of its U.S. assets and liabilities that will generate future taxable income in excess of book income. Due to the Tax Act, this additional taxable income will be subject to tax at a lower corporate tax rate, consequently reducing the Company’s deferred tax liability as of the date of enactment.

The Company also reevaluated the need for a valuation allowance as a result of changes made by the Tax Act. As more fully described below, the Company determined that it has become more likely than not that it will realize substantially all of its deferred tax assets.

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SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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The components of the Company's consolidated deferred income tax balances as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Deferred income tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 54,909	\$ 83,248
Capital loss carryforwards	1,885	1,280
Intangible assets - finite life	6,809	11,090
Stock-based compensation	716	1,668
Property, plant & equipment	3,587	4,544
Deferred rent	(64)	1,028
Credits	2,274	1,910
Deferred revenue	2,973	617
Available-for-sale securities	-	1,600
Deferred compensation	1,772	3,302
Other	1,187	653
	76,048	110,940
Deferred income tax liability - long-term		
Intangible assets - Indefinite-lived	(126,443)	(200,468)
	(126,443)	(200,468)
Less: Valuation Allowance	(17,404)	(110,829)
Net deferred income tax liability - long-term	\$ (67,799)	\$ (200,357)

Deferred income taxes arise principally from net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards and intangible asset deferred tax assets and liabilities. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on

consideration of these items and new tax provisions under the Tax Act, primarily the new limitation on interest expense deductions, management has determined that enough certainty exists to warrant the release of the valuation allowance recorded against substantially all the Company's deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, a valuation allowance of \$17.4 million and \$110.8 million, respectively, has been recognized for deferred income taxes that may not be realized by the Company in future periods. The valuation allowance at December 31, 2017 primarily relates to state net operating losses and capital loss carryforwards.

The taxable temporary difference related to indefinite-lived trademarks, which are currently amortized for tax purposes, will reverse when such assets are disposed of or impaired. Because the period for their reversal is not determinable, the net deferred tax liability of \$200.4 million as December 31, 2016 attributable to indefinite-lived trademarks could not be used to offset the deferred tax assets.

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The Company has federal NOLs available to carryforward to future periods of \$195.6 million as of December 31, 2017 which begin expiring in 2024. The Company has state NOLs available to carryforward to future periods of \$205.7 million as of December 31, 2017 which begin expiring in 2018. The Company has foreign tax credits available to carryforward to future periods of \$1.6 million as of December 31, 2017 which began expiring in 2017. The Company has experienced several changes of ownership under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") which places various limitations on the NOLs. The limitations on NOLs are based upon a formula provided under Section 382 of the Code that is based on the fair market value of the Company and prevailing interest rates at the time of the ownership change. An "ownership change" is generally a 50% increase in ownership over a three-year period by stockholders who directly or indirectly own at least five percent of a company's stock. The limitations on the use of the NOLs under Section 382 could affect the Company's ability to offset future taxable income.

The Company currently files U.S. federal tax returns and various state tax returns. Tax years that remain open for assessment for federal and state purposes include years ended December 31, 2014 through December 31, 2017.

A reconciliation of the consolidated liability for gross unrecognized income tax benefits (excluding penalties and interest) is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Balance at beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 270
Decreases in prior year tax positions	-	(270)
Increases in prior year tax positions	-	-
Increases in current year tax positions	-	-
Settlements with taxing authorities	-	-
Lapse of statute of limitations	-	-
Balance at end of year	\$ -	\$ -

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company released its \$0.3 million reserve of certain unrecognized tax benefits through current income tax expense in accordance ASC 740. The Company has no remaining unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2017.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the tax provision. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized a gain of \$0.3 million and a charge of less than \$0.1 million related to interest and penalties, respectively. The Company has no remaining interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2017.

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SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 16 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Consulting Services Agreement with Tengram Capital Partners, L.P. (f/k/a Tengram Capital Management L.P.)

Pursuant to an agreement with Tengram Capital Partners, L.P., formerly known as Tengram Capital Management, L.P. (“TCP”), an affiliate of Tengram Capital Partners Gen2 Fund, L.P., which is one of the Company’s largest stockholders, the Company has engaged TCP, effective as of January 1, 2013, to provide services to the Company pertaining to (i) mergers and acquisitions, (ii) debt and equity financing and (iii) such other related areas as the Company may reasonably request from time to time (the “TCP Agreement”). TCP is entitled to receive compensation of \$1.0 million, including fees and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses in connection with performing its services under the TCP Agreement. The TCP Agreement remains in effect for a period continuing through the earlier of five years or the date on which TCP and its affiliates cease to own in excess of 5% of the outstanding shares of common stock in the Company. On August 15, 2014, the Company consummated transactions pursuant to an agreement and plan of merger, dated as of June 24, 2014 (the “Galaxy Merger Agreement”) with SBG Universe Brands LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and the Company’s direct wholly-owned subsidiary (“LLC Sub”), Universe Galaxy Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and direct wholly-owned subsidiary of LLC Sub, Galaxy Brand Holdings, Inc. and Carlyle Galaxy Holdings, L.P. (such transactions, collectively, the “Galaxy Acquisition”). In connection with the Galaxy Merger Agreement, the Company and TCP entered into an amendment to the TCP Agreement (the “Amended TCP Agreement”), pursuant to which, among other things, TCP is entitled to receive annual fees of \$0.9 million beginning with fiscal year 2014.

The Company paid TCP \$0.9 million, \$0.9 million, and \$1.4 million for services under the Amended TCP Agreement during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These amounts are included in operating expenses in the Company’s consolidated financial statements. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no amounts due to TCP for services. In connection with the consummation of the acquisition of MSLO, a \$2.5 million transaction fee was paid to TCP during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Additionally, in July 2013, the Company entered into a consulting arrangement with an employee of TCP (the “TCP Employee”), pursuant to which the TCP Employee provides legal and other consulting services at the request of the Company from time to time. The TCP Employee was also issued 125,000 shares of restricted stock, vesting over a four-year period and 180,000 PSUs, vesting over three years in increments of 20% for 2014, 20% for 2015 and 60% for 2016. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the TCP employee was granted 200,000 PSUs, vesting over three years in increments of 33.3% for 2017, 33.3% for 2018 and 33.4% for 2019. The Company paid the TCP Employee \$0.3 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million for services under the consulting arrangement during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These amounts are included in operating expenses in the

Company's consolidated financial statements. At December 31, 2017, less than \$0.1 million was due to the TCP Employee. At December 31, 2016, there were no amounts due to the TCP Employee.

Transactions with E.S. Originals, Inc.

A division president of the Company maintains a passive ownership interest in one of the Company's licensees, E.S. Originals, Inc. ("ESO"). The Company receives royalties from ESO under license agreements for certain of the Company's brands in the footwear category. The Company recorded \$18.1 million, \$17.0 million and \$14.8 million of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, for royalties and advertising revenue earned from ESO license agreements. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had \$8.0 million and \$7.1 million recorded as accounts receivable from ESO in the consolidated balance sheets, respectively.

In addition, the Company entered into a license-back agreement with ESO under which the Company reacquired the rights to certain international territories in order to re-license these rights to an unrelated party. The Company recorded approximately \$0.1 million in license-back expense for the year ended December 31, 2017.

SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Acquisition of FUL

On November 17, 2014, the Company made a strategic investment in FUL IP. FUL IP is a collaborative investment between the Company and JALP. FUL IP was formed for the purpose of licensing the FUL trademark to third parties in connection with the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale of FUL branded bags, backpacks, duffels, luggage and apparel accessories. JALP contributed the FUL trademark with a fair value of \$8.9 million. In exchange for a 50.5% economic interest in FUL IP the Company paid JALP \$4.5 million. JALP's minority member interest in FUL IP has been reflected as noncontrolling interest on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. One of the Company's directors, Mr. Al Gossett, has a partial ownership interest in JALP. There was \$(2.2) million and \$0.4 million of noncontrolling interest recorded during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. No noncontrolling interest was recorded during the years ended December 31, 2015.

Investment in Available-for-Sale Securities

As further discussed in Note 2, in September 2015, the Company purchased available-for-sale securities of an unaffiliated third-party publicly traded company from Tengram Capital Partners, L.P., which is an affiliate of Tengram Capital Partners Gen2 Fund, L.P., one of the Company's largest stockholders, for an aggregate purchase price of \$12.0 million (plus related transaction expenses), which was the purchase price paid by Tengram Capital Partners, L.P. upon the acquisition of such available-for-sale securities in open market transactions. The Company did not pay a fee or any compensation to Tengram Capital Partners, L.P. in connection with the Company's investment in the available-for-sale securities. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company sold its available-for-sale securities for \$5.8 million.

IP License Agreement and Intangible Asset Agreement

In connection with the transactions contemplated by the Mergers, MSLO entered into an Amended and Restated Asset License Agreement ("Intangible Asset Agreement") and Amended and Restated Intellectual Property License and Preservation Agreement ("IP License Agreement" and, together with the Intangible Asset Agreement, the "IP Agreements") pursuant to which Ms. Martha Stewart licensed certain intellectual property to MSLO. The IP Agreements grant the Company the right to use of certain properties owned by Ms. Stewart.

The Intangible Asset Agreement has an initial term commencing at December 4, 2015 and ending on December 31, 2020, provided that the term will automatically be renewed for five additional calendar years ending December 31, 2025 (subject to earlier termination as provided in the employment agreement) if either the aggregate gross licensing revenues (as defined in the employment agreement) for calendar years 2018 through 2020 exceed \$195 million or the gross licensing revenues for calendar year 2020 equal or exceed \$65 million. During the term of the Intangible Asset Agreement with the Company, Lifestyle Research Center LLC will be entitled to receive a guaranteed annual payment of \$1.7 million, which amounts are being paid in connection with the Mergers regardless of Ms. Stewart's continued employment with the Company plus reimbursable expenses. The Company has paid Lifestyle Research Center LLC \$3.3 million and \$1.8 million in connection with the guaranteed payment and other related services during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

During the term of the IP License Agreement with the Company, Ms. Stewart will be entitled to receive a guaranteed annual payment of \$1.3 million, which amounts are being paid in connection with the Mergers regardless of Ms. Stewart's continued employment with the Company. During each year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company made payments of \$1.3 million to Ms. Stewart in connection with the terms of the IP Licenses Agreement. The IP License Agreement is perpetual.

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company expensed non-cash interest of \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, related to the accretion of the present value of these guaranteed contractual payments. At December 31, 2017, there was \$6.4 million due under the IP Agreements of which \$2.8 million is recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses and \$3.6 million is recorded in other long-term liabilities. At December 31, 2016, there was \$8.8 million due under the IP Agreements of which \$2.8 million is recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses and \$6.0 million is recorded in other long-term liabilities.

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Registration Rights Agreement

On June 22, 2015, Martha Stewart, the Martha Stewart Family Limited Partnership, Alexis Stewart, the Martha Stewart 1999 Family Trust, the Martha Stewart 2000 Family Trust and the Martha and Alexis Stewart Charitable Foundation (collectively, the “Stewart Stockholders”) entered into an agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) with the Company, which grants the Stewart Stockholders certain “demand” registration rights for up to two offerings of greater than \$15 million each, certain “S-3” registration rights for up to three offerings of greater than \$5 million each and “piggyback” registration rights with respect to the shares of the Company’s common stock held by the Stewart Stockholders (whether issued pursuant to the Merger Agreement or acquired thereafter) and their transferees. All reasonable expenses incident to such registrations generally are required to be borne by the Company. The Registration Rights Agreement became effective on December 4, 2015.

NOTE 17 – PROFIT SHARING PLAN

The Company has established a 401(k) profit-sharing plan for the benefit of eligible employees. The Company may make contributions to the plan as determined by the BOD. The Company accrued a matching contribution of \$0.5 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

NOTE 18 – RESTRUCTURING

The Company did not incur restructuring charges during the year ended December 31, 2017.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded \$3.2 million of restructuring charges in connection with headcount reductions and lease termination costs. The charges incurred during the year ended December 31, 2016 consisted of \$1.7 million of severance and related benefits associated with headcount reductions, \$0.8 million of professional fees, \$0.3 million in contract termination fees and \$0.4 million of leasehold improvement write-offs due to moving the corporate headquarters. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded \$8.7 million of restructuring charges in connection with headcount reductions, contract termination costs and lease termination costs. The charges incurred during the year ended December 31, 2015 consisted of \$5.5 million of severance and related benefits associated with headcount reductions, \$0.7 million of professional fees, \$1.6 million in contract termination fees and \$0.9 of asset write-offs. The associated employee headcount reductions in connection with the

reduction in workforce since inception were 65 employees. These charges are included in operating expenses in the consolidated statement of operations. The Company does not expect to incur any additional charges associated with these actions.

On a cumulative basis, the Company has recorded \$11.9 million of restructuring charges in connection with the acquisition of MSLO, headcount reductions and contract termination costs. The associated employee headcount reductions in connection with the reduction in workforce since inception were 65 employees. All restructuring charges incurred are included in operating expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

There is no restructuring accrual as of December 31, 2017. A restructuring accrual of \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2016 is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets. This accrual included amounts provided for contract termination fees. The Company has paid \$10.5 million in cash related to these initiatives as of December 31, 2017.

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SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Changes in the restructuring accruals during fiscal 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	Severance & Related Benefits	Contract Termination Costs	Professional Fees	Total Accrual
	(in thousands)			
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 4,644	\$ 1,628	\$ 579	\$ 6,851
Charges to expense	1,687	326	755	2,768
Amounts paid	(6,331)	(454)	(1,334)	(8,119)
Balance at December 31, 2016	-	1,500	-	1,500
Charges to expense	-	-	-	-
Amounts paid	-	(1,500)	-	(1,500)
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

NOTE 19 – QUARTERLY DATA (UNAUDITED)

Unaudited quarterly consolidated financial information for 2017 and 2016 is summarized as follows:

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter (1)	Full Year
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(in thousands, except per share data)

2017					
Net revenue	\$ 39,400	\$ 42,144	\$ 39,025	\$ 46,895	\$ 167,464
Income (loss) from operations	15,992	24,244	(13,551)	(279,292)	(252,607)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,540	7,566	(28,574)	(294,613)	(314,081)
Consolidated net income (loss)	955	4,451	(24,732)	(162,220)	(181,546)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2,135)	(1,921)	552	(668)	(4,172)
Net (loss) income attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	(1,180)	2,530	(24,180)	(162,888)	(185,718)
Basic (loss) earnings per share:					
Attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.38)	\$ (2.58)	
Diluted (loss) earnings per share:					
Attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.38)	\$ (2.58)	

(1) During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company recorded a non-cash positive benefit of \$132.4 million due to tax reform impact and non-cash impairment charges of \$304.1 million related to the Company's goodwill.

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	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter (1)	Full Year
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
2016					
Net revenue	\$ 34,008	\$ 34,154	\$ 41,952	\$ 45,414	\$ 155,528
Income from operations	12,031	13,234	21,772	23,099	\$ 70,136
Income before income taxes	1,434	2,635	7,180	4,539	\$ 15,788
Consolidated net income	1,035	1,616	3,322	658	\$ 6,631
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2,111)	(1,681)	(2,022)	(1,638)	\$ (7,452)
Net income (loss) attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	(1,076)	(65)	1,300	(980)	\$ (821)
Basic (loss) earnings per share:					
Attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.02)	
Diluted (loss) earnings per share:					
Attributable to Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.02)	

(1) During the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company recorded an impairment of available-for-sale securities of \$4.4 million and a gain of \$0.2 million related to the write-off of acquired assets and estimated liabilities assumed during certain of the Company's acquisitions.

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Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Sequential Brands Group, Inc.

(in thousands)

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Reserves and allowance deducted from asset accounts:				
Accounts receivable (a):				
Year Ended December 31, 2017	\$ 221	\$ 689	\$ (333)	\$ 577
Year Ended December 31, 2016	\$ 271	\$ 475	\$ (525)	\$ 221
Year Ended December 31, 2015	\$ 169	\$ 201	\$ (99)	\$ 271

(a) These amounts include reserves for doubtful accounts.

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit

Number Exhibit Title

- 2.1 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 22, 2015, by and among Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc. (SEC File No. 001-15395) (“MSLO”), Madeline Merger Sub, Inc., SOBG, Inc. (previously known as Sequential Brands Group, Inc.) (SEC File No. 001-36082) (“SOBG”), Singer Merger Sub., Inc. and Sequential Brands Group, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to SOBG’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 22, 2015. *
- 2.2 Letter Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2015, by and among Sequential Brands Group, Inc., SOBG, Inc., Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc., Singer Merger Sub, Inc. and Madeline Merger Sub, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4/A filed October 22, 2015.
- 2.3 Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2015, by and among SOBG, With You, Inc., Corny Dog, Inc., With You LLC and Jessica Simpson. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to SOBG’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed May 6, 2015.*
- 2.4 Membership Interest Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 10, 2016, between SBG-Gaiam Holdings, LLC (formerly known as Stretch & Bend Holdings, LLC), Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and GAIAM, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Sequential Brands Group, Inc.’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 16, 2016. *
- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed as an 8-K12B, on December 4, 2015.
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Sequential Brands Group, Inc., effective as of December 4, 2015. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed as an 8-K12B, filed on December 4, 2015.
- 10.1 Form of Indemnity Agreement. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to SOBG’s Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-130930) filed on January 9, 2006.
- 10.2 Preemptive Rights and Board Nominee Agreement by and between Sequential Brands Group, Inc. (as successor to SOBG) and Tennman WR-T, Inc. effective as of October 1, 2011. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to SOBG’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 21, 2011.
- 10.3 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2015, by and between SOBG and Yehuda Shmidman. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to SOBG’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 6, 2015.†
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2015 Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, dated as of April 14, 2015, by and between SOBG and Yehuda Shmidman. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the SOBG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed May 6, 2015. †

- 10.5 Employment Agreement, dated as of June 3, 2014, by and between SOBG and Gary Klein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to SOBG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 14, 2014. †
- 10.6 Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 8, 2015, by and among SOBG, Joe's Jeans Inc. and Joe's Holdings LLC. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to SOBG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 14, 2015. *
- 10.7 Sequential Brands Group, Inc. 2013 Stock Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-208343) filed on December 4, 2015. †

- 10.8 2005 Stock Incentive Plan of People's Liberation. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-208343) filed on December 4, 2015. †
- 10.9 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of August 15, 2014, by and between SOBG and Carlyle Equity Opportunity GP, L.P., as the representative of the former stockholders and optionholders of Galaxy Brand Holdings, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to SOBG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 18, 2014.
- 10.10 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to SOBG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 18, 2014.
- 10.11 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2015, by and among Sequential Brands Group, Inc., Martha Stewart, Martha Stewart Family Limited Partnership, Alexis Stewart, the Martha Stewart 1999 Family Trust, the Martha Stewart 2000 Family Trust and the Martha and Alexis Stewart Charitable Foundation. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-205940) filed on July 30, 2015.
- 10.12 Employment Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2015, by and between the Company and Martha Stewart. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to SOBG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2015. †
- 10.13 Amended and Restated Intellectual Property License and Preservation Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2015, by and between Martha Stewart and MSLO. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2015. †
- 10.14 Amended and Restated Intangible Asset License Agreement, dated as of June 22, 2015, by and between Lifestyle Research Center, LLC and MSLO. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2015. †
- 10.15 Assignment and Assumption Agreement, dated as of March 4, 2016, by and between SOBG, Inc. and Sequential Brands Group, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 14, 2016. †
- 10.16 Form of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. 2013 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Award Agreement and form of related Notice. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 14, 2016. †
- 10.17 Form of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. 2013 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan Restricted Stock Award Agreement and form of related Notice. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 14, 2016. †
- 10.18 Form of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. 2013 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 14, 2016. †
- 10.19 Assignment and Assumption Agreement dated as of May 10, 2016, between SBG-Gaiam Holdings, LLC (formerly known as Stretch & Bend Holdings, LLC), Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Fit for Life LLC. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 16, 2016.

- 10.20 Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2016, between Sequential Brands Group, Inc., certain subsidiaries of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. named therein, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent and the lenders party thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 7, 2016.

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- 10.21 Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2016, between Sequential Brands Group, Inc., certain subsidiaries of Sequential Brands Group, Inc. named therein, Wilmington Trust, National Association, as administrative agent and collateral agent and the lenders party thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 7, 2016.
- 10.22 Amendment No. 1, dated as of July 1, 2016, to the Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of December 4, 2015, between Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as administrative agent and collateral agent, and acknowledged by Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and the guarantors party thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 7, 2016.
- 10.23 Employment agreement, dated as of August 22, 2016, by and between Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Andrew Cooper. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Sequential Brands Group, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 24, 2016. †
- 10.24 Employment agreement, dated as of March 22, 2017, by and between Sequential Brands Group, Inc. and Karen Murray. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Sequential Brands Group, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 2017. †
- 21.1 + Subsidiaries of Sequential Brands Group, Inc.
- 23.1 + Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
- 31.1 + Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 + Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 + Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
+
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
+
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
+
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
+
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
+

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

+

* Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, the schedules to this agreement have been omitted. The Registrant undertakes to supplementally furnish a copy of the omitted schedules to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

† Each a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

+ Filed herewith.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SEQUENTIAL BRANDS GROUP, INC.

Date: March 16, 2018 /s/ Karen Murray
 By: Karen Murray
 Title: Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
/s/ Karen Murray Karen Murray	Chief Executive Officer, Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 16, 2018
/s/ Andrew Cooper Andrew Cooper	President and Interim Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 16, 2018
/s/ William Sweedler William Sweedler	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 16, 2018
/s/ Rodney Cohen Rodney Cohen	Director	March 16, 2018
/s/ Al Gossett Al Gossett	Director	March 16, 2018
/s/ Aaron Hollander Aaron Hollander	Director	March 16, 2018

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/s/ Gary Johnson Gary Johnson	Director	March 16, 2018
/s/ Stewart Leonard, Jr. Stewart Leonard, Jr.	Director	March 16, 2018
/s/ Martha Stewart Martha Stewart	Director	March 16, 2018

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