

Perfumania Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-K
April 29, 2016
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ý ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended January 30, 2016

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number: 0-19714

PERFUMANIA HOLDINGS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida 65-0977964
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)
35 Sawgrass Drive, Suite 2 11713
Bellport, New York
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (631) 866-4100

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Title of each class Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.01 par value The Nasdaq Stock Market

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

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

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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" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller Reporting Company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$30.0 million as of July 31, 2015, based on the closing sale price of \$5.61 per share.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of April 28, 2016: 15,493,763 shares

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PART I.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General Overview

Perfumania Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") is an independent, national, vertically integrated wholesale distributor and specialty retailer of perfumes and fragrances that conducts business through six primary operating subsidiaries, Perfumania, Inc. ("Perfumania"), Quality King Fragrance, Inc. ("QFG"), Scents of Worth, Inc. ("SOW"), Perfumania.com, Inc. ("Perfumania.com"), Five Star Fragrance Company, Inc. ("Five Star") and Parlux Fragrances, LLC ("Parlux"). We operate in two industry segments, wholesale distribution and specialty retail sales of designer fragrance and related products.

Our wholesale business includes QFG, Parlux and Five Star. QFG distributes designer fragrances to mass market retailers, drug and other chain stores, retail wholesale clubs, traditional wholesalers, and other distributors throughout the United States. For reporting purposes, the wholesale business also includes the Company's manufacturing divisions, Parlux and Five Star, which own and license designer and other fragrance brands, that are sold to national department stores, international distributors, through QFG, SOW's consignment business and Perfumania's retail stores, paying royalties to the licensors based on a percentage of sales. All manufacturing operations are outsourced to third-party manufacturers.

Our retail business is conducted through three subsidiaries:

- Perfumania, a specialty retailer of fragrances and related products,
- SOW, which sells fragrances in retail stores on a consignment basis, and
- Perfumania.com, an internet retailer of fragrances and other specialty items.

During fiscal 2015 and 2014, 54.1% and 59.0% of our net sales and 57.2% and 60.7% of our gross profit were provided by our retail division and 45.9% and 41.0% and 42.8% and 39.3%, respectively, by our wholesale division. Further information for each of the industry segments in which we operate is provided in Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Our executive offices are located at 35 Sawgrass Drive, Suite 2, Bellport, New York 11713, our telephone number is (631) 866-4100, our retail internet address is www.perfumania.com and our business internet address is www.perfumaniaholdingsinc.com. Through our business website, we make available, free of charge, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports as soon as is reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with, or furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The public may read and copy materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operations of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. These reports and amendments are also available at www.sec.gov. In addition, our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics are available free of charge by contacting us at the telephone number listed above.

The Company's fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to January 31. In this Form 10-K, we refer to the fiscal year beginning February 1, 2015 and ending January 30, 2016 as "fiscal 2015" and the fiscal year beginning February 2, 2014 and ending January 31, 2015 as "fiscal 2014." Fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014 both contain 52 weeks.

Wholesale Business

QFG distributes designer fragrances to mass market retailers, drug and other chain stores, retail wholesale clubs, traditional wholesalers, and other distributors throughout the United States. It buys designer fragrances principally from the brand owners/manufacturers. QFG strives to increase its selection of brands, sizes and price points in order to be a one stop shop for its customers. QFG's sales are principally to retailers such as Kohl's, Marshalls, Nordstrom Rack, Ross Stores, Sears and Wal-Mart.

Parlux engages in the manufacture (through sub-contractors), distribution and sale of Kenneth Cole®, Shawn Carter, professionally known as Jay-Z®, Paris Hilton®, Jessica Simpson®, Rihanna®, Marc Ecko®, Vince Camuto®, Donald Trump® and Ivanka Trump® fragrances and related beauty products on an exclusive basis as a licensee or sublicensee. The products are distributed in a variety of sizes and packaging. Beauty related products such as body lotions, creams,

shower gels, deodorants, soaps and dusting powders complement the fragrance line. Parlux designs and creates fragrances using its own staff and independent contractors. Parlux supervises the design of its packaging by independent contractors to create products appealing to the intended customer base. The creation and marketing of each product line is closely linked with the applicable brand name, its positioning and market trends for the prestige fragrance industry. This development process usually takes twelve to eighteen months to complete. Parlux's fragrances generally retail at prices ranging from \$25 to \$85 per item, and, along with certain of Five Star's licensed brands (see below), are sold in the United States in national and regional department stores, including Belk, Bon Ton, Boscovs, Dillard's, Lord & Taylor, Macy's, Neiman Marcus, Nordstrom and Stage Stores, on military

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bases throughout the United States, at Perfumania's retail stores, through SOW's consignment business and at selected other cosmetic retailers. In international markets, distributors sell Parlux's products to local department stores as well as to numerous perfumeries in the local markets. Selected Parlux products are also sold by QFG. We also fulfill a selection of fragrances for several online retailers, shipping directly to their customers and billing the retailers.

Five Star's owned and licensed brands include Tommy Baham[®], Bijan[®], Gale Hayman[®], Michael Jordan[®], Pierre Cardin[®], Royal Copenhagen[®], Royal Secret[®], Vicky Tiel[®], XOXO[®], Snookie[®], Realm[®], Norell[®], Lutece[®], Pavlova[®], Raffinee[®], and the Major League Baseball clubs, and are sold principally through QFG, SOW's consignment business and Perfumania's retail stores, and to a lesser extent at selected United States national and regional department stores. Five Star handles the manufacturing, on behalf of Perfumania, of the Jerome Privee[®] product line, which includes bath and body products, and which is sold exclusively in Perfumania's retail stores.

There were no customers who accounted for more than 10% of revenues in fiscal 2015 or 2014.

Retail Business

Perfumania is a leading specialty retailer and distributor of a wide range of brand name and designer fragrances. At January 30, 2016, Perfumania operated a chain of 313 "full service" retail stores, specializing in the sale of fragrances and related products at discounted prices up to 75% below the manufacturers' suggested retail prices. Each of Perfumania's retail stores generally offers approximately 2,000 different fragrance items for women, men and children. These stores stock brand name and designer brands such as Azzaro[®], Burberry[®], Bvlgari[®], Calvin Klein[®], Cartier[®], Christian Dior[®], Dolce & Gabbana[®], Donna Karan[®], Escada[®], Estee Lauder[®], Giorgio Armani[®], Gucci[®], Guess[®], Hugo Boss[®], Issey Miyake[®], Lacoste[®], Perry Ellis[®], Ralph Lauren/Polo[®], Versace[®] and Yves Saint Laurent^{®1} as well as Parlux and Five Star brands. Perfumania also exclusively carries a private label line of bath and body products under the name Jerome Privee[®]. The retail business is principally operated through Magnifique Parfumes and Cosmetics, Inc., a subsidiary of Perfumania, although the stores are generally operated under the name "Perfumania[®]". Perfumania's retail stores are located in regional malls, manufacturers' outlet malls, lifestyle centers and suburban strip shopping centers.

Perfumania.com, our Company-owned website, offers a selection of our more popular products for sale online. We benefit from our ability to reach a large group of customers from a central site. This also enables us to display a larger number of products than traditional store-based or catalog sellers, and the ability to frequently adjust featured selections and edit content and pricing provides significant merchandising flexibility.

We have recently introduced enhanced omni-channel capabilities to bridge the digital world with our Perfumania stores, improving the shopping experience of our customers, regardless of where or how they shop. See further discussion at "Information Technology" below.

SOW operates the largest national designer fragrance consignment program, with contractual relationships to sell products on a consignment basis in approximately 1,900 stores, including more than 900 Kmart locations nationwide, as well as through customers such as Burlington Coat Factory ("Burlington"), Catherines, Steinmart, Bealls and K&G. Burlington began transitioning to be a wholesale customer of QFG during fiscal 2015. We expect this shift to be complete by June 2016. SOW determines the pricing and the products displayed in each of its retail consignment locations and pays a percentage of the sales proceeds to the retailer for its profit and overhead applicable to these sales. Overhead includes sales associate payroll and benefits, rental of fragrance space and, in some instances, an inventory shrink allowance. Consignment fees vary depending in part on whether SOW or the retailer absorbs inventory shrinkage.

The retail segment's overall profitability depends principally on our ability to purchase a wide assortment of merchandise at favorable prices, attract customers and successfully conclude retail sales. Other factors affecting our profitability include general economic conditions, competition, availability of volume discounts, number of stores in operation, timing of store openings and closings and the effects of special promotions.

Seasonality and Quarterly Results

The Company's business is highly seasonal, with the most significant activity occurring from September through December each year. Wholesale sales are stronger during the months of September through November, since retailers need to receive merchandise well before the holiday season begins, with approximately 37.5% and 35.3% of total

wholesale revenues being generated during these three months in fiscal 2015 and 2014, respectively. Retail revenues are the greatest in December,

¹ Trademarks used in this Form 10-K are trademarks or registered trademarks of the Company or of our licensors. The ® and ™ symbols are deemed to apply to each instance of the respective mark in this report.

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with approximately 20.4% and 22.4% of retail revenues being generated this month in fiscal 2015 and 2014, respectively, as is typical for a retail operation.

Strategy

The Company will continue to use its experience in the fragrance industry, knowledge of the fragrance market, and business relationships to selectively acquire new fragrance licenses and to procure new products, enabling it to sell its products to customers at competitive prices. It seeks to increase the portfolio of brands for both wholesale distribution and retail sale by presenting a diverse sales opportunity for a designer's brand, thereby enhancing its purchasing opportunities.

Perfumania's current business strategy focuses on maximizing sales and store productivity by raising the average dollar sale per transaction, increasing transactions per hour, controlling expenses at existing stores, actively closing under-performing stores and selectively opening new stores in proven geographic markets. When opening new stores, Perfumania seeks locations primarily in high traffic manufacturers' outlet malls, regional malls and, selectively, on a stand-alone basis in suburban shopping centers in metropolitan areas. To achieve economies of scale with respect to advertising and management costs, Perfumania evaluates whether to open additional stores in markets where it already has a presence or whether to expand into additional markets that it believes have a population density and demographics to support a cluster of stores.

As of January 30, 2016, we operated 313 Perfumania stores in the United States, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands. The following chart shows the number of Perfumania stores operated in each state or territory in which those stores are located.

Perfumania Stores as of January 30, 2016

Alaska	2	Louisiana	7	Oklahoma	1
Alabama	2	Maine	1	Oregon	4
Arizona	9	Maryland	3	Pennsylvania	8
California	26	Massachusetts	6	Puerto Rico	18
Colorado	2	Michigan	11	South Carolina	6
Connecticut	2	Minnesota	4	Tennessee	3
Delaware	2	Mississippi	3	Texas	34
District of Columbia	1	Missouri	5	US Virgin Islands	1
Florida	51	Nevada	8	Utah	4
Georgia	12	New Hampshire	3	Virginia	3
Hawaii	3	New Jersey	8	Washington	6
Illinois	11	New York	21	Wisconsin	2
Indiana	5	North Carolina	8		
Kentucky	1	Ohio	6		

In fiscal 2015 and 2014, Perfumania opened 9 and 12 stores, respectively, excluding seasonal locations. Perfumania continuously monitors store performance and from time to time closes under-performing stores, which typically have been older stores in less desirable locations. Perfumania closed 16 stores during fiscal 2015 and 21 stores during fiscal 2014, respectively, excluding seasonal locations. For fiscal 2016, Perfumania intends to continue to focus on improving the profitability of its existing stores while actively closing under-performing stores. Management currently expects to open a minimum of 5 new stores and expects to close up to 20 stores.

Supply Chain and Manufacturing

Excluding owned and licensed brands of Parlux and Five Star, the Company purchases approximately 80% of its fragrances directly from brand owners/manufacturers and the balance from distributors and wholesalers. Its suppliers include a majority of the largest fragrance manufacturers in the United States. The distributors represent, for the most part, long-standing relationships, some of which are also customers of the Company. The Company maintains a regular dialogue with all fragrance brand manufacturers directed toward broadening its product offerings to its

customers. The Company believes that having both wholesale and retail customers is desirable to most fragrance brand manufacturers and enhances its opportunities to further expand these relationships. As is customary in the fragrance industry, the Company has no long-term or exclusive contracts with these suppliers.

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Raw materials and components (“raw materials”) for Parlux's and Five Star's fragrance products are available mainly from sources in the United States, Europe and the Far East. We source the raw materials, which are delivered from independent suppliers directly to third-party contract manufacturers who produce and package the finished products based on our estimated anticipated needs. Our fragrance products are manufactured primarily in plants located in New Jersey and neighboring states. As is customary in our industry, we do not have long-term agreements with our contract manufacturers. Management believes it has good relationships with its manufacturers and there are alternative sources available should one or more of these manufacturers be unable to produce at competitive prices.

To date, we have not had difficulty obtaining raw materials at competitive prices. We know of no reason to believe that this situation will change in the near future, but there can be no assurance that this will continue. The lead time for certain of our raw materials inventory (up to six months) requires us to maintain at least a three to six month supply of some items in order to ensure production schedules. These lead times are most applicable to glass and plastic component orders. Many of our unique designs require the creation of molds in addition to the normal production process. If a new mold is required, it may take approximately six to eight months to create the new mold.

Marketing and Sales

For SOW, the Company works with consignment retailers to develop in-store promotions employing signage, displays or unique packaging to merchandise and promote products in addition to developing ad campaigns for specific events as required by the retailers, e.g., mailers, inserts and national print advertising. The cornerstone of our marketing philosophy for our Perfumania stores is to develop customer awareness that the stores offer an extensive assortment of brand name and designer fragrances at discount prices.

For QFG, wholesale sales representatives maintain regular dialogue with customers to generate selling opportunities and to assist them in sourcing products at low prices. All sales personnel have access to current inventory information that is generally updated with each order, allowing immediate order confirmation to customers and ensuring that ordered products are in stock for prompt shipment.

Parlux maintains its own fragrance sales and marketing staff, and sells directly to retailers, primarily national and regional department stores, who we believe will maintain the image of our owned and licensed products as prestige fragrances. Parlux products are currently sold in over 3,000 retail outlets in the United States and on a global basis throughout a network of international distributors. Selected Parlux products are also sold in our Perfumania stores, SOW consignment retail outlets and by QFG. For our licensed brands, we employ traditional vehicles such as magazine print advertising and cooperative advertising with our retailers, and we utilize social networking, mobile, and digital applications.

Intellectual Property Rights

The Company's portfolio of fragrance brands is of great importance to its business. Parlux holds the exclusive worldwide distribution rights for the following licenses: Kenneth Cole, Shawn Carter, professionally known as Jay-Z, Paris Hilton, Jessica Simpson, Rihanna, Marc Ecko, Vince Camuto, Donald Trump and Ivanka Trump. Five Star owns the Lutece, Norell, Pavlova, Realm, Raffinee and Royal Secret brands, among others. It licenses designer and other fragrance brands, such as Tommy Bahama, Bijan, Gale Hayman, Michael Jordan, Pierre Cardin, Royal Copenhagen, Vicky Tiel, XOXO, Snookie and the Major League Baseball clubs, often acquiring exclusive worldwide distribution rights. Current expiration dates for these licenses (whereupon automatic or discretionary renewal periods may commence) range from September 30, 2016 to December 31, 2022, excluding the Gale Hayman license which expires on January 1, 2093. Many of our license agreements are subject to our obligation to make required minimum royalty payments, minimum advertising and promotional expenditures and/or, in some cases, meet minimum sales requirements. In addition to the trade name and service mark Perfumania, Perfumania operates one store under the trade name Perfumania Plus.

We primarily rely on trademark laws to protect our intellectual property rights. In addition to using registered trademarks covering licensed brands, we have a large proprietary portfolio of U.S. and foreign registered trademarks and applications. U.S. trademark ownership depends on use and remains effective as long as the trademark is used. Trademark registration provides certain additional protections. U.S. trademark registrations are generally renewable for as long as the trademark is used. Trademark ownership in foreign countries applying common law also depends on

continued use, with registration providing certain additional protections. In the European Union and other foreign countries, ownership rights are based on registration. Terms of registrations in such countries range from seven to fifteen years and are generally renewable. We occasionally register the copyright to packaging materials, and we also rely on trade secret and other contractual restrictions to protect the commercial terms of our licenses. From time to time, we bring litigation against those who, in our opinion, infringe our proprietary rights, but there can be no assurance that either such efforts, or any contractual restrictions used, will be adequate or effective. Also, owners of other brands may, from time to time, allege that we have violated their intellectual property rights, which may lead to litigation and material legal expense.

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Information Technology

We are committed to having information systems that enable us to obtain, analyze and act upon information on a timely basis and to maintain effective financial and operational controls.

As part of a multi-year Business Transformation Program (BTP), we recently completed the roll-out of BTP Phase 1 involving new technology and processes for the Perfumania retail business, focused on creating an outstanding experience for our customers, including:

- New Point of Sale (POS) hardware and software, including advanced encryption and mobile technology;
- Full Omni-channel capability enabling Perfumania customers to interact with Perfumania any way they want - on-line or in-stores and improving the ability of store associates to locate and sell product from other locations;
- A new Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system and loyalty program ("Perfumania Perks") which is enabling Perfumania to add new members every day and provides the capability to market to our customers through multiple channels;
- New Merchandising and Planning systems enabling improved replenishment and more targeted assortments for stores; and
- Advanced Retail Back Office, Cloud-based Collaboration and Business Intelligence (BI) systems improving functions such as Sales Audit, Loss Prevention and Analytics & Reporting.

Initiatives focused on ensuring the realization of the full benefits of these new capabilities are currently underway and will continue throughout fiscal 2016.

Competition

Competition varies among the markets in which the Company competes. As a retailer, the Company competes with a wide range of chains and large and small stores, as well as manufacturers, including some of the Company's suppliers. In the wholesale business, the Company competes with many distributors, of which Elizabeth Arden is the largest. Generally, the basis of competition is brand recognition, quality and price. The Company believes that the most important reasons for its competitive success in the wholesale business include its established relationships with manufacturers and large customers, popular recognition of its proprietary and licensed brands, and its efficient, low-cost sourcing strategy and ability to deliver products to consumers at competitive prices. Perfumania's retail competitors include department stores, regional and national retail chains, drug stores, cosmetic retailers, supermarkets, duty-free shops and other specialty retail stores. Some of its competitors sell fragrances at discount prices and some are part of large national or regional chains that have substantially greater resources and name recognition than Perfumania. Perfumania's stores compete on the basis of selling price, promotions, customer service, merchandise variety, store location and ambiance. Internet fragrance sales are highly competitive and Perfumania.com competes on the basis of selling price, merchandise variety, ease of selection and cost of delivery. Some of the Company's competitors may enjoy competitive advantages, including greater financial resources that can be devoted to competitive activities, such as sales and marketing, brand development and strategic acquisitions.

Employees

At January 30, 2016, the Company had 2,044 employees, of whom 227 were involved in warehousing, 1,482 were employed in Perfumania's retail stores, 278 in marketing, sales and operations, and 57 in finance and administration. We use temporary warehouse personnel to assist with seasonal requirements, and temporary part-time retail employees are added shortly before the Thanksgiving holiday weekend. Some of our warehouse employees are represented by a union. The Company has never experienced a work stoppage, strike or other interruption in business as a result of a labor dispute.

Distribution

The Company utilizes independent national trucking companies, primarily UPS, to deliver merchandise to its stores and some of its wholesale customers. Other wholesale customers are responsible for their own shipping arrangements. Retail store deliveries are generally made weekly, with more frequent deliveries during the holiday season. Such deliveries permit the stores to minimize inventory storage space and increase the space available for display and sale of merchandise. Sales by Perfumania.com are shipped via UPS and are delivered within a few days of being ordered.

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Forward Looking Statements

Some of the statements in this report, including those that contain the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “plan,” “estimate,” “expect,” “should,” “intend,” and other similar expressions, are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements. Among the factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievement to differ materially from those described or implied in the forward-looking statements are our ability to service our obligations, our ability to comply with the covenants in our senior credit facility, a U.S or global economic downturn, including any weakness in discretionary spending by consumers, competition, the ability to raise any additional capital necessary to finance our expansion, and the matters discussed in “Risk Factors” below.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following sets forth certain risk factors known to us that may materially adversely affect the Company and its results of operations or our shareholders’ investment.

Our level of debt could adversely affect our business and results of operations

Borrowings under our senior credit facility and our subordinated debt now total approximately \$138.4 million. We and our subsidiaries must comply with various restrictive covenants in our credit facility. Among other things, these covenants limit our ability to:

- pay dividends;
- make distributions; and
- take other actions, such as making advances to suppliers.

Our substantial debt could have important consequences such as:

- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; limit our ability to fund future working capital and capital expenditures, engage in future acquisitions or development activities, or otherwise fully realize the value of our assets and opportunities because of the need to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on the debt or to comply with any restrictive terms of the debt;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our industry; or
- place us at a competitive disadvantage as compared to competitors that have less debt.

Realization of any of these factors could adversely affect Perfumania’s financial condition.

We could face liquidity and working capital constraints if we are unable to generate sufficient cash flows from operations

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to service our obligations, we could face liquidity and working capital constraints, which could adversely impact our future operations and growth. If we need to raise additional funds to support our operations, we may not be able to do so on favorable terms, or at all. Without such funding, we may need to modify or abandon our growth strategy or eliminate product offerings, any of which could negatively impact our financial position.

We may have problems raising money needed in the future, which could adversely impact operations or existing shareholders

Our growth strategy includes growing our portfolio of licensed and owned brands and selectively opening and operating new Perfumania retail locations. We may need to obtain funding to achieve our growth strategy. In part due to our existing debt, additional financing may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all, which would adversely affect our operations. In order to obtain additional liquidity, we might issue additional common stock which could dilute our existing shareholders’ ownership interest or we may be required to issue securities with greater rights than those currently possessed by holders of our common stock. We may also be required to take other actions which may lessen the value of our common stock, including borrowing money on terms that are not favorable.

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The beauty industry is highly competitive and if we cannot effectively compete, our business and results of operations will suffer

The beauty industry is highly competitive and can change rapidly due to consumer preferences and industry trends. Some of our competitors sell fragrances at discount prices and some are part of large national or regional chains that have substantially greater resources and name recognition than ours. Many of our competitors are global prestige beauty companies and multi-national consumer product companies who have greater financial, technical, operational, and marketing resources than we have and brands with greater name recognition than our brands. We may not be able to compete successfully against these competitors in developing our products and services. These factors, as well as demographic trends, economic conditions and discount pricing strategies by competitors, could result in increased competition and could have a material adverse effect on our profitability, operating cash flow, and many other aspects of our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to acquire or license additional brands, our business may not grow as we expect

Our business strategy contemplates growing our portfolio of licensed and owned brands. We may be unsuccessful in identifying, negotiating, financing and consummating desirable licensing arrangements on commercially acceptable terms, or at all, which could hinder our ability to increase revenues. Additionally, even if we are able to consummate such licensing arrangements, we may not be able to successfully integrate them with our existing operations and portfolio of licenses or generate the expected levels of increased revenue as a result.

Any new product we develop may not generate sufficient consumer interest and sales to become a profitable brand or even to cover the costs of its development and subsequent promotions

Our success with new fragrance products depends on our products' appeal to a broad range of consumers, whose preferences are subject to change, and on our ability to anticipate and respond to market trends through product innovation. In addition, a number of the new launches are with celebrities (either entertainers or athletes) who require substantial royalty commitments and whose careers and/or public appeal could diminish dramatically with no warning. Net revenues and margins on beauty products sometimes decline as they advance in their life cycles, so our revenues and margins could suffer if we do not successfully develop new products. Creating new products may place a strain on our resources. We may incur expenses in creating and developing new products that are not subsequently supported by a sufficient level of sales. If any of our new product introductions are unsuccessful, or if the appeal of the celebrity related to a product diminishes, it could materially impact our results of operations.

Parlux's business is dependent on department store sales, which presents special risks

Parlux usually launches its new fragrances through U.S. department stores. Department stores tend to lose sales to the mass market as a product matures. To counter this effect, Parlux has historically introduced new products quickly, which requires additional spending for development, advertising and promotional expenses. In addition, U.S. department stores have experienced a significant amount of consolidation in recent years. This has resulted in Parlux's increasing dependence on a smaller number of key retailers, enhancing their bargaining strength and resulting in increased risk. A downturn in sales of our products at any of these key retailers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our retail business is sensitive to and may be adversely affected by general economic conditions and overall consumer confidence

Our business is sensitive to a number of factors that influence the levels of consumer spending, including political and economic conditions such as recessionary environments, the levels of disposable consumer income, consumer debt, interest rates, fuel and energy prices, the level of unemployment and consumer confidence. During periods of economic uncertainty or volatility in financial markets where consumer confidence is affected, consumer spending levels and customer traffic could decline, which would have an adverse effect on our business and our results of operations.

Adverse U.S. and global economic conditions could affect our wholesale business

A U.S. or global economic downturn could reduce the availability of credit for businesses. Some of our wholesale customers could experience a decline in financial performance. These conditions, as well as adverse fluctuations in foreign exchange rates affect their ability to pay amounts owed to us on a timely basis or at all. There can be no

assurance that government responses to potential economic disruptions would increase liquidity and the availability of credit, and as a result, our wholesale customers may be unable to borrow funds on acceptable terms. We extend credit to some of our wholesale customers based on an evaluation of their financial condition. Financial difficulties experienced by our wholesale customers could cause us to curtail or eliminate business with that customer. Any economic decline affecting our wholesale customers would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

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If Perfumania cannot successfully manage its growth, our business will be adversely affected

Perfumania's growth has been somewhat dependent upon opening and operating new retail stores on a profitable basis, which in turn is subject to, among other things, securing suitable store sites on satisfactory terms, hiring, training and retaining qualified management and other personnel, having adequate capital resources and successfully integrating new stores into existing operations. Circumstances outside our control could negatively affect these anticipated store openings. Perfumania's new stores may take up to three years to reach planned operating levels. It is possible that Perfumania's new stores might not achieve sales and profitability comparable to existing stores, and it is possible that the opening of new locations might adversely affect sales at existing locations. The failure to expand by successfully opening new stores as planned, or the failure of a significant number of these stores to perform as planned, could have a material adverse effect on our business and our results of operations.

The market for real estate is competitive, which could adversely impact our results

Our ability to effectively obtain real estate to open new stores depends upon the availability of real estate that meets our criteria, including traffic, square footage, co-tenancies, lease economics, demographics, and other factors, and our ability to negotiate terms that meet our financial targets. In addition, we must be able to effectively renew our existing store leases and we periodically may seek to downsize, relocate or close some store locations which may require a modification of an existing store lease. Failure to secure real estate locations adequate to meet annual targets, or successfully modify existing locations as well as effectively managing the profitability of our existing stores, could have a material adverse effect on our business and our results of operations.

If we are unable to effectively manage our inventory, we will not achieve our expected results

We are exposed to inventory risks that may adversely affect our operating results as a result of seasonality, new product launches, changes in customer preferences or demand, and consumer spending patterns. We must carry a significant amount of inventory, especially before the holiday season selling period. Demand for product can change between the time inventory is ordered and the date of sale, especially with new products. In particular, our business includes a significant portion of consigned sales, and our revenue recognition policy defers recognition of revenue for this type of sale. Consignment sales remain in inventory until the products are sold to end users and, if not sold, the inventory may be returned to us upon termination of the consignment relationships. The turnover frequency of our inventory on consignment is critical to generating regular cash flow in amounts necessary to keep financing costs to targeted levels and to purchase additional inventory. If this turnover is not sufficiently frequent, our financing costs may exceed targeted levels and we may be unable to generate regular cash flow in amounts necessary to purchase additional inventory to meet the demand for other products. In addition, slow inventory turnover may force us to reduce prices and accept lower margins to sell consigned products. Any of these situations may impact our results of operations.

Our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations, which could lead to fluctuations in our stock price

We have historically experienced and expect to continue experiencing higher sales in the fourth fiscal quarter than in any of the first three fiscal quarters. Purchases of fragrances as gift items increase during the holiday season, which results in significantly higher fourth fiscal quarter retail sales. Sales levels of new and existing stores are affected by a variety of factors, including the retail sales environment, the level of competition, the effect of marketing and promotional programs, acceptance of new product introductions, adverse weather conditions, general economic conditions and other factors beyond our control.

Our quarterly results may also vary as a result of the timing of new store openings and store closings, net sales contributed by new stores and fluctuations in comparable sales of existing stores. If our quarterly operating results are below expectations, our stock price might decline.

We may experience shortages of merchandise because we do not rely on long-term agreements with suppliers

Our success depends to a large degree on our ability to provide an extensive assortment of brand name and designer fragrances. We do not rely on long-term purchase contracts or other contractual assurance of continued supply, pricing or access to new products. Suppliers of distributed brands generally may choose to reduce or eliminate the volume of their products we distribute, including supplying products to our wholesale customers directly or through another distributor. Our suppliers are generally able to cancel orders or delay the delivery of products on short notice. If we are

unable to obtain merchandise from one or more key suppliers on a timely basis or acceptable terms, or if there is a material change in our ability to obtain necessary merchandise, our results of operations could be adversely affected. We rely on third-party manufacturers and component suppliers for all of our owned and licensed product. We do not own or operate any manufacturing facilities. We use third-party manufacturers and component suppliers to manufacture all of our owned and licensed products. Our business, prospects, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows could be materially adversely affected if our manufacturers or component suppliers were to experience problems with product quality, credit or liquidity issues, or disruptions or delays in the manufacturing process or delivery of the finished products or the raw materials or components used to make such products.

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We could be subject to litigation because of the merchandising aspect of our business

Some of the merchandise we purchase from suppliers might be manufactured by entities that are not the owners of the trademarks or copyrights for the merchandise. The owner of a particular trademark or copyright may challenge us to demonstrate that the specific merchandise was produced and sold with the proper authority, and if we are unable to demonstrate this, we could, among other things, be restricted from reselling the particular merchandise or be subjected to other liabilities. This type of restriction could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our stock price volatility could result in litigation, substantial cost, and diversion of management's attention

The price of our common stock has been and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a number of events, such as:

- quarterly variations in operating results;
- acquisitions, capital commitments or strategic alliances by us or our competitors;
- legal and regulatory matters that are applicable to our business;
- the operating and stock price performances of other companies that investors may deem comparable to us;
- news reports relating to trends in our markets; and
- the amount of shares constituting our public float.

In addition, the stock market in general has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated to the performance of specific companies. The broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. Our stock price volatility could result in litigation, including class action lawsuits, which would require substantial monetary cost to defend, as well as the diversion of management attention from day-to-day activities which could negatively affect operating performance. Such litigation could also have a negative impact on the price of our common stock due to the uncertainty and negative publicity associated with litigation.

Future growth may place strains on our managerial, operational and financial resources

If we grow as we anticipate, a significant strain on our managerial, operational and financial resources may occur.

Future growth or increase in the number of our strategic relationships could strain our managerial, operational and financial resources, inhibiting our ability to achieve the execution necessary to successfully implement our business plan.

The loss of or disruption in our distribution facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business

We currently have two distribution facilities located in Bellport, New York and Keasbey, New Jersey. In addition we use third-party fulfillment centers in New York and New Jersey. Any significant interruption to any of these facilities, due to natural disasters, severe weather accidents, system failures, or other unforeseen causes, as well as the loss or damage to the inventory stored therein, could adversely affect our business, prospects, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Expanding our business through acquisitions of and investments in other businesses and technologies presents special risks that may disrupt our business

We have in the past and may in the future continue to expand through the acquisition of and investment in other businesses. Acquisitions involve a number of special problems, including:

- difficulty integrating acquired technologies, operations, and personnel with our existing business;
- diversion of management's attention in connection with both negotiating the acquisitions and integrating the assets;
- the need for additional financing;
- strain on managerial, operational and financial resources as management tries to oversee larger operations; and
- exposure to unforeseen liabilities of acquired companies.

We may not be able to successfully address these problems. Moreover, our future operating results will depend to a significant degree on our ability to successfully manage growth or integrate acquisitions.

Any weakness in internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and lead to a stock price decline

We are required to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, as well as effective disclosure controls and procedures, complying with SEC rules and covering all our business operations. Any failure to have effective

internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures covering our business could cause investors to lose confidence in

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the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, limit our ability to raise financing or lead to regulatory sanctions, any of which could result in a material adverse effect on our business or a decline in the market price of our common stock.

Disruptions of our computer systems could adversely affect our operations

We rely heavily on computer systems to process transactions, manage our inventory and supply-chain and to summarize and analyze our business. If our systems are damaged or fail to function properly, or, if we do not replace or upgrade certain systems, we may incur substantial costs to repair or replace them and may experience an interruption of our normal business activities or loss of critical data. We have recently completed the roll-out of phase 1 of significant multi-year system enhancements and conversions to increase productivity and efficiency that have required a substantial investment and dedication of resources. The new systems and technology may not provide the intended efficiencies or anticipated benefits and could add costs and complications to our ongoing operations.

If we fail to protect the security of personal information about our retail customers, our reputation could suffer and we could suffer financial harm

Through our sales, marketing activities, and use of third-party information, we collect and store certain personally identifiable information that our customers provide to purchase products or services, enroll in promotional programs, register on our website, or otherwise communicate and interact with us. This may include but is not limited to names, addresses, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, contact preferences and payment account information, including credit and debit card information. We may share information about such persons with vendors that assist with certain aspects of our business. In addition, our online operations depend upon the secure transmission of confidential information over public networks, such as information permitting cashless payments. The regulatory environment for information security is increasingly demanding, and our customers have a high expectation that we will protect their personal information. We have instituted safeguards for the protection of such information and our own proprietary information. These security measures may be compromised as a result of third-party security breaches, burglaries, cyber attack, errors by employees or employees of third-parties, faulty password management, misappropriation of data by employees, vendors or unaffiliated third-parties, or other irregularity, and result in persons obtaining unauthorized access to our data or accounts. Despite instituted safeguards for the protection of such information, we cannot be certain that all of our systems and those of our vendors and unaffiliated third-parties are entirely free from vulnerability to attack or compromise. We may experience a breach of our systems and may be unable to protect sensitive data and integrity of our systems or prevent fraudulent purchases. If we experience a data security breach, we could be exposed to costly government enforcement actions and private litigation. In addition, this could damage our reputation and our customers could lose confidence in us, which could cause them to stop using credit cards to purchase our products or stop shopping at our stores altogether. Such events could lead to lost future sales, fines or lawsuits, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

The risks of e-commerce retailing could hurt our results of operations

Business risks related to our Perfumania.com e-commerce business include our ability to keep pace with rapid technological change, any failure in our or any third-party processor's security procedures and operational controls, failure or inadequacy in our or any third-party processor's systems or ability to process customer orders, and any significant or unanticipated increase in shipping costs, reduction in service, or slow-down in delivery by our third-party shipping vendors. If any of these risks materializes, it could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, specifically trademarks and trade names, our ability to compete would be negatively affected

The market for our products depends to a significant extent upon the value associated with our trademarks and trade names. We own, or have licenses or other rights to use, the material trademark and trade name rights used in connection with the packaging, marketing and distribution of our major products both in the United States and in other countries where such products are principally sold; therefore, trademark and trade name protection is very important to our business. Although most of our brand names are registered in the United States and in certain foreign countries in which we operate, we may not be successful in asserting trademark or trade name protection. In addition, the laws

of certain foreign countries may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, especially in the product class that includes fragrance products. The costs required to protect our trademarks and trade names may be substantial.

If other parties infringe on our intellectual property rights or the intellectual property rights that we license, the value of our brands in the marketplace may be diluted. Any infringement of our intellectual property rights would also likely result in a commitment of our time and resources to protect these rights through litigation or otherwise. Additionally, we may infringe or be accused of infringing on others' intellectual property rights and one or more adverse judgments with respect to these intellectual property rights could negatively impact our ability to compete and could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

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We may experience impairment of the goodwill or value of long-lived assets that resulted from the Parlux acquisition. In connection with the Parlux acquisition, we recorded a substantial amount of goodwill in our consolidated financial statements and also acquired long-lived assets resulting from the acquisition or development of license brands and sublicensing opportunities. Both goodwill and the value of these long-lived assets can become impaired, as indicated by factors such as changes in our stock price, book value or market capitalization, and the past and anticipated operating performance and cash flows of our retail and wholesale segments. We test goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually, but the fair value estimates involved require a significant amount of difficult judgment and assumptions by management. Our actual results may differ materially from our projections, which may result in the need to recognize impairment of some or all of the goodwill we recorded and/or to write down the value of our long-lived assets, including brand licenses and trademarks.

Our success depends, in part, on the quality and safety of our fragrance and related products

Our success depends, in part, on the quality and safety of our fragrance and related products. If our products are found to be unsafe or defective, or if they otherwise fail to meet customers or consumers' standards and expectations, our reputation could be adversely affected, our relationships with customers or consumers could suffer, the appeal of one or more of our brands could be diminished, our sales could be adversely affected and/or we may become subject to liability claims, any of which could result in a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to risks related to our international operations

We operate on a global basis. The Company's products are sold in approximately 80 countries through a network of international distributors. Our international operations could be adversely affected by:

• changes in economic, social, legal and other conditions, including, without limitation, the continuing turmoil in the Eurozone and Middle East;

• the volatility of the U.S. dollar against other currencies;

• geo-political conditions, such as terrorist attacks, war or other military action, public health problems and natural disasters;

• import and export license requirements;

• trade restrictions;

• changes in tariffs and taxes;

• product registration, permitting and regulatory compliance;

• restrictions on repatriating foreign profits back to the United States;

• the imposition of foreign and domestic governmental controls;

• changes in, or our unfamiliarity with, foreign laws and regulations;

• difficulties in staffing and managing international operations;

• greater difficulty enforcing intellectual property rights and weaker laws protecting such rights.

Reductions in worldwide travel could hurt sales volumes in our duty-free and tourist related business

We depend on consumer travel for sales to our "duty free" customers in airports and other locations throughout the world, as well as tourist destinations for our Perfumania retail stores. Any reductions in travel, including as a result of general economic downturns, natural disasters, or acts of war or terrorism, or disease epidemics, could result in a material decline in sales and profitability for these channels of distribution, which could negatively affect our operating results, financial condition, and operating cash flow.

Control of our management and policies is with our principal shareholders, who could take actions that are not in the best interest of the other shareholders

Members of the Nussdorf family beneficially own an aggregate of approximately 57% of our outstanding common stock, assuming exercise of warrants they hold. As a result, if they acted together, they would be able to direct our corporate policies and could act unilaterally to approve most actions requiring shareholder approval under law or our governing documents. The Nussdorfs' collective stock ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing policies or actions deemed desirable by our Board of Directors, such as a business combination that might be in the

interests of our other shareholders, which in turn could materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Conversely, such ownership may cause us to implement policies that are not in the best interests of our other shareholders.

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We also have a material amount of indebtedness to the Nussdorfs and their affiliates. As significant creditors, the Nussdorfs may refuse consent to actions our Board may consider necessary.

Furthermore, we have agreed that, in certain circumstances, we will register with the SEC the resale of certain shares of our common stock held by the Nussdorfs. They may require that, in the event of any marketing limitation on the number of shares included in an applicable registration statement, their shares be registered on a pro rata basis with shares being registered for parties that have obtained registration rights, in connection with providing financing to us. This may limit our ability to obtain financing in the future.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company's principal executive offices and distribution center are located in Bellport, New York. The Company subleases 272,000 square feet of this 560,000 square foot facility and began using this space in December 2007. This warehouse houses goods for both the wholesale and retail segments. The space is leased through September 2027. We also lease a 199,000 square foot distribution center in Keasby, New Jersey through September 2020. This facility is used primarily for warehousing and distribution of owned and licensed brands.

We lease approximately 10,000 square feet of general office space, primarily for our marketing operations, in New York City under a lease that expires in February 2021, and approximately 19,000 square feet of administrative office space in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida that is leased through January 2022. An additional facility located in Sunrise, Florida is leased through December 2017 and is currently being subleased.

All of Perfumania's retail stores are located in leased premises. As of January 30, 2016, the Company had a total of approximately 442,000 leased store square feet with an average store size of 1,414 square feet. Most of the store leases provide for the payment of a fixed amount of base rent plus a percentage of sales, ranging from 3% to 15%, over certain minimum sales levels. Store leases typically require Perfumania to pay its proportionate share of common area expenses, real estate taxes, utility charges, insurance premiums and certain other costs. Some of Perfumania's leases permit the termination of the lease if specified minimum sales levels are not met. See Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information with respect to our store leases.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

LITIGATION

The Company and Parlux have filed a lawsuit against S. Carter Enterprises, LLC, and Shawn C. Carter, who is the beneficial owner of 10% of the Company's common stock. The lawsuit was filed on January 8, 2016 in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York. In general, the lawsuit alleges that the defendants have breached the license described in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K and related agreements by not acting timely or in good-faith in approving products and launches under the license and not supporting the brand via personal appearances as required by the license. The lawsuit seeks a determination that such breaches undermine the essence of the license thereby warranting rescission of the license, return of the consideration paid on account of the license and related agreements, monetary damages, and other relief. The licensor and the artist have not yet formally answered the lawsuit. The licensor and the artist have expressed an interest in attempting to resolve the lawsuit, but no agreement has yet been reached. In the meantime, the Company intends vigorously to pursue its claims.

We are also involved in legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. Management cannot presently predict the outcome of these matters, although management believes that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a materially adverse effect on our financial position, operations or cash flows.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

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PART II.

ITEM MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND
5. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

MARKET INFORMATION

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol PERF. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices for our common stock for the periods indicated, as reported by the Nasdaq Stock Market.

FISCAL 2015 HIGH LOW

First Quarter \$5.99 \$5.33

Second Quarter \$6.00 \$5.32

Third Quarter \$5.72 \$3.71

Fourth Quarter \$3.93 \$2.03

FISCAL 2014 HIGH LOW

First Quarter \$7.10 \$6.05

Second Quarter \$6.88 \$6.35

Third Quarter \$6.60 \$5.90

Fourth Quarter \$6.35 \$5.54

As of April 19, 2016, there were 45 holders of record.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not declared or paid any dividends on our common stock and do not currently intend to declare or pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Payment of dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors after taking into account various factors, including our financial condition, results of operations, current and anticipated cash needs and plans for expansion.

Our bank credit facility permits the payment of dividends to shareholders providing that no default or event of default has occurred or will occur as a result of such payment. The aggregate amount of dividends paid cannot exceed \$2.5 million in any fiscal year.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Management Overview

During fiscal 2015, net sales decreased 7.2% from \$584.0 million in fiscal 2014 to \$542.0 million in fiscal 2015, due to a decrease in retail sales that was partially offset by an increase in wholesale sales. Retail sales decreased 14.8% compared to the prior year as a result of decreases in sales for both Perfumania and SOW. The decrease in retail sales is due to lower mall traffic during 2015, a lower store count for Perfumania and the transition of a consignment account for SOW to a wholesale customer of QFG. Wholesale sales increased by 3.8% from the prior year. The increase in wholesale sales is due to the transition of that SOW consignment account to a wholesale account, higher customer demand and additional brand distribution of owned and licensed brands.

Total gross profit decreased 5.0% from \$271.1 million in fiscal 2014 to \$257.6 million in fiscal 2015, due to the retail division.

Operating expenses increased 1.2% from \$258.6 million in fiscal 2014 to \$261.7 million in fiscal 2015.

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Including \$7.2 million of interest expense in fiscal 2015 and \$9.3 million in fiscal 2014, we realized net loss of approximately \$11.7 million in fiscal 2015 compared with a net income of \$2.6 million in fiscal 2014.

The following table sets forth selected items from our consolidated statements of operations expressed as a percentage of total net sales for the periods indicated:

PERCENTAGE OF NET SALES

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015	
Total net sales	100.0 %	100.0 %	
Total gross profit	47.5	46.4	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	46.0	42.2	
Asset impairment	0.2	0.1	
Share-based compensation expense	0.1	0.2	
Depreciation and amortization	2.0	1.8	
Total operating expenses	48.3	44.3	
(Loss) income from operations	(0.8)	2.1	
Interest expense	1.3	1.6	
(Loss) income before income taxes	(2.1)	0.5	
Income tax provision	0.1	0.1	
Net (loss) income	(2.2 %)	0.4 %	

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). Preparation of these statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates, including those related to bad debts, inventories, asset impairments, sales returns and allowances, deferred taxes and other contingent assets and liabilities. As such, some accounting policies have a significant impact on amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements. The judgments and estimates made can significantly affect results. Materially different amounts might be reported under different conditions or by using different assumptions. We consider an accounting policy to be critical if it is both important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations, and requires significant judgment and estimates by management in its application. We have identified certain critical accounting policies that affect the significant estimates and judgments used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowances

In the normal course of business, we extend credit to wholesale customers that satisfy pre-determined credit criteria. Accounts receivable, as shown on the consolidated balance sheets, is net of allowances for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined through the analysis of the aging of accounts receivable at the date of the consolidated financial statements, assessments of collectability based on an evaluation of historical and anticipated trends, the financial condition of our customers and an evaluation of the impact of economic conditions. Should circumstances change or economic conditions deteriorate significantly, we may need to increase our provisions.

Inventory Adjustments and Write-offs

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined on a weighted average cost basis. We review our inventory on a regular basis for excess and potentially slow moving inventory based on prior sales, forecasted demand and historical experience and through specific identification of obsolete or damaged merchandise and we record adjustments to reduce the carrying value of inventory to the lower of cost or market in accordance with

our assessment. If actual sales are less than our forecasts, additional write-offs could be necessary. Inventory shrinkage is estimated and accrued between physical inventory counts. Significant differences between future experience and that which was projected (for either the shrinkage or inventory reserves) could affect the recorded amounts of inventory and cost of goods sold.

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Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

When events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values of long-lived assets may be impaired, an evaluation of recoverability is performed by comparing the carrying value of the assets to projected future undiscounted cash flows in addition to other quantitative and qualitative analysis. Inherent in this process is significant management judgment as to the projected cash flows. Upon indication that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable, the Company recognizes an impairment loss as a charge against current operations. Property and equipment assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows when assessing impairment. Cash flows for Perfumania retail assets are identified at the individual store level. Factors that could trigger an impairment review include a significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results, a history of operating losses combined with negative future outlook, or a significant negative industry or economic trend. Judgments are also made as to whether future lease-renewal options will be exercised, lease-exit clauses will be exercised, negotiations for rent reductions with landlords will be successful and under-performing stores should be closed. Even if a decision has been made not to close an under-performing store, the assets at that store may be impaired.

Perfumania store asset impairment charges of approximately \$1.0 million and \$0.6 million for fiscal 2015 and 2014, respectively, are included in asset impairment on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

As the projection of future cash flows and economic conditions requires the use of judgments and estimates, if actual results are materially different than these judgments or estimates, additional charges could be necessary. Significant deterioration in the performance of the Company's stores compared to projections could result in significant additional asset impairments.

Accounting for Acquisitions, Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Under the accounting for business combinations, consideration paid in an acquisition is allocated to the underlying assets and liabilities, based on their respective estimated fair values. The excess of the consideration paid at the acquisition date over the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired or liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. Determining the fair value of certain assets and liabilities acquired is judgmental in nature and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. One area that requires more judgment is determining the fair value and useful lives of intangible assets. Because the fair value and the estimated useful life of an intangible asset is a subjective estimate, it is reasonably likely that circumstances may cause the estimate to change. For example, if we discontinue or experience a decline in the profitability of one or more of our brands, the value of the intangible assets associated with those brands or their useful lives would most likely decline.

Our intangible assets consist of exclusive brand licenses, trademarks, tradenames, customer relationships, favorable leases and goodwill. The value of these assets is exposed to future adverse changes if we experience declines in operating results or experience significant negative industry or economic trends. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives such as our Perfumania tradename are not amortized, but rather assessed for impairment at least annually. We typically perform our annual impairment assessment during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not fully be recoverable. During the fourth quarter ended January 30, 2016, we completed our annual impairment assessment of the Perfumania tradename, brand licenses and goodwill with the assistance of a third-party valuation firm. In assessing the fair value of this tradename, we utilized the income approach, based on the relief from royalty methodology. For goodwill, we elected to quantitatively test for impairment by comparing the book value of goodwill with the fair value of the reporting unit where our goodwill resides. We estimate the fair values of the reporting units using discounted cash flow and certain market value data. We also reviewed our other intangible assets with finite lives for impairment using the income approach.

We base our fair value estimates on assumptions we believe to be reasonable, but which are unpredictable and inherently uncertain. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The analysis and assessments of these assets and goodwill indicated that no impairment adjustment was required in fiscal 2015 as the estimated fair values exceeded the recorded carrying values.

We will continue to monitor and evaluate the expected future cash flows of our reporting units and the long-term trends of our market capitalization for the purposes of assessing the carrying value of our goodwill and indefinite-lived Perfumania tradename, other trademarks and intangible assets. If market and economic conditions deteriorate, this could increase the likelihood of future material noncash impairment charges to our results of operations related to our goodwill, indefinite-lived Perfumania tradename, or other trademarks and intangible assets.

Sales and Allowances for Sales Returns

Revenue from wholesale transactions is recorded when title passes. Wholesale revenue is recorded net of estimated returns, discounts and allowances. Revenue from retail sales is recorded, net of discounts, at the point of sale for Perfumania

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stores, and for consignment sales, when sale to the ultimate customer occurs. Revenue from Internet sales is recognized at the time products are delivered to customers. We record an estimate of returns, discounts and allowances, and review and refine these estimates on a regular basis based on current experience and trends. As is customary in the prestige beauty business, we grant certain of our U.S. department store customers, subject to our authorization and approval, the right to either return product or to receive a markdown allowance for product that does not “sell through” to customers. At the time of sale, we record a provision for estimated product returns or markdowns based on our level of sales, historical “sell through” and projected experience with product returns, current economic trends and changes in assessment of customer demand. We make detailed estimates at the product and customer level, which are then aggregated to arrive at a consolidated provision for product returns and markdowns and are reviewed periodically as facts and circumstances warrant. Such provisions and markdown allowances are recorded as a reduction of net sales. Because there is considerable judgment used in evaluating the allowance for returns and markdowns, it is possible that actual experience will differ from our estimates. If, for example, customer demand for our products is lower than estimated or a proportionately greater amount of sales are made to prestige department stores and/or specialty beauty stores, additional provisions for returns or markdowns may be required resulting in a charge to income in the period in which the determination was made. Similarly, if customer demand for our products is higher than estimated, a reduction of our provision for returns or markdowns may be required resulting in an increase to income in the period in which the determination was made. Sales returns generally follow seasonal gift-giving periods such as Mother's/Father's Day and Christmas. In addition, the global economic downturn of the past few years has also led retailers to reduce inventory levels, thereby increasing returns after the major gift-giving seasons.

Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets

Accounting guidance requires that deferred tax assets be evaluated for future realization and reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent we believe it is more likely than not that a portion of these assets will not be realized. The guidance also prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in an income tax return and also provides guidance on various related matters such as derecognition, interest and penalties, and disclosure. We consider many factors when assessing the likelihood of future realization of our deferred tax assets including our recent cumulative earnings experience by taxing jurisdiction, expectations of future taxable income, the carryforward periods available to us for tax reporting purposes and other relevant factors. The range of possible judgments relating to the valuation of our deferred tax assets is very wide. Significant judgment is required in making these assessments and it is very difficult to predict when, if ever, our assessment may conclude that the remaining portion of our deferred tax assets is realizable. Significant differences between future experience and that which was projected in calculating deferred tax assets could result in material additional adjustments to our deferred tax assets and income tax expense.

FISCAL YEAR 2015 COMPARED TO FISCAL YEAR 2014**Net Sales:**

We recognized net sales of \$542.0 million in fiscal 2015, a decrease of 7.2% from the \$584.0 million recorded in fiscal 2014. The breakdown of sales between retail and wholesale was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016 (\$ in thousands)	Percentage of Net Sales		Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015	Percentage of Net Sales	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Retail	\$293,395	54.1 %		\$344,544	59.0 %	\$(51,149)	(14.8%)
Wholesale	248,569	45.9 %		239,411	41.0 %	9,158	3.8 %
Total net sales	\$541,964	100.0 %		\$583,955	100.0 %	\$(41,991)	(7.2 %)

The decrease in sales included a decrease in retail sales of \$51.1 million offset by an increase in wholesale sales of \$9.1 million.

Retail sales decreased by 14.8% from \$344.5 million in fiscal 2014 to \$293.4 million in fiscal 2015. The decrease included a decrease in Perfumania's retail sales of \$30.6 million and a decrease in SOW's consignment sales of \$20.5 million.

Perfumania's retail sales decreased by 11.2% from \$272.9 million in fiscal 2014 to \$242.3 million in fiscal 2015. The average number of stores operated was 319 in fiscal 2015 compared with 325 in fiscal 2014. Perfumania's comparable store sales decreased by 11.3% during fiscal 2015. Comparable store sales measure sales from stores that have been open for one

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year or more. We exclude stores that are closed for renovation from comparable store sales from the month during which renovation commences until the first full month after reopening. The average retail price per unit sold during fiscal 2015 decreased by 0.2% from fiscal 2014, and the total number of units sold decreased by 10.8%. The decrease in the number of units sold was due primarily to lower mall traffic throughout fiscal 2015 and the reduction in the number of Perfumania stores in operation during fiscal 2015.

SOW's consignment sales decreased from \$71.6 million in fiscal 2014 to \$51.1 million in fiscal 2015. The decrease in SOW's net sales is primarily due to a decrease in sales of approximately \$18.9 million by SOW's largest consignment account, which is being transitioned to be a wholesale customer of QFG. We expect this shift to be complete by June 2016.

Wholesale sales increased by 3.8% from \$239.4 million in fiscal 2014 to \$248.6 million in fiscal 2015. Parlux's sales increased by \$1.1 million and QFG's sales increased by \$8.2 million. The increase in wholesale sales is due to the transition of SOW's largest consignment account to a wholesale customer of QFG as discussed above, higher customer demand and additional brand distribution of owned and licensed brands as well as distributed brands during fiscal 2015 compared with fiscal 2014.

Cost of Goods Sold:

Cost of goods sold, which includes the cost of merchandise sold, inventory valuation adjustments, inventory shortages, damages and freight charges, decreased 9.1% from \$312.8 million in fiscal 2014 to \$284.3 million in fiscal 2015. The breakdown between wholesale and retail was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015	Dollar Change	Percent Change
	(\$ in thousands)			
Retail	\$145,927	\$180,084	\$(34,157)	(19.0%)
Wholesale	138,413	132,747	(5,666)	4.3%
Total cost of goods sold	\$284,340	\$312,831	\$(28,491)	(9.1%)

The decrease in cost of goods sold was due to the decrease in retail sales, partially offset by the increase in wholesale sales.

Gross Profit:

Gross profit decreased 5.0% from \$271.1 million in fiscal 2014 to \$257.6 million in fiscal 2015. The decrease in total gross profit resulted from a decrease in retail gross profit offset by an increase in wholesale gross profit.

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015	Dollar Change	Percent Change
	(\$ in thousands)			
Retail	\$147,468	\$164,460	\$(16,992)	(10.3%)
Wholesale	110,156	106,664	3,492	3.3%
Total gross profit	\$257,624	\$271,124	\$(13,500)	(5.0%)

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Gross profit percentages for the same periods were:

	For the year ended	
	January 30, 2016	January 31, 2015
Retail	50.3%	47.7%
Wholesale	44.3%	44.6%
Total gross profit margin	47.5%	46.4%

Perfumania's retail gross profit for fiscal 2015 decreased by 7.4% to \$121.9 million compared with \$131.6 million in fiscal 2014. For these same periods, Perfumania's retail gross margins were 50.3% and 48.2%, respectively. The increase in gross margin is due to higher selling prices and an increase in the proportion of owned and licensed brands sold.

SOW's gross profit for fiscal 2015 decreased by 22.2 % to \$25.6 million compared with \$32.9 million in fiscal 2014 due to lower sales by SOW discussed above. For these same periods SOW's gross margins were 50.1% and 45.9%, respectively. The increase in gross margin percentage is attributable to a higher proportion of owned and licensed brands sold.

Wholesale gross profit increased by 3.3% from \$106.7 million during fiscal 2014 to \$110.2 million during fiscal 2015. QFG's gross profit dollars for fiscal 2015 increased by 10.8% to \$69.0 million compared with \$62.3 million in fiscal 2014 due to higher sales by QFG as discussed above. Parlux's gross profit for fiscal 2015 decreased by 4.0% to \$43.1 million compared with \$44.9 million in fiscal 2014 due to higher sales allowances and customer discounts in fiscal 2015. For these same periods, Parlux's gross margins were 53.5% and 56.5%, respectively. The decrease in Parlux's gross margin percentage is attributable to the increase in sales allowances and discounts, and a less favorable mix of products sold in fiscal 2015.

Operating Expenses:

Operating expenses increased 1.2% from \$258.6 million in fiscal 2014 to \$261.6 million in fiscal 2015.

Selling, general and administrative expenses include payroll and related benefits for our distribution centers, sales, store operations, field management, purchasing and other corporate office and administrative personnel; rent, common area maintenance, real estate taxes and utilities for our stores, distribution centers and corporate office; advertising, consignment fees, sales promotion, royalties, insurance, supplies, freight out, and other administrative expenses. The breakdown of operating expenses was as follows:

	For the year ended		
	(\$ in thousands)		
	January 30, 2016	January 31, 2015	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$249,540	\$246,659	1.2%
Asset impairment	1,032	644	60.2%
Share-based compensation expense	297	957	(69.0%)
Depreciation and amortization	10,784	10,326	4.4%
Total operating expenses	\$261,653	\$258,586	1.2%

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$249.5 million in fiscal 2015 compared with \$246.7 million in fiscal 2014. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses is attributable to higher advertising expenses to support a new brand launch and higher spending on the roll-out of our BTP phase 1, offset by lower sales commissions on consignment sales due to lower sales by SOW as discussed above. Included in selling, general and administrative expenses are expenses in connection with service agreements with Quality King Distributors, Inc. ("Quality King"), which were \$1.0 million and \$0.3 million for fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014, respectively. These service

agreements are described in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K. Impairment charges of \$1.0 million during fiscal 2015 relate to long-lived assets at certain under-performing Perfumania retail stores. We recorded similar charges of \$0.6 million for Perfumania retail store long-lived assets in fiscal 2014.

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Share-based compensation expense of \$0.3 million and \$1.0 million during fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014, respectively, represents the expense incurred on outstanding stock options.

Depreciation and amortization was approximately \$10.8 million in fiscal 2015, compared to \$10.3 million in fiscal 2014.

As a result of the foregoing, we recognized loss from operations in fiscal 2015 of approximately \$4.0 million compared to income from operations in fiscal 2014 of \$12.5 million.

Other Expenses:

	For the year ended		
	(\$ in thousands)		
	January 1, 2016	January 31, 2015	Percentage Decrease
Interest expense	\$7,191	\$ 9,344	(23.0)%

Interest expense was approximately \$7.2 million for fiscal 2015 compared with approximately \$9.3 million in fiscal 2014. The decrease in interest expense is due primarily to a lower average outstanding balance on the Company's revolving credit facility and a lower average interest rate resulting from an amendment of the Company's Senior Credit Facility in April 2014.

Income Tax Provision:

	For the year ended		
	(\$ in thousands)		
	January 1, 2016	January 31, 2015	Percentage Decrease
Income tax provision	\$451	\$ 547	(17.6)%

Our effective tax rate for fiscal 2015 was (4.0%) compared with 17.1% for fiscal 2014. The effective tax rates differed from our Federal statutory rates primarily due to changes in our valuation allowances and net operating loss adjustments and expirations.

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We recognize valuation allowances to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts that are more likely than not to be realized. In assessing the likelihood of realization, we consider past taxable income, estimates of future taxable income and tax planning strategies.

Net (loss) income:

As a result of the foregoing, we realized a net loss of approximately \$11.7 million in fiscal 2015, compared to a net income of \$2.6 million in fiscal 2014.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our principal funding requirements are for inventory purchases, financing extended terms on accounts receivable, paying down accounts payable and debt, information systems enhancements, opening new stores and renovation of existing stores. These capital requirements generally have been satisfied through cash flows from operations, borrowings under the respective revolving credit facilities and notes payable to affiliates. Our operations have historically been seasonal, with higher sales occurring from September to December each year. Wholesale sales are stronger during the months of September through November, since retailers place orders in anticipation of the holiday season, while retail sales are the greatest in December. We experience seasonality in our working capital, as our accounts receivable and inventory levels normally peak from August to November. Our working capital borrowings are also seasonal, and our borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility are normally highest in the months of October and November.

Our revolving Senior Credit Facility is a secured credit facility with a syndicate of banks that is used for our general corporate purposes and those of our subsidiaries, including working capital and capital expenditures. The maximum borrowing

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amount under the Senior Credit Facility is \$175 million and the termination date is April 2019. Under this facility, which does not require amortization of principal, revolving loans may be drawn, repaid and reborrowed up to the amount available under a borrowing base calculated with reference to a specified percentage of the borrowers' eligible credit card receivables, trade receivables and inventory, which may be reduced by the lender in its reasonable discretion. The Senior Credit Facility includes a sub-limit of \$25 million for letters of credit and a sub-limit of \$25 million for swing line loans (that is, same-day loans from the lead or agent bank). The Company and certain of its subsidiaries are co-borrowers under the Senior Credit Facility, and our other subsidiaries have guaranteed all of their obligations. The Company and its subsidiaries are required to maintain availability under the facility of at least the greater of 10% of the aggregate amount that may be advanced against eligible credit card receivables, trade receivables and inventory or \$10 million. At January 30, 2016, we were in compliance with all financial and operating covenants under the Senior Credit Facility and we had borrowing availability of \$93.5 million, which includes \$25 million for letters of credit.

We also have a number of subordinated unsecured notes payable outstanding to certain family trusts of members of the Nussdorf family, Quality King and Glenn and Stephen Nussdorf, that in aggregate total \$125.4 million of principal. No payments of principal may be made on any of these notes payable to affiliates before the maturity of the Senior Credit Facility, although interest payments are permitted under certain conditions, including the Company's maintaining excess availability under the Senior Credit Facility of \$17.5 million (or 17.5% of commitment) and a fixed charge coverage ratio, as defined in the Senior Credit Facility, of 1.1:1.0. Further information about the Senior Credit Facility and these notes payable to affiliates is included in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Cash provided by operating activities primarily represents income before depreciation and other noncash charges and after changes in working capital. Working capital is significantly impacted by changes in accounts receivable, inventory and accounts payable. The \$6.4 million decrease in cash flows from operations in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 was primarily due to the net loss realized in fiscal 2015 compared with the net income in fiscal 2014 and changes in working capital. Our accounts receivable increased in fiscal 2015 due to the timing of customer payments. Inventory levels decreased in fiscal 2015 due to efforts to reduce overall inventory levels, a decrease in the number of Perfumania stores in operation and the timing of merchandise receipts. Accounts payable fluctuations are generally determined by the timing of merchandise purchases and payments.

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$8.5 million in fiscal 2015, compared to \$12.4 million in fiscal 2014. Investing activities during fiscal 2015 consisted of capital expenditures related to an ongoing purchase and implementation of new integrated computer systems and other corporate and information technology enhancements, as well as Perfumania store construction and remodels. During fiscal 2015, we renovated 7 existing Perfumania stores, opened 9 new stores and relocated 2 stores. At January 30, 2016, Perfumania operated 313 stores. We plan to open a minimum of 5 stores in fiscal 2016 and plan to close up to 20 stores. We anticipate spending approximately \$4 million in fiscal 2016 on capital expenditures, which will be used primarily for information technology enhancements and Perfumania new store construction and remodels. We continuously evaluate the appropriate new store growth rate in light of economic conditions and may adjust the growth rate as conditions change.

Net cash used in financing activities was approximately \$25.5 million compared to \$32.1 million in fiscal 2014. The change in cash used in financing activities is primarily attributable to net repayments under our bank line of credit during fiscal 2015.

A summary of our cash flows for fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014 is as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
Summary Cash Flow Information:		
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 38,110	\$ 44,518
Cash used in investing activities	(8,485) (12,392)

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Cash used in financing activities	(25,518)	(32,146)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,107		(20)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,533		1,553	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 5,640		\$ 1,533	

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Based on past performance and current expectations, we believe that our cash balances and the available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility, our affiliated borrowings and our projected future operating results will generate sufficient liquidity to support the Company's working capital needs, capital expenditures and debt service in the short and long-term. However, as discussed above, the amount of availability under the Senior Credit Facility depends on our eligible receivables and inventory at any given time, which availability may be reduced by the lender in its reasonable discretion, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Our bankers also have the right to terminate our Senior Credit Facility if we default on our covenants, which would require us to seek alternative financing. Furthermore, the state of the national economy may worsen, which would further restrict customers' ability to purchase fragrance products. Any of these circumstances, as well as any of the matters discussed in "Risk Factors" above, could have a materially adverse effect on our business operations and financial condition, so there can be no assurance that management's plans and expectations will be successful.

SIGNIFICANT CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table summarizes the Company's significant contractual obligations at January 30, 2016. Certain of these contractual obligations are reflected in our consolidated balance sheet at January 30, 2016, while others are disclosed as future obligations.

	Payments due by periods				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Revolving credit facility (1)	\$ 13,078	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,078	\$ —
Notes payable-affiliates (1)	125,366	—	—	125,366	—
Capital lease obligations	2,812	1,506	1,306	—	—
Operating lease obligations (2)	154,063	31,919	50,062	27,949	44,133
Minimum royalty obligations (3)	47,415	16,033	26,111	5,023	248
Minimum advertising and promotional spending obligations (3)	92,817	28,544	49,373	14,900	—
	\$ 435,551	\$ 78,002	\$ 126,852	\$ 186,316	\$ 44,381

(1) This balance represents principal only as the interest rate is variable and accrues on outstanding balances which vary throughout the year.

(2) Excludes any amounts related to maintenance, taxes, insurance and other charges payable under operating lease agreements due to the future variability of these amounts.

(3) Obligations under license agreements require royalty payments and required advertising and promotional spending levels for our products bearing the licensed trademark. Royalty payments are typically made based on contractually defined net sales. However, certain licenses require minimum guaranteed royalty payments regardless of sales levels. Minimum guaranteed royalty payments and required minimums for advertising and promotional spending have been included in the table above. Actual royalty payments and advertising and promotional spending could be higher. Furthermore, early termination of any of these license agreements could result in potential cash outflows that have not been reflected above.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements as defined by Item 303 (a) (4) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial information and the supplementary data required in response to this Item are as follows:

Perfumania Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Fiscal Years Ended January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015 27

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Fiscal Years Ended January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015 28

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Supplemental schedules have been omitted, as all required information is disclosed or not applicable.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Perfumania Holdings, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Perfumania Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. Perfumania Holdings, Inc.'s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Perfumania Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ CohnReznick LLP
Jericho, New York
April 29, 2016

Table of ContentsPERFUMANIA HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	January 30, 2016	January 31, 2015
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,640	\$1,533
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$1,233 and \$1,271 as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, respectively	29,602	27,777
Inventories	221,336	253,371
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,862	13,775
Total current assets	266,440	296,456
Property and equipment, net	25,892	24,640
Goodwill	38,769	38,769
Intangible and other assets, net	19,945	26,367
Total assets	\$351,046	\$386,232
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$32,175	\$39,263
Accounts payable-affiliates	300	269
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	33,205	28,254
Current portion of obligations under capital leases and other long-term debt	1,248	1,104
Total current liabilities	66,928	68,890
Revolving credit facility	13,078	37,561
Notes payable-affiliates	125,366	125,366
Long-term portion of obligations under capital leases	1,223	2,459
Other long-term liabilities	60,474	56,662
Total liabilities	267,069	290,938
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.10 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 35,000,000 shares authorized; 16,392,012 shares and 16,374,625 shares issued as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, respectively	164	164
Additional paid-in capital	221,961	221,607
Accumulated deficit	(129,571)	(117,900)
Treasury stock, at cost, 898,249 shares as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015	(8,577)	(8,577)
Total shareholders' equity	83,977	95,294
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$351,046	\$386,232
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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PERFUMANIA HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 (in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
Net sales	\$ 541,964	\$ 583,955
Cost of goods sold	284,340	312,831
Gross profit	257,624	271,124
Operating expenses:		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	249,540	246,659
Asset impairment	1,032	644
Share-based compensation expense	297	957
Depreciation and amortization	10,784	10,326
Total operating expenses	261,653	258,586
(Loss) income from operations	(4,029)	12,538
Interest expense	7,191	9,344
(Loss) income before income tax provision	(11,220)	3,194
Income tax provision	451	547
Net (loss) income	\$(11,671)	\$ 2,647
Net (loss) income per common share:		
Basic and diluted	\$(0.75)	\$ 0.17
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic	15,486,957	15,425,007
Diluted	15,486,957	15,487,609

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsPERFUMANIA HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Treasury Stock		Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital		Deficit	Shares	
Balance at February 1, 2014	16,267,033	\$ 163	\$ 220,255	\$ (120,547)	898,249	\$(8,577)	\$91,294
Share-based compensation	—	—	957	—	—	—	957
Exercise of stock options	107,592	1	395	—	—	—	396
Net income	—	—	—	2,647	—	—	2,647
Balance at January 31, 2015	16,374,625	164	221,607	(117,900)	898,249	(8,577)	95,294
Share-based compensation	—	—	297	—	—	—	297
Exercise of stock options	17,387	—	57	—	—	—	57
Net loss	—	—	—	(11,671)	—	—	(11,671)
Balance at January 30, 2016	16,392,012	\$ 164	\$ 221,961	\$ (129,571)	898,249	\$(8,577)	\$83,977

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PERFUMANIA HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$(11,671)	\$2,647
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Asset impairment	1,032	644
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	—	223
Depreciation and amortization	10,784	10,326
Amortization of deferred financing costs	343	611
(Benefit) provision for losses on accounts receivable	(30)) 145
Share-based compensation	297	957
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(1,795)) 6,466
Inventories	32,035	29,431
Prepaid expenses and other assets	5,409	3,406
Accounts payable	(7,088)) (11,091)
Accounts payable-affiliates	31	(1,254)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities and other long-term liabilities	8,763	2,007
Net cash provided by operating activities	38,110	44,518
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property and equipment	(8,485)) (12,092)
Additions to tradenames and licenses	—	(300)
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,485)) (12,392)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net repayments under bank line of credit	(24,483)) (30,341)
Principal payments under capital lease obligations	(1,092)) (964)
Payment for deferred financing costs	—	(1,237)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants	57	396
Net cash used in financing activities	(25,518)) (32,146)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,107	(20)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,533	1,553
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$5,640	\$1,533
Supplemental Information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$1,567	\$2,616
Income taxes	\$634	\$804
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Capital lease	\$—	\$471
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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PERFUMANIA HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF BUSINESS

Perfumania Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") a Florida corporation, is an independent, national, vertically integrated wholesale distributor and specialty retailer of perfumes and fragrances that does business through six wholly-owned operating subsidiaries, Perfumania, Inc. ("Perfumania"), Quality King Fragrances, Inc. ("QFG"), Scents of Worth, Inc. ("SOW"), Perfumania.com, Inc. ("Perfumania.com"), Parlux Fragrances, LLC ("Parlux") and Five Star Fragrances, Inc. ("Five Star").

The Company's wholesale business includes QFG, Parlux and Five Star. QFG distributes designer fragrances to mass market retailers, drug and other chain stores, retail wholesale clubs, traditional wholesalers, and other distributors throughout the United States. It sells principally to retailers such as CVS, Kohl's, Marshalls, Nordstrom Rack, Ross Stores, Sears, Target, Wal-Mart and Walgreens. The Company's manufacturing divisions include Parlux and Five Star, and the results of operations of both divisions are included in the Company's wholesale business. Parlux and Five Star both own and license designer and other fragrance brands that are sold to national and regional department stores, including Belk, Bon Ton, Boscovs, Dillard's, Macy's, Nordstrom and Stage Stores, international distributors, on military bases throughout the United States, by QFG and through the Company's retail business which is discussed below. Parlux also fulfills a selection of fragrances for several online retailers, shipping directly to their customers and billing the retailers. Five Star also manufactures, on behalf of Perfumania, the Jerome Privee product line, which includes bath and body products and which is sold exclusively in Perfumania's retail stores. All manufacturing operations of Parlux and Five Star are outsourced.

The Company's retail business is conducted through its subsidiaries, 1) Perfumania, a specialty retailer of fragrances and related products, 2) Perfumania.com, an Internet retailer of fragrances and other specialty items and 3) SOW, which sells fragrances in retail stores on a consignment basis. Perfumania is a leading specialty retailer and distributor of a wide range of brand name and designer fragrances. As of January 30, 2016, Perfumania operated a chain of 313 retail stores, specializing in the sale of fragrances and related products at discounted prices up to 75% below the manufacturers' suggested retail prices. Perfumania's retail stores are located in regional malls, manufacturers' outlet malls, lifestyle centers, airports and on a stand-alone basis in suburban strip shopping centers, throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands. Perfumania.com offers a selection of our more popular products for sale over the Internet and serves as an alternative shopping experience to the Perfumania retail stores. SOW operates the largest national designer fragrance consignment program, with contractual relationships to sell products on a consignment basis in approximately 1,900 stores, including more than 900 Kmart locations nationwide. Its other retail customers include Bealls, Burlington Coat Factory, Catherines, Steinmart and K&G. There were no customers which accounted for more than 10% of net sales in fiscal 2015 or 2014.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies and practices used by the Company in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements are as follows:

FISCAL YEAR END

The Company's fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to January 31 to enable the Company's operations to be reported in a manner consistent with general retail reporting practices and the financial reporting needs of the Company. In the accompanying notes, fiscal 2015 refers to the fiscal year beginning February 1, 2015 and ending January 30, 2016 and fiscal 2014 refers to the fiscal year beginning February 2, 2014 and ending January 31, 2015. Fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014 both contain 52 weeks.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

MANAGEMENT ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant estimates made by management in the accompanying consolidated financial statements relate to the valuation of accounts receivable and inventory balances, accruals

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for sales returns and allowances, long-lived asset impairments and deferred tax assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

All highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less are classified as cash and cash equivalents. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates the amounts shown on the consolidated financial statements. Cash and cash equivalents consist of unrestricted cash in accounts maintained with major financial institutions.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. The Company reduces credit risk by placing its cash and cash equivalents with major financial institutions with high credit ratings. At times, such amounts may exceed federally insured limits.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Company's accounts receivable consist primarily of trade receivables due from wholesale sales. Also included are credit card receivables and receivables due from consignment sales relating to the Company's retail business segment. Generally, there are three to four days of retail sales transactions outstanding with third-party credit card vendors and approximately one to two weeks of consignment retail sales at any point in time. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined through analysis of the aging of accounts receivable at the date of the consolidated financial statements, assessments of collectability based on an evaluation of historical and anticipated trends, the financial condition of the Company's customers and an evaluation of the impact of economic conditions.

INVENTORIES

Inventories, principally consisting of finished goods, are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost being determined on a weighted average basis. The cost of inventory includes product cost and certain freight charges. Write-offs of potentially slow moving or damaged inventory are recorded based on management's analysis of inventory levels, future sales forecasts and through specific identification of obsolete or damaged merchandise.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation for property and equipment, which includes assets under capital leases, is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the term of the lease including one stated renewal period that is reasonably assured, or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, generally ten years, with the exception of the improvements on the corporate office and warehouse in Bellport, New York which has a lease term of 20 years. Costs of major additions and improvements are capitalized and expenditures for maintenance and repairs which do not extend the useful life of the asset are expensed when incurred. Gains or losses arising from sales or retirements are reflected in operations. See Note 5.

GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the cost of purchased businesses over the fair value of their underlying net assets. Other intangible assets principally consist of license agreements, tradenames and customer relationships. Goodwill is allocated and evaluated at the reporting unit level, which is at the Company's operating segment level. All goodwill has been allocated to the Company's wholesale segment.

Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but rather are evaluated for impairment annually during the Company's fourth quarter or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment testing for goodwill is performed in two steps: (i) the determination of possible impairment, based upon the fair value of a reporting unit as compared to its carrying value; and (ii) if there is a possible impairment indicated, this step measures the amount of impairment loss, if any, by comparing the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. The fair values of indefinite-lived intangible assets are estimated and compared to their respective carrying values.

Trademarks, including tradenames and owned licenses having finite lives, are recorded at cost and are amortized over their respective lives to their estimated residual values and are also reviewed for impairment when changes in circumstances indicate the assets' value may be impaired. Impairment testing is based on a review of forecasted operating cash flows and the profitability of the related brand.

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GIFT CARDS

Upon the purchase of a gift card by a retail customer, a liability is established for the cash value of the gift card. The liability is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities. The liability is relieved and revenue is recognized at the time of the redemption of the gift card. Over time, some portion of gift cards issued is not redeemed. If this amount is determined to be material to the Company's consolidated financial statements, it will be recorded as a reduction of selling, general and administrative expenses, when it can be determined that the likelihood of the gift card being redeemed is remote and there is no legal obligation to remit the unredeemed gift cards to relevant jurisdictions (often referred to as gift card breakage). No gift card breakage has been recorded in the consolidated statements of operations for any year presented in these consolidated financial statements. Gift cards issued by the Company do not have expiration dates.

LOYALTY REWARDS PROGRAM

Perfumania and Perfumania.com offer a customer loyalty rewards program which allows members to earn points and other benefits for qualifying purchases. Points earned may be used by members to receive discounts on future purchases at our Perfumania stores or Perfumania.com website. The value of points earned by our loyalty rewards program members is included in accrued liabilities and recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time the points are earned. Revenue is recognized when points are redeemed by the customer. The value of points accrued as of January 30, 2016 was approximately \$0.3 million. The value of points accrued as of January 31, 2015 was less than \$0.1 million.

ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses for self-insured employee medical benefits, contracted advertising, sales allowances, professional fees and other outstanding obligations are assessed based on claims experience and statistical trends, open contractual obligations and estimates based on projections and current requirements. If these trends change significantly, then actual results would likely be impacted.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue from wholesale transactions is recognized when title passes, which occurs either upon shipment of products or delivery to the customer. Revenue from retail sales is recorded, net of discounts, at the point of sale for Perfumania stores, and for consignment sales, when sale to the ultimate customer occurs. Revenue from sales where we ship the merchandise to the customer from a store or distribution center and from Internet sales is recognized at the time products are delivered to customers. Shipping and handling revenue billed to customers is included as a component of net sales. Revenues are presented net of any taxes collected from customers and remitted to government agencies. Revenue from gift cards is recognized at the time of redemption. Returns of store and Internet sales are allowed within 30 days of purchase.

SALES AND ALLOWANCES

Allowances for sales returns are estimated and recorded as a reduction of sales based on our historical and projected return patterns and considering current external factors and market conditions. Allowances provided for advertising, marketing and tradeshows are recorded as selling expenses since they are costs for services received from the customer which are separable from the customer's purchase of the Company's products. Accruals and allowances are estimated based on available information including third-party and historical data.

COST OF GOODS SOLD

Cost of goods sold include the cost of merchandise sold, inventory valuation writedowns, inventory shortages, damages and freight charges.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general and administrative expenses include payroll and related benefits for the Company's store operations, field management, distribution center, purchasing and other corporate office and administrative personnel; rent, common area maintenance, real estate taxes and utilities for the Company's stores, distribution centers and corporate office; certain freight charges, advertising, consignment fees, sales promotion, royalties, insurance, supplies, professional fees and other administrative expenses.

INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the differences between the financial reporting carrying values and the tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the

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differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recognized to reduce net deferred tax assets to amounts that management believes are more likely than not expected to be realized. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. Changes in estimates may create volatility in the Company's effective tax rate in future periods for various reasons including, but not limited to: changes in tax laws/rates, forecasted amounts and mix of pre-tax income/loss, settlements with various tax authorities, the expiration of the statute of limitations on some tax positions and obtaining new information about particular tax positions that may cause management to change its estimates. In the ordinary course of business, the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain for many transactions. It is the Company's policy to recognize, at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority, the impact of an uncertain income tax position on its income tax return. The tax provisions are analyzed at least quarterly and adjustments are made as events occur that warrant adjustments to those provisions. The Company records interest expense and penalties payable to relevant tax authorities as income tax expense.

GAAP prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in an income tax return. The Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more-likely-than-not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. See further discussion at Note 9.

BASIC AND DILUTED NET (LOSS) INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Basic net (loss) income per common share is computed by dividing net (loss) income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net (loss) income per common share includes, in periods in which they are dilutive, the dilutive effect of those common stock equivalents where the average market price of the common shares exceeds the exercise prices for the respective years.

Basic and diluted net (loss) income per common share are computed as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
	(\$ in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	
Numerator:		
Net (loss) income - basic and diluted	\$(11,671)	\$ 2,647
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of common shares - basic	15,486,957	15,425,007
Incremental shares from assumed exercise of equity based awards	—	62,602
Weighted average number of common shares - diluted	15,486,957	15,487,609
Basic and diluted (loss) income per common share	\$(0.75)	\$ 0.17

In fiscal 2015 and 2014, 7,275,887 and 7,467,619 potential shares of common stock, respectively, relating to stock option awards and warrants were excluded from the diluted (loss) income per share calculation. The effect of including these potential shares was antidilutive due to the net loss in fiscal 2015 and because the exercise prices were greater than the average market price for fiscal 2014.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The carrying value of long-lived assets is evaluated whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values of such assets may be impaired. An evaluation of recoverability is performed by comparing the carrying values of the assets to projected undiscounted future cash flows in addition to other quantitative and qualitative analysis, including management's strategic plans and market trends. Upon indication that the carrying

values of such assets may not be recoverable, the Company recognizes an impairment loss. The impairment loss is determined based on the difference between the net book value and the fair value of the assets. The estimated fair value is based on anticipated discounted future cash flows. Any impairment is charged to operations in the period in which it is identified. Property and equipment assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows when assessing impairment. Cash flows for retail assets are identified at the individual store level. See Note 5 for a discussion of impairment charges for long-lived assets recorded in fiscal 2015 and 2014.

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SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Share-based compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. See further discussion at Note 11.

PRE-OPENING EXPENSES

Pre-opening expenses related to new stores are expensed as incurred.

SHIPPING AND HANDLING FEES AND COSTS

The cost related to shipping and handling for wholesale sales is classified as freight out, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses. Income generated by retail sales from shipping and handling fees is classified as revenues and the costs related to shipping and handling are classified as cost of goods sold.

ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL COSTS

Advertising and promotional costs for fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014 was approximately \$70.5 million and \$66.4 million, respectively, and is charged to expense when incurred.

RENT EXPENSE

The Company leases retail stores as well as offices and distribution centers under operating leases. Minimum rental expenses are recognized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. For purposes of recognizing minimum rental expenses, the Company uses the date when possession of the leased space is taken from the landlord, which includes a construction period of approximately two months prior to store opening. For tenant improvement allowances and rent holidays, the Company records a deferred rent liability in accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets and amortizes the deferred rent over the terms of the leases as reductions to rent expense on the consolidated statements of operations. For scheduled rent escalation clauses during the lease terms or for rental payments commencing at a date other than the date of initial occupancy, the Company records minimum rental expenses on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases on the consolidated statements of operations. The difference between the rental expense recognized and the amount payable under the lease is included in other long-term liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Certain leases provide for contingent rents, which are primarily determined as a percentage of gross sales in excess of specified levels and are not measurable at inception. The Company records a liability in accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets and the corresponding rent expense when specified levels have been achieved.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of the Company's assets and liabilities that qualify as financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, short-term debt, and accrued expenses, are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The reported amounts of long-term obligations approximate fair value, given management's evaluation of the instruments' current rates compared to market rates of interest and other factors.

CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

The Company is potentially subject to a concentration of credit risk with respect to its trade receivables, the majority of which are due from retailers and wholesale distributors. Credit risks also relate to the seasonal nature of the business. The Company's sales are concentrated in November and December for the holiday season. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require collateral. The Company maintains allowances to cover potential or anticipated losses for uncollectible accounts. The Company maintains credit insurance on certain receivables, which minimizes the financial impact of uncollectible accounts.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-02, Leases, which replaces the existing guidance in Accounting Standard Codification 840, Leases. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018. ASU 2016-02 requires a dual approach for lessee accounting under which a lessee would account for leases as finance leases or operating leases. Both finance leases and operating leases will result in the lessee recognizing a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability.

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For finance leases the lessee would recognize interest expense and amortization of the right-of-use asset and for operating leases the lessee would recognize straight-line total lease expense. The Company is currently assessing the new standard and its impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, which modifies the presentation of noncurrent and current deferred taxes. ASU 2015-17 requires that all deferred tax assets and liabilities be classified as noncurrent on the balance sheet instead of separating deferred taxes into current and noncurrent amounts. The standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted ASU No. 2015-17 prospectively effective January 30, 2016. No prior periods were retrospectively adjusted.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, intended to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs. The guidance requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with the presentation for debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by the amendments in this ASU. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-15, Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements - Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Announcements at the June 2015 EITF Meeting. ASU 2015-15 amends Subtopic 835-30 to include that the SEC would not object to the deferral and presentation of debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequent amortization of debt issuance costs over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, whether or not there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. This guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2015, and must be applied on a retrospective basis with early adoption permitted. This guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The update outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. ASU 2014-09 requires entities to recognize revenue in a way that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. In August 2015, the FASB approved a one year deferral of the effective date, to make it effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The standard allows for either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective transition method. The Company is currently assessing the new standard and its impact on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 - INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	January 30, January 31,	
	2016	2015
Raw materials and work in process	\$ 29,178	\$ 29,227
Finished goods	192,158	224,144
	\$ 221,336	\$ 253,371

NOTE 4 - GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill in the amount of \$38.8 million at January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015 resulted from the April 18, 2012 acquisition of Parlux.

The following table provides information related to goodwill and intangible assets (in thousands). Intangible assets are included in intangible and other assets, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015:

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	Useful Life (years)	January 30, 2016		Net Book Value	January 31, 2015		Net Book Value
		Original Cost	Accumulated Amortization		Original Cost	Accumulated Amortization	
Goodwill	N/A	\$38,769	\$ —	\$38,769	\$38,769	\$ —	\$38,769
Tradenames	4-20	9,357	7,696	1,661	9,608	7,504	2,104
Customer relationships	10	5,171	1,982	3,189	5,171	1,465	3,706
Favorable leases	7	886	865	21	886	739	147
License agreements	3-5	16,313	14,640	1,673	16,413	11,243	5,170
Tradename (non-amortizing)	N/A	8,500	—	8,500	8,500	—	8,500
		\$78,996	\$ 25,183	\$53,813	\$79,347	\$ 20,951	\$58,396

In accordance with GAAP, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but rather tested for impairment at least annually by comparing the estimated fair values to their carrying values.

Trademarks, including tradenames and owned licenses having finite lives, are amortized over their respective lives to their estimated residual values and are also reviewed for impairment in accordance with accounting standards when changes in circumstances indicate the assets' values may be impaired. Customer relationships are amortized over the expected period of benefit and license agreements are amortized over the remaining contractual term. Impairment testing is based on a review of forecasted operating cash flows and the profitability of the related brand.

Amortization expense associated with intangible assets subject to amortization is included in depreciation and amortization on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Amortization expense for intangible assets subject to amortization was \$4.5 million and \$4.4 million for fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively. The estimated future amortization expense associated with intangible assets subject to amortization is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Amortization Expense
2016	\$ 1,884
2017	1,366
2018	986
2019	709
2020	684
Thereafter	915
	\$ 6,544

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of (in thousands):

	January 30, 2016	January 31, 2015	Estimated Useful Lives (In Years)
Buildings and improvements	\$ 26,325	\$ 25,490	Lesser of useful life or lease term
Furniture and fixtures	34,599	30,321	5-7
Machinery and equipment	8,432	8,354	3-7
	69,356	64,165	
Less:			
Accumulated depreciation	(43,464)	(39,525)	
	\$ 25,892	\$ 24,640	

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Depreciation and amortization expense on property and equipment for fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014 was \$6.3 million and \$6.0 million, respectively which included depreciation expense relating to building and equipment under capital leases of \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million for fiscal 2015 and 2014, respectively. Accumulated depreciation for building and equipment under capital leases was \$0.2 million at January 30, 2016 and \$0.3 million at January 31, 2015. Net assets under capital leases were \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million at January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, respectively. During fiscal 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded noncash impairment charges of approximately \$1.0 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, to reduce the net carrying value of certain retail store assets (primarily leasehold improvements) to their estimated fair value, which was determined based on discounted expected future cash flows. Lower than expected operating cash flow performance relative to the affected assets and the impact of the current economic environment on their projected future results of operations indicated that the carrying value of the related long-lived assets were not recoverable. These asset impairment charges are included in asset impairment in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. See Note 13 for further discussion of capital leases.

NOTE 6 - RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Glenn, Stephen and Arlene Nussdorf owned an aggregate 7,742,282 shares or approximately 50.0% of the total number of shares of the Company's common stock as of January 30, 2016, excluding shares issuable upon conversion of certain warrants and not assuming the exercise of any outstanding options. Stephen Nussdorf has served as the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors since February 2004 and Executive Chairman of the Board since April 2011.

The Nussdorfs are officers and principals of Quality King, which distributes pharmaceuticals and health and beauty care products, and the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, Michael W. Katz is also an executive of Quality King.

See Note 8 for a discussion of notes payable to affiliates.

Transactions With Affiliated Companies

Glenn Nussdorf has an ownership interest in Lighthouse Beauty Marketing, LLC, Lighthouse Beauty, LLC and Lighthouse Beauty KLO, LLC (collectively "Lighthouse Companies"), all of which are manufacturers and distributors of prestige fragrances. He also has an ownership interest in Cloudbreak Holdings, LLC, ("Cloudbreak") a manufacturer and distributor of prestige fragrances. The Company has purchased merchandise from the Lighthouse Companies and Cloudbreak, respectively.

The Company purchases merchandise from Jacavi Beauty Supply, LLC ("Jacavi"), a fragrance distributor. Jacavi's managing member is Rene Garcia. Rene Garcia, his family trusts and related entities are members of a group that owned an aggregate 2,211,269 shares, or approximately 14.3%, of the total number of shares of the Company's common stock as of January 30, 2016, excluding shares issuable upon conversion of certain warrants. See disclosure of merchandise purchases in the table below.

The Company sells merchandise to Reba Americas LLC ("Reba"), which distributes fragrances primarily in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean. Family trusts of Rene Garcia own 50% of Reba. Net sales to Reba during fiscal 2015 and 2014 were approximately \$2.9 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. The balance due from Reba as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015 was approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, and is included in accounts receivable, net of allowances, on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company also purchased certain merchandise from Reba during fiscal 2015 and 2014. See disclosure of merchandise purchases in the table below.

The amounts due to these related companies are non-interest bearing and are included in accounts payable-affiliates in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Transactions for merchandise purchases with these related companies during fiscal 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended January	Fiscal Year Ended January	Balance Due January 30, 2016	Balance Due January 31, 2015
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	30, 2016	31, 2015		
Lighthouse Companies	\$17	\$1,602	\$ 134	\$ 128
Jacavi	17,813	14,864	29	(4)
Quality King	68	152	(9)	4
Cloudbreak	—	831	18	18
Reba	3,235	2,194	90	98
	\$21,133	\$19,643	\$ 262	\$ 244

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On May 1, 2014, pursuant to a termination and trademark license agreement and in consideration for \$0.1 million, the Company acquired the license for Isaac Mizrahi fragrances and related products from Cloudbreak. The license agreement had a three-year term with applicable renewal options; however, the Company and the licensor mutually agreed to terminate the license effective January 1, 2016. The Company had a credit of \$0.3 million for advance royalty payments which was paid by Cloudbreak to the licensor, and which the Company utilized during fiscal 2015. Effective May 1, 2014, and pursuant to certain termination, consent, representation and trademark license agreements, the Company acquired the license for Major League Baseball (“MLB”) fragrances and related products from Cloudbreak. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company paid approximately \$0.1 million of fees that were due by Cloudbreak and is permitted to purchase Cloudbreak’s May 1, 2014 on-hand MLB finished goods fragrance inventory. The license agreement terminates on December 31, 2017.

Glenn, Stephen and Arlene Nussdorf own GSN Trucking, Inc. (“GSN”) which provides general transportation and freight services. The Company periodically utilizes GSN to transport both inbound purchases of merchandise and outbound shipments to wholesale customers. During fiscal 2015 and 2014, total payments to GSN for transportation services provided were less than \$0.1 million. There was no balance due to GSN at January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015.

Quality King occupies a leased 560,000 square foot facility in Bellport, New York. The Company began occupying approximately half of this facility in December 2007 under a sublease that terminates on September 30, 2027 and this location serves as the Company’s principal offices. As of January 30, 2016, the monthly current sublease payments are approximately \$233,000 and increase by 3% annually. Total payments by the Company to Quality King for this sublease were approximately \$2.7 million and \$2.6 million during fiscal 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The Company and Quality King are parties to a Services Agreement providing for the Company’s participation in certain third-party arrangements at the Company’s respective share of Quality King’s cost, including allocated overhead, plus a 2% administrative fee, and the provision of legal services. The Company also shares with Quality King the economic benefit of the bulk rate contract that the Company has with UPS to ship Quality King’s merchandise and related items. The Services Agreement will terminate on thirty days’ written notice from either party. During fiscal 2015 and 2014, the expenses charged under these arrangements to the Company were \$1.0 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. The balance due to Quality King for expenses charged under the Services Agreement was less than \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million at January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, respectively.

On April 18, 2012, Parlux, Artistic Brands Development LLC (“Artistic Brands”) (a company controlled by Rene Garcia), Shawn Carter and S. Carter Enterprises, LLC entered into a sublicense agreement and Artistic Brands, Shawn Carter and S. Carter Enterprises, LLC entered into a license agreement. In connection with these agreements, the Company issued to Artistic Brands and its designees, including Shawn Carter, warrants for the purchase of an aggregate of 1,599,999 shares of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$8.00 per share. Pursuant to the license agreement, Artistic Brands obtained the exclusive right and license to manufacture, promote, distribute, and sell prestige fragrances and related products under the Jay-Z trademark. The initial term of the license agreement expires at the earlier of (i) five years following the first date on which licensed products are shipped and (ii) December 31, 2018. Artistic Brands has the right to renew the license agreement, so long as certain financial conditions are met and it has not otherwise breached the agreement. Pursuant to the license agreement, Artistic Brands agreed to make certain royalty payments, including certain guaranteed minimum royalties. Pursuant to the sublicense agreement, Artistic Brands sublicensed all rights granted under the license agreement to the Company, and in return the Company assumed all of the Artistic Brands’ obligations under the license agreement, including making all royalty payments and certain guaranteed minimum royalties owed to S. Carter Enterprises, LLC. The Company paid \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million of royalties pursuant to the sublicense agreement during fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014, respectively.

On January 8, 2016, the Company and Parlux filed a lawsuit against S. Carter Enterprises, LLC, and Shawn C. Carter, who is the beneficial owner of 10% of the Company’s common stock, in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York. In general, the lawsuit alleges that the defendants have breached the license described above and related agreements by not acting timely or in good-faith in approving products and launches under the license and not supporting the brand via personal appearances as required by the license. The lawsuit seeks a determination that

such breaches undermine the essence of the license thereby warranting rescission of the license, return of the consideration paid on account of the license and related agreements, monetary damages, and other relief. The licensor and the artist have not yet formally answered the lawsuit. The licensor and the artist have expressed an interest in attempting to resolve the lawsuit, but no agreement has yet been reached. In the meantime, the Company intends vigorously to pursue its claims.

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NOTE 7 - ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	January 30, January 31,	
	2016	2015
Payroll and related	\$ 7,939	\$ 7,559
Customer allowances	4,691	3,988
Advertising, promotion and royalties	8,592	5,973
Taxes other than income taxes	585	1,177
Deferred tax liabilities	—	978
Insurance	1,263	1,234
Other	10,135	7,345
	\$ 33,205	\$ 28,254

NOTE 8 - REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY AND NOTES PAYABLE TO AFFILIATES

The Company's revolving credit facility and notes payable to affiliates consist of the following (in thousands):

	January 30, January 31,	
	2016	2015
Revolving credit facility interest payable monthly, secured by a pledge of substantially all of the Company's assets	\$ 13,078	\$ 37,561
Subordinated notes payable-affiliates	125,366	125,366
	138,444	162,927
Less current portion	—	—
Total long-term debt	\$ 138,444	\$ 162,927

The Company has a revolving Senior Credit Facility with a syndicate of banks that is used for the Company's general corporate purposes and those of its subsidiaries, including working capital and capital expenditures. The maximum borrowing amount under the Senior Credit Facility is \$175 million and the termination date is April 2019. Under this facility, which does not require amortization of principal, revolving loans may be drawn, repaid and reborrowed up to the amount available under a borrowing base calculated with reference to specified percentages of the Company's eligible credit card and trade receivables and inventory, which availability may be reduced by the lender in its reasonable discretion. The Company must maintain availability under the facility of at least the greater of 10% of the aggregate amount that may be advanced against eligible credit card receivables, trade receivables and inventory or \$10 million. As of January 30, 2016, the Company had a borrowing availability of \$93.5 million, which includes \$25 million for letters of credit.

Interest under the Senior Credit Facility is at variable rates plus specified margins that are determined based upon the Company's excess availability from time to time. The Company is also required to pay monthly commitment fees based on the unused amount of the Senior Credit Facility and a monthly fee with respect to outstanding letters of credit. As of January 30, 2016, the interest rate on LIBOR Rate borrowings was 2.38% and the interest rate on base rate borrowings was 4.50%.

All obligations of the Company related to the Senior Credit Facility are secured by first priority perfected security interests in all personal and real property owned by the Company, including without limitation 100% (or, in the case of excluded foreign subsidiaries, 66%) of the outstanding equity interests in the subsidiaries. The Company is subject to customary limitations on its ability to, among other things, pay dividends and make distributions, make investments and enter into joint ventures, and dispose of assets. The Company was in compliance with all financial and operating covenants as of January 30, 2016.

In addition, the Company has outstanding unsecured debt obligations as follows:

(i) a promissory note in the principal amount of \$35 million, (the "QKD Note") held by Quality King Distributors, Inc. ("Quality King"), which provides for payment of principal in quarterly installments between July 31, 2019 and October 31, 2022, with a final installment on October 31, 2022 of the remaining balance, and payment of interest in quarterly installments commencing on January 31, 2011 at the then current senior debt rate, as defined in the Senior Credit Facility, plus 1% per annum;

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(ii) promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$85.4 million held by six estate trusts established by Glenn, Stephen and Arlene Nussdorf (the “Nussdorf Trust Notes”), which provide for payment of the principal in full on July 31, 2019 and payments of interest in quarterly installments commencing on July 31, 2012 at the then current senior debt rate plus 2% per annum; and

(iii) a promissory note in the principal amount of \$5 million held by Glenn and Stephen Nussdorf (the “2004 Note”), which provided for payment in January 2009 and is currently in default because of the restrictions on payment described below, resulting in an increase of 2% in the nominal interest rate, which is the prime rate plus 1%. These notes are subordinated to the Senior Credit Facility. No principal may be paid on any of them until three months after the Senior Credit Facility terminates and is paid in full, and payment of interest is subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, including the Company’s maintaining excess availability under the Senior Credit Facility of the greater of \$17.5 million or 17.5% of the borrowing base certificate after giving effect to the payment, and a fixed charge coverage ratio, as defined in the credit agreement, of 1.1:1.0. As a result of the April 2014 amendment to the Senior Credit Facility discussed above, these notes were amended and no principal payments may be made on any of these notes until three months after the Senior Credit Facility's new termination date of April 25, 2019. Interest expense on these notes was approximately \$5.3 million and \$5.8 million for fiscal 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is included in interest expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. No payments of principal or interest have been made on the QKD Note or the Nussdorf Trust Notes. On the 2004 Note, no payments of principal have been made and no interest payments have been made since October 2008. Accrued interest payable due at January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015 on the Nussdorf Trust Notes, the Quality King Note, and the 2004 Note was approximately \$44.8 million and \$39.5 million, respectively, and is included in other long-term liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, respectively.

NOTE 9 - INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision (benefit) is comprised of the following amounts (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
Current:		
Federal	\$ 22	\$ 251
State and local	429	296
Foreign	—	—
	451	547
Deferred:		
Federal	(3,620)	1,066
State and local	(531)	188
Foreign	697	(144)
	(3,454)	1,110
Income tax (benefit) provision	(3,003)	1,657
Valuation allowance adjustment	3,454	(1,110)
Income tax provision	\$ 451	\$ 547

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The income tax provision (benefit) differs from the amount obtained by applying the statutory Federal income tax rate to pretax income as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
(Benefit) provision at Federal statutory rates	\$(3,927)	\$1,118
Permanent adjustments	91	47
State tax, net of Federal	(203)	415
Change in valuation allowance	3,454	(1,111)
Prior year adjustments	1,033	134
Foreign rate differential	3	(59)
Other	—	3
Income tax provision	\$451	\$547

Net deferred tax liabilities, which are included in other long-term liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, reflect the tax effect of the following differences between financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities as follows (in thousands):

	January 30, 2016	January 31, 2015
Assets:		
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	\$11,625	\$7,142
Foreign net operating loss carryforwards	2,432	3,129
Inventories	6,293	7,862
Property and equipment	5,972	8,810
Accounts receivable allowances	260	295
Goodwill and intangibles	102	194
Accrued interest	10,381	8,744
Deferred rent	3,489	3,481
Accrued expenses	4,139	3,382
Share-based compensation	3,021	2,933
Other	2,816	2,566
Total deferred tax assets	50,530	48,538
Valuation allowance	(49,203)	(45,749)
Net deferred tax assets	1,327	2,789
Liabilities:		
Tradename	(3,400)	(3,400)
Intangibles	(1,327)	(2,789)
Total deferred tax liabilities, net	\$(3,400)	\$(3,400)

Management evaluates the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities to determine whether or not a valuation allowance is necessary. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance 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. Realization of future tax benefits related to the deferred tax assets is dependent on many factors, including the

Company's ability to generate future taxable income during those periods in which temporary differences become deductible and/or credits can be utilized. Based on the difficult retail and wholesale environment resulting from the decline in general economic conditions and consumer confidence at the time, and the uncertainty as to when conditions will improve enough to enable the Company to utilize its deferred tax assets, the Company recorded a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets. The lack of practical tax-planning strategies available in the short-term and the lack of other objectively verifiable positive evidence supported the conclusion that a full valuation allowance against the Company's Federal and state net deferred tax assets was necessary. In fiscal 2015, the

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valuation allowance increased by \$3.5 million and in fiscal 2014, the valuation allowance decreased by approximately \$1.1 million, respectively. For U.S. Federal and State income tax purposes, the Company generated a taxable loss which will be carried forward and available to reduce future taxable income but also increased other deferred tax assets due to the reversal of certain temporary differences. Overall, the Company's deferred tax assets net with deferred tax liabilities, and before being reduced by the valuation allowance, increased.

As of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, the Company had a deferred tax liability of approximately \$3.4 million related to a tradename. Due to the uncertainty of when this deferred tax liability will be recognized, the Company was not able to offset its total deferred tax assets with this deferred tax liability. The deferred tax liability is included in other long-term liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015.

Based on available evidence, management concluded that a valuation allowance should be maintained against the Company's deferred tax assets as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015. If, in the future, the Company realizes taxable income on a sustained basis of the appropriate character and within the net operating loss carryforward period, the Company would reverse some or all of this valuation allowance, resulting in an income tax benefit. Further, changes in existing tax laws could also affect valuation allowance needs in the future.

As of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, the Company's United States and Puerto Rico net operating loss carryforwards, which approximate \$29.6 million and \$23.0 million, respectively, begin to expire in fiscal years 2030 and 2018, respectively. The Company has approximately \$60.1 million of net operating loss carryforwards in various states expiring from 2016 through 2035 and may be subject to certain annual limitations.

On April 15, 2014, the Company filed a request with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") to change its tax year from June 30 to a fifty-two/fifty-three week year ending on the Saturday closest to January 31, which will correspond with its accounting year-end. On June 2, 2014, the IRS notified the Company that the Company's request to change its tax year has been accepted. The Company filed a short-period return for the period July 1, 2013 through February 1, 2014 in October 2014.

GAAP prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in an income tax return. The Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. GAAP also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. As of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, there was a liability of \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, recorded for income tax associated with unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company accrues interest related to unrecognized tax benefits as well as any related penalties in income tax expense, which is consistent with the recognition of these items in prior reporting periods. Accrued interest and penalties were \$0.9 million as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015, respectively.

The balance of unrecognized tax benefits, the amount of related interest and penalties we have provided and what we believe to be the range of reasonably possible changes in the next twelve months, were (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,079
Portion if recognized would reduce tax expense and effective rate	1,219	1,079
Accrued interest on unrecognized tax benefits	717	647

Accrued penalties on unrecognized tax benefits	220	244
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A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
Balance at beginning of year	\$1,079	\$1,007
Additions for tax positions of the current year	162	71
Additions for tax positions of prior years	82	30
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(104)	(29)
Balance at end of year	\$1,219	\$1,079

The Company does not expect material adjustments to the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months, but the outcome of tax matters is uncertain and unforeseen results can occur.

The Company conducts business throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, Brazil and the U.S. Virgin Islands and, as a result, files income tax returns in the United States Federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal, state, local or Puerto Rico income tax examinations for fiscal years prior to 2005. State and foreign income tax returns are generally subject to examination for a period of three to five years after filing of the respective return. The state impact of any Federal changes remains subject to examination by various states for a period of up to one year after formal notification to the states. The Company is currently under examination by one jurisdiction; however, management does not expect any significant liability to result.

NOTE 10 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company adopted the accounting guidance regarding fair value and disclosures, as it applies to financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The new guidance does not require any new fair value measurements; rather, it applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability on the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets (the fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs);

Level 2: Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data and require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions

As of January 30, 2016, the Company had no material financial assets or liabilities measured on a recurring basis at fair value. The Company measures certain assets at fair value on a non-recurring basis, specifically long-lived assets evaluated for impairment. We estimated the fair value of our long-lived assets using company-specific assumptions which would fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

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The following tables present the non-financial assets the Company measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, based on the fair value hierarchy as of January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015:

	Fair Value Measured and Recorded at Reported Date Using			Total Impairment Losses - Year Ended January 30, 2016		
	Net Carrying Value as of January 30, 2016	Level 1	Level 2		Level 3	
Property and Equipment (in thousands) \$	—\$	—	\$	—	\$	—\$ 1,032

	Fair Value Measured and Recorded at Reported Date Using			Total Impairment Losses - Year Ended January 31, 2015		
	Net Carrying Value as of January 31, 2015	Level 1	Level 2		Level 3	
Property and Equipment (in thousands) \$	—\$	—	\$	—	\$	—\$ 644

In fiscal 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded noncash impairment charges of approximately \$1.0 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, to reduce the net carrying value of certain retail store assets to their estimated fair value of \$0, which was based on discounted estimated future cash flows.

NOTE 11 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**PREFERRED STOCK**

The Company's Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock. The preferred stock may be issued from time to time at the discretion of the Board of Directors without shareholders' approval. The Board of Directors is authorized to issue these shares in different series and, with respect to each series, to determine the dividend rate, and provisions regarding redemption, conversion, liquidation preference and other rights and privileges. As of January 30, 2016, no preferred stock had been issued.

TREASURY STOCK

As of January 30, 2016, the Company had repurchased 898,249 shares of common stock for approximately \$8.6 million, all of which are held as treasury shares. There were no repurchases during fiscal 2015 or fiscal 2014.

WARRANTS

In connection with the Parlux acquisition, the Company issued warrants for an aggregate of 4,805,304 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$8.00 per share. See further discussion at Note 6 of these consolidated financial statements.

In connection with the Company's merger with a predecessor company on August 11, 2008, the Company issued warrants to purchase an additional 1,500,000 shares of our common stock with an exercise price per share of \$23.94. These warrants became exercisable effective August 11, 2011 and will be exercisable until August 11, 2018.

STOCK OPTION PLANS

The 2010 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2010 Plan") provides for equity-based awards to the Company's employees, directors and consultants. Under the 2010 Plan, the Company initially reserved 1,000,000 shares of common stock for issuance. This number automatically increases on the first trading day of each fiscal year beginning with fiscal 2011, by an amount equal to 1.5% of the shares of common stock outstanding as of the last trading day of the immediately

preceding fiscal year; accordingly, 1,961,898 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance as of January 30, 2016. The Company previously had two stock option plans which expired on October 31, 2010. No further awards will be granted under these plans, although all options previously granted and outstanding will remain outstanding until they are either exercised or forfeited. As of January 30, 2016, 829,252 stock options have been granted pursuant to the 2010 Plan.

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The following is a summary of the stock option activity during the fiscal year ended January 30, 2016:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding as of January 31, 2015	1,230,253	\$ 8.43		
Granted	25,000	4.32		
Exercised	(17,387)	3.27		
Forfeited	(261,950)	9.93		
Outstanding as of January 30, 2016	975,916	\$ 8.01	6.2	\$ —
Vested and expected to vest as of January 30, 2016	944,662	\$ 8.02	6.1	\$ —
Exercisable as of January 30, 2016	944,662	\$ 8.02	6.1	\$ —

The following is a summary of stock warrants activity during the fiscal year ended January 30, 2016:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding as of January 31, 2015	6,299,971	\$ 11.80		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	—	—		
Forfeited	—	—		
Outstanding as of January 30, 2016	6,299,971	\$ 11.80	2.4	\$ —
Vested and expected to vest as of January 30, 2016	6,299,971	\$ 11.80	2.4	\$ —
Exercisable as of January 30, 2016	6,299,971	\$ 11.80	2.4	\$ —

Share-based compensation expense was \$0.3 million and \$1.0 million during fiscal 2015 and 2014, respectively. The fair value for stock options issued during the fiscal years ended January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015 was estimated at the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
Expected life (years)	5	5
Expected stock price volatility	86.0% - 88.9%	91.0% - 92.0%
Risk-free interest rates	1.6% - 1.7%	1.3% - 1.6%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%

The expected life of the options represents the estimated period of time until exercise and is based on historical experience of similar awards, giving consideration to the contractual terms, vesting schedules and expectations of future employee behavior. The expected stock price volatility is estimated using the historical volatility of the Company's stock. The risk-free interest rate is based on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury zero coupon issues with a term equal to the option's expected life. The Company has not paid dividends in the past and does not intend to in the foreseeable future.

The weighted average estimated fair values of options granted during fiscal years 2015 and 2014 were \$2.96 and \$3.99 per share, respectively. As of January 30, 2016, there was less than \$0.1 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested outstanding stock options. These costs are expected to be recognized over a

weighted-average period of 1 year. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during fiscal 2015 and 2014 was \$42,000 and \$288,000, respectively. Cash received from option exercises during fiscal 2015 and 2014 was \$57,000 and \$396,000, respectively.

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NOTE 12 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has a 401(k) Savings and Investment Plan (the "Plan") for its various subsidiaries. Pursuant to the Plan, the participants may make contributions to the Plan in varying amounts from 1% to 100% of total compensation, or the maximum limits allowable under the Internal Revenue Code, whichever is less. The Company, at its discretion, may match such contributions in varying amounts, as specified by the Plan, and the Company's matching contributions vest over a one to four year period. The Company did not match contributions to the Plan during fiscal 2015 and 2014.

NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

MEDICAL INSURANCE

The Company self-insures employees for employee medical benefits under the Company's group health plan. As of January 30, 2016, the Company maintains stop loss coverage for individual medical claims in excess of \$125,000 and for annual Company medical claims which exceed approximately \$4.3 million in the aggregate. While the ultimate amount of claims incurred are dependent on future developments, in management's opinion, recorded accruals are adequate to cover the future payment of claims incurred as of January 30, 2016. However, it is possible that recorded accruals may not be adequate to cover the future payment of claims. Adjustments, if any, to estimates recorded resulting from ultimate claim payments will be reflected in operations in the periods in which such adjustments are determined. The self-insurance accrual at January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015 was approximately \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, which is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

LEASES AND RETAIL STORE RENT

Total rent expense for warehouse space and equipment charged to operations for fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014 was \$4.6 million and \$4.4 million, respectively. This includes payments of warehouse rent to Quality King.

The Company subleases office and warehouse facility from Quality King in Bellport, New York at a rate which is currently \$2.8 million per year with an annual escalation of 3%. This sublease expires September 2027. The Company also leases a warehouse facility in Keasby, New Jersey and administrative office space in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. The lease in Keasby expires in September 2020. The Ft. Lauderdale lease expires in January 2022. The Company also leases administrative office space in New York City. This lease expires in February 2021.

The Company leases space for its retail stores. The lease terms vary from month to month leases to ten year leases, in some cases with options to renew for longer periods. Various leases contain clauses which adjust the base rental rate by the prevailing Consumer Price Index, as well as requiring additional contingent rent based on a percentage of gross sales in excess of a specified amount.

Retail store rent expense in fiscal 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
Minimum rentals	\$31,263	\$30,356
Contingent rentals	1,018	1,481
Total	\$32,281	\$31,837

Aggregate future minimum rental payments under the above operating leases at January 30, 2016 are payable as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2016	\$31,919

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2017	27,995
2018	22,067
2019	16,062
2020	11,887
Thereafter	44,133
	\$154,063

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The Company's capitalized leases are for a building in Sunrise, Florida, and computer hardware and software. The lease for the Florida building expires December 2017 with monthly rent of approximately \$104,000 during the remaining term of the lease. The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under capital leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments at January 30, 2016 (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2016	\$ 1,506
2017	1,306
Total future minimum lease payments (1)	2,812
Less: Amount representing interest	(341)
Present value of minimum lease payments	2,471
Less: Current portion	(1,248)
	\$ 1,223

(1) Minimum payments have not been reduced by minimum sublease rentals of approximately \$1.1 million due in the future under noncancelable subleases.

ADVERTISING AND ROYALTY OBLIGATIONS

The Company is party to license agreements with unaffiliated licensors. Obligations under license agreements relate to royalty payments and required advertising and promotional spending levels for the Company's products bearing the licensed trademark. Royalty payments are typically made based on contractually defined net sales. However, certain licenses require minimum guaranteed royalty payments regardless of sales levels. Minimum guaranteed royalty payments and required minimums for advertising and promotional spending have been included in the table below. Actual royalty payments and advertising and promotional spending could be higher. Furthermore, early termination of any of these license agreements could result in potential cash outflows that have not been reflected below. Royalty expense was \$18.1 million and \$16.4 million for fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014, respectively and is included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The aggregate future minimum payments under these licensing agreements at January 30, 2016 are payable as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Royalty Payments	Advertising Obligations	Total
2016	\$ 16,033	\$ 28,544	\$44,577
2017	15,702	29,800	45,502
2018	10,409	19,573	29,982
2019	2,872	7,400	10,272
2020	2,151	7,500	9,651
Thereafter	248	—	248
	\$ 47,415	\$ 92,817	\$ 140,232

LITIGATION

The Company is involved in legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. Management cannot presently predict the outcome of these matters, although management believes that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial position, operations or cash flows.

NOTE 14 - SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in two industry segments, wholesale distribution and specialty retail sales of designer fragrance and related products. Management reviews operating information by segment and on a consolidated basis each month. Retail sales include sales at Perfumania retail stores, the SOW consignment business and the Company's internet site, Perfumania.com. Transactions between QFG, Parlux and Five Star, and unrelated customers are included in our wholesale segment information. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in

Note 2. The Company's chief operating decision maker, who is its Chief Executive Officer, assesses segment performance by reference to gross profit. Each

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of the segments has its own assets, liabilities, revenues and cost of goods sold. While each segment has certain unallocated operating expenses, these expenses are not reviewed by the chief operating decision maker on a segment basis, but rather on a consolidated basis. Financial information for these segments is summarized in the following table:

	Fiscal Year Ended January 30, 2016 (in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended January 31, 2015
Net sales:		
Retail	\$293,395	\$344,544
Wholesale	248,569	239,411
	\$541,964	\$583,955
Gross profit:		
Retail	\$147,468	\$164,460
Wholesale	110,156	106,664
	\$257,624	\$271,124
	January 30, 2016	January 31, 2015
Total assets:		
Wholesale	\$636,924	\$608,119
Retail	372,651	353,356
	1,009,575	961,475
Eliminations (a)	(658,529)	(575,243)
Consolidated assets	\$351,046	\$386,232

(a) Adjustment to eliminate intercompany receivables and investment in subsidiaries

Sales to wholesale customers in foreign countries during fiscal 2015 and 2014 were \$34.5 million and \$34.4 million, respectively.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management's Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in SEC Rule 13a-15(e), which our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this report. Those controls and procedures are designed to ensure, among other things, that information we are required to disclose in the reports that we file with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Based on this evaluation, we concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at January 30, 2016.

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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 SEC Rule 13a-15(f), for the Company. Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 30, 2016, using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013). Based on this assessment and those criteria, our management concluded that, as of January 30, 2016, our internal control over financial reporting was effective. This annual report on Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. 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.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our officers and directors are:

Stephen Nussdorf - Age 65. Mr. Nussdorf was appointed Chairman of our Board of Directors in February 2004 and Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors in April 2011. Mr. Nussdorf is also an executive officer of Quality King Distributors, Inc. ("Quality King"), a privately held distributor of pharmaceuticals and health and beauty care products, and he was, until our merger with Model Reorg, Inc. in August 2008 (the "Merger"), President and a Director of Model Reorg, a privately held distributor of fragrance products. Mr. Nussdorf joined Quality King in 1972 and Model Reorg in 1996 and has served in various capacities in all divisions of their businesses. Mr. Nussdorf brings to the Board critical insights into the consumer product and wholesale markets in which we operate. He is an experienced business leader with the vision and skills appropriate to serve as Executive Chairman of our Board, and the Board has benefited from his perspectives and leadership.

Michael W. Katz - Age 68. Mr. Katz joined us in February 2004 as our President and Chief Executive Officer and as a Director. Mr. Katz has served in various capacities at Model Reorg and Quality King and their affiliated companies; he is primarily responsible for overseeing administration, finance, operations, mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Katz has participated in the design and implementation of the business strategy that has fostered the growth of Perfumania Holdings, Inc. and Quality King and their affiliated companies. From 1994 until 1996 he was Senior Vice President of Quality King. Since 1996, he has served as Executive Vice President of Quality King and was also Executive Vice President and a Director of Model Reorg. Mr. Katz is a Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Katz's strong executive leadership, financial and management experience, business acumen and knowledge of our suppliers, customers and channels of distribution are highly valued by the Board.

Donna Dellomo - Age 51. Ms. Dellomo was appointed Vice President in September 2012 and has been our Chief Financial Officer since the merger with Model Reorg. Before that, she had served as Chief Financial Officer of Model Reorg since February 1998. Before joining Model Reorg, Ms. Dellomo was Corporate Controller for Cybex

International, Inc., a public company. Ms. Dellomo is a Certified Public Accountant.

Joseph Bouhadana - Age 45. Mr. Bouhadana was appointed a Director in September 2002. Mr. Bouhadana is Vice President Technology for INTCOMEX, a distributor of branded computer components, generic accessories and networking peripherals into the Latin America and Caribbean regions with thirteen offices in ten countries. He served

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as Corporate Director of Technology for INTCOMEX from January 2005 to February 2013 and as Vice President of Information Technology of Tutopia.com, a privately owned Internet service provider with a presence in nine countries in Latin America, from September 2000 to January 2005. Previously, Mr. Bouhadana was the Director of Information Technology of Parker Reorder, a publicly traded company specializing in hospitality business to business procurement, distribution and logistics systems. Mr. Bouhadana's strong technical and operational skills are an important asset to our Board. He also serves on the Audit, Compensation and Stock Option Committees, to which he makes valuable contributions.

Paul Garfinkle - Age 75. Mr. Garfinkle joined our Board of Directors in February 2004. Mr. Garfinkle retired from the public accounting firm of BDO Seidman, LLP in June 2000 after a thirty-six year career. While at BDO Seidman, LLP, Mr. Garfinkle was an audit partner and client service director for many of the firm's most significant clients. He also served for many years as a member of the firm's board of directors and, during his last six years at the firm, as National Director of Real Estate. Mr. Garfinkle has extensive experience in the areas of accounting, finance, audit, and taxation and valuable knowledge of financial and regulatory reporting requirements. He serves as Chair of the Board's Audit Committee where his leadership and independence serve the company well. He was appointed to the Compensation Committee on December 7, 2015.

Glenn H. Gopman - Age 60. Mr. Gopman became a director in April 2012, upon our acquisition of Parlux. Mr. Gopman is a Certified Public Accountant and had served as an independent director of Parlux since October 1995. Mr. Gopman holds AICPA credentials as a Chartered Global Management Accountant and Personal Financial Specialist. Since 2003, Mr. Gopman has been an owner or partner of an independent certified public accounting practice. He is presently a partner with the public accounting firm of Stroemer & Company, LLC. Until 2013, he was a principal stockholder in the public accounting firm of Levi & Gopman, P.A. Until 2002, he was a partner in the public accounting firm of Rachlin Cohen & Holtz LLP and before that, Mr. Gopman was a principal stockholder in the public accounting firm of Thaw, Gopman and Associates, P.A. He is a member of the American and Florida Institutes of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Gopman is an officer and director of The Hebrew Free Loan Association of South Florida, Inc., a non-profit organization. Mr. Gopman possesses extensive accounting experience as a Certified Public Accountant practicing in the area of public accounting, which provides the Board of Directors with his valuable experience counseling companies with respect to the implementation and impact of accounting policies, and the use of management judgment and estimates regarding such accounting policies. He was appointed to the Compensation Committee on January 10, 2013 and to the Audit Committee on December 7, 2015.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all our Directors, officers and employees and is available free of charge by contacting us at (631) 866-4100. This includes a "code of ethics," as defined by Securities and Exchange Commission rules, that applies to our Directors and senior financial officers, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. If we make any substantive amendment to the code of ethics or grant any waiver from any of its provisions, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver in a report on Form 8-K.

Audit Committee

For the fiscal year ended January 30, 2016, Joseph Bouhadana, Paul Garfinkle (Chairman) and Glenn Gopman, all of whom are independent, as defined by Nasdaq Stock Market rules, were the members of our Audit Committee. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Garfinkle and Mr. Gopman are "audit committee financial experts" as defined by SEC rules.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our directors and executive officers and beneficial holders of more than 10% of any class of our equity securities to file with the Securities and Exchange

Commission initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of such equity securities. Based upon a review of such forms furnished to us or representations from reporting persons stating that they were not required to file these forms, we believe that during fiscal 2015, all Section 16(a) filing requirements were satisfied on a timely basis.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE
COMPENSATION

The following sets forth information concerning compensation for fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014 for our Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (the “Named Executive Officers”).

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2015 Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Option Awards \$ (1)	All Other Compensation (\$ (2)	Total (\$)
Stephen Nussdorf (Executive Chairman)	2015	307,220	—	—	—	307,220
	2014	301,147	—	—	23,124	324,271
Michael W. Katz (President and Chief Executive Officer)	2015	346,123	—	—	15,000	361,123
	2014	340,400	—	392,650	15,000	748,050
Donna L. Dellomo (Vice President and Chief Financial Officer)	2015	416,313	—	—	12,300	428,613
	2014	413,200	—	—	12,300	425,500

(1) Amounts listed represent the grant date fair value of the stock option awards in accordance with FASB ASC 718. These amounts represent the grant date fair value and do not represent the actual value that may be realized. For additional information regarding the assumptions used to calculate these amounts, see Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

(2) All other compensation consists of a car lease for Mr. Nussdorf, a car allowance for Mr. Katz and a car and cellular phone allowance for Ms. Dellomo.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End 2015

The following table shows all outstanding equity awards held by the Named Executive Officers at the end of fiscal 2015.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
Stephen Nussdorf	250,000	—	9.26	04/02/2022
Michael W. Katz	150,000	—	9.26	04/02/2022
	100,000	—	5.60	01/25/2025
Donna L. Dellomo	35,000	—	4.79	10/29/2018
	48,750	16,250	9.26	04/02/2022

Retirement Benefits and Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control

No Named Executive Officer participates in any Perfumania pension plan or nonqualified defined benefit or nonqualified deferred compensation plan, and none has entered into any agreements or understandings with us that provide for payments or benefits to the Named Executive Officer in the event of the Named Executive Officer's termination of employment, including a change of control. All option awards held by the Named Executive Officers are fully vested, so there would be no acceleration of vesting upon a change of control.

Generally, upon a termination of employment for any reason, each Named Executive Officer would be entitled to receive a cash payment of the Named Executive Officer's base salary through the date of termination, to the extent not paid, any accrued but unused vacation pay and any unreimbursed business expenses. Perfumania may, in its sole discretion, depending upon the circumstances of the termination of employment, pay the terminated Named Executive Officer severance in such amount as then determined by the Compensation Committee.

Compensation of Directors

We pay each nonemployee director a \$25,000 annual retainer. In addition, the nonemployee directors earn \$10,000 per year for service as Chair of the Audit Committee, \$5,000 per year for other members of the Audit Committee, \$3,000 per year for service as Chair of each other committee of the board of directors, and \$2,500 per year for other members of each other committee. We also reimburse their expenses in connection with their activities as directors.

Nonemployee directors are eligible to receive stock options under our 2010 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2010 Plan"). They each receive a grant of options for 10,000 shares upon initial election to the board, to vest annually over three years dependent on continued board service, and a grant of options for 5,000 shares upon annual reelection to the board, vested immediately. All such options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the date of the grant.

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Neither Mr. Nussdorf nor Mr. Katz receives any compensation for his service as a director.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the compensation of our nonemployee directors for their service as such for fiscal 2015:

Name	Fees		Total (\$)
	Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Options Awards (\$)(1)(2)	
Joseph Bouhadana	33,000	12,365	45,365
Paul Garfinkle	35,000	12,365	47,365
Glenn H. Gopman	27,500	12,365	39,865

(1) Amounts listed represent the grant date fair value of the stock option awards in accordance with FASB ASC 718. These amounts represent the grant date fair value and do not represent the actual value that may be realized. For additional information regarding the assumptions used to calculate these amounts, see Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

(2) As of January 30, 2016, Perfumania's nonemployee directors held outstanding stock options in the following amounts: Joseph Bouhadana (49,000); Paul Garfinkle (49,000) and Glenn H. Gopman (37,999).

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table sets forth information as of January 30, 2016, with respect to our compensation plans under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Plan Category:	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	975,916	\$ 8.01	1,132,646
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	—	—	—
Total	975,916	\$ 8.01	1,132,646

The 2010 Plan provides for equity-based awards to the Company's employees, directors and consultants. Under the 2010 Plan, the Company initially reserved 1,000,000 shares of common stock for issuance. This number automatically increases on the first trading day of each fiscal year, beginning with fiscal 2011, by an amount equal to 1 1/2% of the shares of common stock outstanding as of the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal year. The Company previously had two stock option plans which expired on October 31, 2010. No equity awards have been granted after this date under these plans, although all options previously granted and outstanding will remain outstanding until they are either exercised or forfeited or they expire.

The following table shows the amount of common stock beneficially owned as of January 30, 2016 by: (a) each of our directors, (b) each of our current executive officers, (c) all of our directors and current executive officers as a group

and (d) each person known by Perfumania to beneficially own more than 5% of Perfumania's outstanding common stock. Unless otherwise provided, the address of each holder is c/o Perfumania Holdings, Inc., 35 Sawgrass Drive, Suite 2, Bellport, New York 11713.

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Name of Beneficial Owner	Total Number of Shares Beneficially Owned (1)	Percent of Class
Principal Shareholders		
Stephen and Glenn Nussdorf	7,134,352(2)	42.9%
Arlene Nussdorf	2,189,201 (3)	13.7%
Rene Garcia	4,364,991 (4)	24.7%
Shawn C. Carter	1,726,450(5)	10.0%
Other Directors and Executive Officers		
Michael W. Katz	259,127 (6)	1.6%
Donna L. Dellomo	83,750 (7)	*
Joseph Bouhadana	49,000 (8)	*
Paul Garfinkle	49,000 (9)	*
Glenn H. Gopman	59,431 (10)	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (6 persons)	7,634,660(11)	44.6%

* Less than 1%

- For purposes of this table, beneficial ownership is computed pursuant to Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act; the inclusion of shares as beneficially owned should not be construed as an admission that such shares are beneficially owned for purposes of the Exchange Act. Under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a person is deemed to be a "beneficial owner" of a security if he or she has or shares the power to vote or direct the voting of such security or the power to dispose of or direct the disposition of such security. Accordingly, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same security.
- (1) Stephen Nussdorf beneficially owns his shares with his brother Glenn Nussdorf. Includes (a) 250,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 30, 2016 (b) 443,757 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants held by each of Stephen and Glenn Nussdorf and (c) 133,333 shares owned by their mother.
- (2) Amount includes 443,757 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants held by Ms. Nussdorf.
- (3) Mr. Rene Garcia, his family trusts, and related entities are members of a group that is the beneficial owner of the shares. Includes warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,153,722 shares of common stock.
- (4) Includes (a) 1,299,784 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by Shawn Carter directly and (b) 426,666 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by Marcy Fragrance Trading Co. LLC.
- (5) Includes 250,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 30, 2016.
- (6) Includes 83,750 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 30, 2016.
- (7) Includes 49,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 30, 2016.
- (8) Includes 49,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 30, 2016.
- (9) Includes 37,999 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options currently exercisable or exercisable with 60 days of January 30, 2016.
- (10) Includes (a) 719,749 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of January 30, 2016 and (b) warrants to purchase 887,514 shares of common stock.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE
Information responsive to this item is incorporated by reference from Notes 6 and 8 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8.

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Perfumania’s Related Party Transaction Policy

It is the Company’s policy that all related party transactions be disclosed to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors for review and approval. The Committee reviews all relationships and transactions reported to it in which the Company and any of its directors, executive officers or principal stockholders, or any of their immediate family members, are participants to determine whether such persons have a direct or indirect material interest. The Company’s Chief Financial Officer is primarily responsible for the development and implementation of processes and controls to obtain information from such persons with respect to related person transactions and for then determining, based on the facts and circumstances, whether the Company or a related person has a direct or indirect material interest in the transaction. In the course of its review and approval or ratification of a disclosable related party transaction, the Audit Committee considers:

- the nature of the related person's interest in the transaction;
- the material terms of the transaction, including, without limitation, the amount and type of transaction;
- the importance of the transaction to the related person;
- the importance of the transaction to Perfumania;
- whether the transaction would impair the judgment of a director or executive officer to act in Perfumania's best interest; and
- any other matters the Committee deems appropriate.

Any member of the Audit Committee who is a related person with respect to a transaction under review may not participate in the deliberations or vote respecting approval or ratification of the transaction, provided, however, that such director may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the Committee that considers the transaction.

The Company's Board of Directors has determined that Joseph Bouhadana, Paul Garfinkle and Glenn H. Gopman are independent, as defined by Nasdaq Stock Market rules.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The aggregate fees billed by CohnReznick LLP for fiscal 2015 and 2014 are as follows.

Fees	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014
Audit Fees (1)	\$562,500	\$550,000
Audit-Related Fees	—	—
Tax Fees	—	—
All Other Fees	—	—
Total Fees	\$562,500	\$550,000

“Audit Fees” consist of fees billed for professional services rendered in connection with the audit of our consolidated (1) annual financial statements and the review of our interim consolidated financial statements included in quarterly reports.

The Audit Committee considered and determined that the provision of services as described above was compatible with maintaining CohnReznick LLP's independence. The Audit Committee pre-approved the engagement of CohnReznick LLP for all professional services. The pre-approval process generally involves the full Audit Committee's evaluating and approving the particular engagement before the commencement of services.

PART IV.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

- (1) Financial Statements

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An index to financial statements for the fiscal periods ended January 30, 2016 and January 31, 2015 appears on page 24.

(1) Financial Statement Schedules

None

(2) Exhibits

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SIGNATURES

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

Perfumania
Holdings, Inc.

By: /s/ MICHAEL
W. KATZ
Michael W. Katz,
President and Chief
Executive Officer
(Principal Executive
Officer)

By: /s/ DONNA L.
DELLOMO
Donna L. Dellomo,
Vice President and
Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal
Accounting Officer)

Date: April 29, 2016

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.

SIGNATURES	TITLE	DATE
/s/ MICHAEL W. KATZ Michael W. Katz	President and Chief Executive Officer, Director (Principal Executive Officer)	April 29, 2016
/s/ STEPHEN NUSSDORF Stephen Nussdorf	Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors	April 29, 2016
/s/ DONNA L. DELLOMO Donna L. Dellomo	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	April 29, 2016
/s/ JOSEPH BOUHADANA Joseph Bouhadana	Director	April 29, 2016
/s/ PAUL GARFINKLE Paul Garfinkle	Director	April 29, 2016
/s/ GLENN H. GOPMAN Glenn H. Gopman	Director	April 29, 2016

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EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended through August 8, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 10-K filed July 2, 2009).
- 3.2 Articles of Amendment to Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, filed April 17, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed April 19, 2012).
- 3.3 Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-179124)).
- 4.1 Form of Second Amended and Restated Subordinated Promissory Note, dated as of April 18, 2012, issued by Model Reorg Acquisition LLC for the benefit of each of Trust Under Article 2 of the Trust Agreement Dated November 1, 1998 With Glenn Nussdorf as Grantor, Glenn Nussdorf 15 Year Grantor Retained Annuity Trust dated 11/2/98, Trust Under Article 2 of the Trust Agreement Dated November 1, 1998 With Stephen Nussdorf as Grantor, Stephen Nussdorf 15 Year Grantor Retained Annuity Trust dated 11/2/98, Trust Under Article 2 of the Trust Agreement Dated November 1, 1998 With Arlene Nussdorf as Grantor, and Arlene Nussdorf 15 Year Grantor Retained Annuity Trust dated 11/2/98 (collectively, the "Nussdorf Trusts"), together with schedule of Note amounts (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed April 19, 2012).
- 4.2 Amendment No. 1, dated as of April 25, 2014, to Second Amended and Restated Promissory Notes dated as of April 18, 2012 issued by Model Reorg Acquisition, LLC for the benefit of the Nussdorf Trusts (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Form 10-K filed May 1, 2014).
- 4.3 Amended and Restated Subordinated Promissory Note, dated as of January 7, 2011, issued by Model Reorg Acquisition LLC for the benefit of Quality King Distributors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Company's Form 10-K filed April 28, 2011).
- 4.4 Amendment No. 1, dated as of April 25, 2014, to Amended and Restated Promissory Note dated as of January 7, 2011 issued by Model Reorg Acquisition, LLC for the benefit of Quality King Distributors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Form 10-K filed May 1, 2014).
- 4.5 Nussdorf Subordinated Secured Convertible Note and Security Agreement dated March 9, 2004, with Amendments dated as of January 24, 2006 and August 11, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Company's Form 10-K filed July 2, 2009).
- 4.6 Amended and Restated Subordination Agreement dated as of April 18, 2012, by and among the Nussdorf Trusts and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent for the Lenders under the Perfumania Holdings, Inc. Credit Agreement dated as of January 7, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed April 19, 2012).
- 4.7 Subordination Agreement dated as of January 7, 2011, among Quality King Distributors, Inc., and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent for the Lenders under the Credit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the Company's Form 10-K filed April 28, 2011).
- 4.8 Subordination Agreement dated as of January 7, 2011, among the Company, Stephen Nussdorf, Glenn Nussdorf, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent for

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the Lenders under the Credit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Company's Form 10-K filed April 28, 2011).

4.9 Form of Warrant issued to the former Model Reorg, Inc. shareholders on August 11, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed December 17, 2008).

4.10 Form of Licensor Warrant issued on April 18, 2012 by Perfumania Holdings, Inc. to holders of outstanding Parlux Fragrances, Inc. warrants (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed April 19, 2012).

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- 4.11 Form of Artistic Brands Warrant issued on April 18, 2012 by Perfumania Holdings, Inc. to Artistic Brands Development LLC and its designees (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's Form 8-K filed April 19, 2012).
- 10.1 2010 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Company's Proxy Statement filed September 23, 2010).*
- 10.2 2000 Stock Option Plan, as amended, including form of option agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-K filed July 2, 2009).*
- 10.3 2000 Directors Stock Option Plan, including form of option agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 10-K filed July 2, 2009).*
- 10.4 Lease Agreement between Perfumania, Inc. and Victory Investment Group, LLC, dated October 21, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Form 10-K filed July 2, 2009).
- 10.5 Sub-Sublease, dated as of October 1, 2007, by and between Quality King Distributors, Inc. and Model Reorg, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed December 17, 2008).
- 10.6 Credit Agreement, dated as of January 7, 2011, among the Company, Quality King Fragrance, Inc., Scents Of Worth, Inc., Five Star Fragrance Company, Inc., Northern Group, Inc., Perfumania, Inc., Magnifique Parfumes And Cosmetics, Inc., Ten Kesef II, Inc., Perfumania.com, Inc., and Perfumania Puerto Rico, Inc., as Borrowers, the other credit parties signatory thereto, as Credit Parties, the lenders signatory thereto from time to time, as Lenders, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Collateral Agent and Swing Line Lender, Bank of America, N.A., as Syndication Agent, Regions Bank and RBS Business Capital, a division of RBS Asset Finance, Inc., as Co-Documentation Agents, and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners (the "Credit Agreement") (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Perfumania's Form 10-K filed April 28, 2011).
- 10.7 Amendment No. 1 to the Credit Agreement and Consent dated as of December 23, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2011).
- 10.8 Amendment No. 2 to the Credit Agreement, dated as of April 25, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Form 10-K filed May 1, 2014).
- 10.9 Registration Rights Agreement dated August 11, 2008 by and among the Company and the former Model Reorg, Inc. shareholders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed December 17, 2008).
- 10.10 Services Agreement, dated as of August 11, 2008, between the Company and Quality King Distributors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed December 17, 2008).
- 10.11 Stockholders Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2011, by and among the Company, Rene Garcia, JM-CO Capital Fund, LLC, Jacavi Investments, LLC, Aqua Capital Fund, LLC, Jacqueline Maria Garcia 2006 Family Trust, Carolina Maria Garcia 2006 Family Trust and the Irrevocable Trust for Victor Garcia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-179124)).
- 10.12

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Letter Agreement, dated December 23, 2011, by and among the Company, Parlux Fragrances, Inc., Artistic Brands Development, LLC and Rene Garcia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-179124)).

10.13 Letter Agreement, dated December 23, 2011, by and among the Company, Artistic Brands Development, LLC, S Carter Enterprises, LLC and Shawn Carter (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-179124)). (Portions of this exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment.)

21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant

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23.1 Consent of CohnReznick LLP

31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

*Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

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