

VOXX International Corp  
Form 10-K  
May 14, 2015

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2015

Commission file number 0-28839

VOXX INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

13-1964841  
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

180 Marcus Blvd., Hauppauge, New York  
(Address of principal executive offices)

11788  
(Zip Code)

(631) 231-7750  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class:	Name of Each Exchange on which Registered
Class A Common Stock \$.01 par value	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.  
Yes  No

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Indicate by check mark 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.

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

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

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was \$196,664,619 (based upon closing price on the Nasdaq Stock Market on August 31, 2014).

The number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of May 13, 2015 was:

Class	Outstanding
Class A common stock \$.01 par value	21,906,994
Class B common stock \$.01 par value	2,260,954

#### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III - (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) Proxy Statement for Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed on or before June 10, 2015.

VOXX INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT RELATING TO THE SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7, and the information incorporated by reference contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We intend those forward looking-statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements. All statements regarding our expected financial position and operating results, our business strategy, our financing plans and the outcome of any contingencies are forward-looking statements. Any such forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, and projections about our industry and our business. Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," or variations of those words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those stated in or implied by any forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, matters listed in Item 1A under "Risk Factors" of this annual report. The Company assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements.

NOTE REGARDING DOLLAR AMOUNTS AND FISCAL YEAR

In this annual report, all dollar amounts are expressed in thousands, except for share prices and per-share amounts. Unless specifically indicated otherwise, all amounts and percentages in our Form 10-K are exclusive of discontinued operations.

The Company's current fiscal year began March 1, 2014 and ended February 28, 2015.

PART I

Item 1-Business

VOXX International Corporation ("Voxx," "We," "Our," "Us," or the "Company") is a leading international manufacturer and distributor in the Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories industries. The Company has widely diversified interests, with more than 30 global brands that it has acquired and grown throughout the years, achieving a powerful international corporate image and creating a vehicle for each of these respective brands to emerge with its own identity. We conduct our business through eighteen wholly-owned subsidiaries: Audiovox Atlanta Corp., VOXX Electronics Corporation, VOXX Accessories Corp., Audiovox Consumer Electronics, Inc. ("ACE"), Audiovox German Holdings GmbH ("Voxx Germany"), Audiovox Venezuela, C.A., Audiovox Canada Limited, Voxx Hong Kong Ltd., Audiovox International Corp., Audiovox Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. ("Voxx Mexico"), Code Systems, Inc., Oehlbach Kabel GmbH ("Oehlbach"), Schwaiger GmbH ("Schwaiger"), Invision Automotive Systems, Inc. ("Invision"), Klipsch Holding LLC ("Klipsch"), Car Communication Holding GmbH ("Hirschmann"), Omega Research and Development, LLC ("Omega") and Audiovox Websales LLC. We market our products under the Audiovox® brand name and other brand names and licensed brands, such as 808®, AR for Her, Acoustic Research®, Advent®, Ambico®, Car Link®, Chapman®, Code-Alarm®, Energy®, Heco®, Hirschmann Car Communication®, Incaar™, Invision®, Jamo®, Jensen®, Klipsch®, Mac Audio™, Magnat®, Mirage®, Oehlbach®, Omega®, Phase Linear®, Prestige®, Pursuit®, RCA®, RCA Accessories, Schwaiger®, Spikemaster®, Recoton®, Road Gear®, Terk® and Voxx/Hirschmann as well as private labels through a large domestic and international distribution network. We also function as an OEM ("Original Equipment Manufacturer") supplier to several customers, as well as market a number of products under exclusive distribution agreements, such as SiriusXM satellite radio products, 360 Fly™ Action Cameras, myris® iris identification products and Singtrix, the next generation in karaoke.

VOXX International Corporation was incorporated in Delaware on April 10, 1987 under its former name, Audiovox, as successor to a business founded in 1960 by John J. Shalam, our Chairman and controlling stockholder. Our extensive distribution network and long-standing industry relationships have allowed us to benefit from growing market opportunities and emerging niches in the electronics business.

During Fiscal 2013, the Company realigned its subsidiaries into three operating segments based upon the Company's products and internal organizational structure. The operating segments consist of the Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories segments. The Automotive segment designs, manufactures, distributes and markets rear-seat entertainment devices, satellite radio products, automotive security, remote start systems, digital TV tuners, mobile antennas, mobile multimedia devices, aftermarket/OE-styled radios, car-link smartphone telematics application, collision avoidance systems and location-based services. The Premium Audio segment designs, manufactures, distributes and markets home theater systems, high-end loudspeakers, outdoor speakers, iPod/computer speakers, business music systems, cinema speakers, flat panel speakers, Bluetooth speakers, soundbars, headphones and DLNA (Digital Living Network Alliance) compatible devices. The Consumer Accessories segment designs and markets remote controls; rechargeable battery packs; wireless and Bluetooth speakers; personal sound amplifiers; and iPod docks/

iPod sound, A/V connectivity, portable/home charging, reception and digital consumer products. See Note 13 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for segment and geographic area information.

We make available financial information, news releases and other information on our web site at [www.voxxintl.com](http://www.voxxintl.com). There is a direct link from the web site to the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") filings web site, where our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such reports and amendments with, or furnish them to, the SEC. In addition, we have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which is available free of charge upon request. Any such request should be directed to the attention of: Chris Lis Johnson, Company Secretary, 180 Marcus Boulevard, Hauppauge, New York 11788, (631) 231-7750.

### Acquisitions

We have acquired and continue to integrate the following acquisitions, discussed below, into our existing business structure:

On March 14, 2012, Voxx International (Germany) GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Voxx, acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Car Communication Holding GmbH and its worldwide subsidiaries ("Hirschmann") for a total purchase price of approximately \$114,000 (based on the rate of exchange as of the close of business on the closing date) plus related transaction fees, expenses and working capital adjustments. Hirschmann is a recognized tier-1 supplier of communications and infotainment solutions and antenna solutions, primarily to the automotive industry, and counts among its global customers Audi, BMW, DAF, Daimler, PSA, Renault, Volkswagen Group and AT&T, among others. Hirschmann delivers technologically advanced automotive antenna systems and automotive digital TV tuner systems and is recognized throughout the industry for its commitment to innovation, having developed the world's first hybrid (analog and digital) TV tuner and the first digital TV tuner for the Chinese automotive market.

On March 1, 2011, Soundtech LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of Voxx, acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Klipsch Group, Inc. and its worldwide subsidiaries ("Klipsch") for a total purchase price of \$169,599 including contingent consideration of approximately \$2,200 as a result of a contractual agreement with a former principal shareholder, plus related transaction fees and expenses. Klipsch is a global provider of high-end speakers for audio, multi-media and home theater applications. The acquisition of Klipsch added world-class brand names to Voxx's offerings, increased its distribution network, both domestically and abroad, and provided the Company with entry into the high-end installation market at both the residential and commercial installation market. In addition to the Klipsch® brand, the Klipsch portfolio includes Jamo®, Mirage®, and Energy®.

Refer to Note 2 "Business Acquisitions" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the Hirschmann acquisition in Fiscal 2013.

### Strategy

Our objective is to grow our business both organically and through strategic acquisitions. We will drive the business organically by continued product development in new and emerging technologies that should increase gross margins, and improve operating income. We are focused on expanding sales both domestically and internationally and broadening our customer and partner base as we bring these new products to our target markets. In addition, we plan to continue to acquire synergistic companies that would allow us to leverage our overhead, penetrate new markets and expand existing product categories.

The key elements of our strategy are as follows:

Continue to build and capitalize on the VOXX family of brands. We believe the "VOXX" portfolio of brands is one of our greatest strengths and offers us significant opportunity for increased market penetration. Today, VOXX International has over 30 global brands in its portfolio, which provides the Company with the ability to bring to market products under brands that consumers know to be quality. In addition, with such a wide brand portfolio, we can manage channels and sell into multiple outlets as well as leverage relationships with distributors, retailers, aftermarket car dealers and expeditors, and to global OEMs. Finally, we are open to opportunities to license some of the brands as an additional use of the brands and a growth strategy.

Continue to maintain diversified, blue chip customer base. Voxx distributes products through a wide range of specialty and mass merchandise channels, and has arrangements with tier-1 auto OEMs. OEM products account for 37% of Fiscal 2015 sales. The top-five customers represented 31% of sales, and no single customer accounted for over 10% of 2015 sales.



Capitalize on niche product and distribution opportunities in our target markets. Throughout our history, we have used our extensive distribution and supply networks to capitalize on niche product and distribution opportunities in the automotive, premium audio and consumer accessories categories. We will continue that focus as we remain committed to innovation, developing products internally and through our outsourced technology and manufacturing partners to provide our customers with products that are in demand by consumers.

Combine new, internal manufacturing capabilities with our proven outsourced manufacturing with industry partners. For years, VOXX International has employed an outsourced manufacturing strategy that has enabled the Company to deliver the latest technological advances without the fixed costs associated with manufacturing. With recent acquisitions, the Company now has added manufacturing capabilities to produce select product lines, such as high-end speakers, rear-seat entertainment systems and digital TV tuners and antennas. This blend of internal and outsourced manufacturing enables the Company to drive innovation, control product quality and speed time-to-market.

Use innovative technology generation capabilities to enable us to build a robust pipeline of new products. Voxx has invested significantly in R&D, and has increased R&D expenditures from \$15,890 in Fiscal 2013, to \$21,267 and \$20,777 in Fiscal 2014 and Fiscal 2015, respectively, net of reimbursements. Voxx uses a mix of internal and external R&D, internal and external manufacturing, and has a number of valuable trademarks, copyrights, patents, domain names and other intellectual property. Through Voxx's increased focus on R&D, the Company has built a pipeline of new products across all three segments, principally within the Automotive segment.

Leverage our domestic and international distribution network. We believe that today VOXX International Corporation has the most expansive distribution network. Our distribution network, which includes power retailers, mass merchandisers, distributors, online retailers, professional and commercial installation channels, car dealers and OEM's will allow us to increase our market penetration. Recently, we have expanded into new channels, such as drug store, hardware and furniture chains and we intend to capitalize on our existing and new distribution outlets to further grow our business across our three operating segments, both domestically and abroad.

Grow our international presence. We continue to expand our international presence in Europe through our subsidiaries in Germany, as well as operations in Canada, Mexico, Hungary, Venezuela and Hong Kong. We also continue to export from our domestic operations in the United States. Through our acquisitions of Klipsch and Hirschmann, we have expanded our presence throughout Europe, the Asia Pacific region and in select emerging markets. Our strategy remains to diversify our exposure to any particular geography, while expanding our product offerings and distribution touch points across the world.

Pursue strategic and complementary acquisitions. We continue to monitor economic and industry conditions in order to evaluate potential strategic and synergistic business acquisitions that are expected to allow us to leverage overhead, penetrate new markets and expand our existing business distribution. Over the past several years, the Company has employed an M&A strategy to build its brand portfolio and enhance its product offering in higher margin product categories, while at the same time, exiting lower margin and commoditized product lines, resulting in improved bottom-line performance. The Company is focused on continuing to grow organically, but may pursue opportunistic acquisitions to augment our automotive segment (primarily with OEM accounts), consumer accessories and premium audio.

Improve bottom-line performance and generate sustainable shareholder returns. The Company has instituted an aggressive strategy in recent years to shift its product mix to higher-margin product categories, while controlling costs and strategically investing in its infrastructure. These changes have resulted in higher gross profit margins and in recent periods, higher operating and net income. The Company remains focused on growing its business organically, continuing to enhance its gross profit margins and leveraging its fixed overhead structure to generate sustainable returns for its stockholders.

Maintain disciplined acquisition criteria. All of our acquisitions over the past decade have been made to strengthen our product offerings, customer reach and growth potential across our operating business segments. Our strategy remains to acquire complimentary businesses, products and/or assets in our Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories operating segments. Additionally, acquisitions should have a gross margin structure equal to or higher than our consolidated gross margins, and we will continue to look for acquisitions where we can leverage our corporate overhead and resources. Furthermore, it is important that management remains with Voxx as part of the acquisition, as their domain expertise, knowledge of both the inner workings of their respective companies and the end-markets they serve are paramount to successfully running operations and achieving growth. We also pursue acquisitions that will be accretive for the Company and its shareholders in the first year such acquisitions are made.

Rapidly integrate acquired businesses. One of the more compelling factors as to why acquired businesses choose VOXX International Corporation is that we are perceived as both a financial and strategic partner. We are operators, and companies view

their association with us as a positive for the future of their businesses in that we can provide resources and support that others in our sector, or in the Private Equity community, cannot. Our strategy upon acquisition, and in the years that follow, is to leverage our corporate strengths and integrate acquisitions into our operations. We provide accounting, MIS, warehouse and logistics support, as well as a host of value-added services that enable acquired companies to lower their cost basis and improve profitability. Over the past two years in particular, we have consolidated facilities in our German operations and in Indiana, where we brought our RCA® and Klipsch operating groups together. We have also implemented an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) upgrade, which has brought many of our acquired businesses onto our corporate systems, which will provide future cost savings and improved efficiencies.

## Industry

We participate in selected product categories in the automotive, premium audio and consumer accessories markets within the electronics industry. These markets are large and diverse, encompass a broad range of products and offer the ability to specialize in niche product groups. The introduction of new products and technological advancements are the major growth drivers in these markets. Based on this, we continue to introduce new products across all segments, with an increased focus on niche product offerings.

## Products

The Company currently reports sales data for the following three operating segments:

Automotive products include:

mobile multi-media video products, including in-dash, overhead and headrest systems,  
autosound products including radios, amplifiers and CD changers,  
satellite radios including plug and play models and direct connect models,  
smart phone telematics applications,  
automotive security and remote start systems,  
automotive power accessories,  
rear observation and collision avoidance systems,  
TV tuners and antennas, and  
location based services.

Premium Audio products include:

premium loudspeakers,  
architectural speakers,  
commercial speakers,  
outdoor speakers,  
flat panel speakers,  
wireless speakers,  
Bluetooth speakers,  
home theater systems,  
business music systems,  
streaming music systems,  
on-ear and in-ear headphones,  
soundbars and sound bases, and  
DLNA (Digital Living Network Alliance) compatible devices.

Accessories products include:

High-Definition Television ("HDTV") antennas,  
Wireless Fidelity ("WiFi") antennas,  
High-Definition Multimedia Interface ("HDMI") accessories,  
home electronic accessories such as cabling,  
other connectivity products,  
power cords,  
performance enhancing electronics,  
TV universal remotes,

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flat panel TV mounting systems,  
 iPod specialized products,  
 wireless headphones,  
 wireless speakers,  
 Bluetooth speakers,  
 power supply systems and charging products,  
 electronic equipment cleaning products,  
 personal sound amplifiers,  
 set-top boxes,  
 home and portable stereos,  
 digital multi-media products, such as personal video recorders and MP3 products,  
 clock radios,  
 digital voice recorders, and  
 portable DVD players.

We believe our segments have expanding market opportunities with certain levels of volatility related to domestic and international markets, new car sales, increased competition by manufacturers, private labels, technological advancements, discretionary consumer spending and general economic conditions. Also, all of our products are subject to price fluctuations, which could affect the carrying value of inventories and gross margins in the future.

Net sales by segment, gross profit and net assets are as follows:

	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013	
Automotive	\$396,422	\$412,531	\$416,557	
Premium Audio	165,812	189,208	192,987	
Consumer Accessories	194,104	206,319	224,701	
Corporate/Eliminations	1,160	1,651	1,332	
Total net sales	\$757,498	\$809,709	\$835,577	
Gross profit	\$223,870	\$230,248	\$236,822	
Gross margin percentage	29.6	% 28.4	% 28.3	%
Total assets	\$677,513	\$747,150	\$829,272	

#### Patents, Trademarks/Tradenames, Licensing and Royalties

The Company regards its trademarks, copyrights, patents, domain names, and similar intellectual property as important to its operations. It relies on trademark, copyright and patent law, domain name regulations, and confidentiality or license agreements to protect its proprietary rights. The Company has registered, or applied for the registration of, a number of patents, trademarks, domain names and copyrights by U.S. and foreign governmental authorities. Additionally, the Company has filed U.S. and international patent applications covering certain of its proprietary technology. The Company renews its registrations, which vary in duration, as it deems appropriate from time to time.

The Company has licensed in the past, and expects that it may license in the future, certain of its proprietary rights to third parties. Some of the Company's products are designed to include intellectual property licensed or otherwise obtained from third parties. While it may be necessary in the future to seek or renew licenses relating to various aspects of the Company's products, the Company believes, based upon past experience and industry practice, such

licenses generally could be obtained on commercially reasonable terms; however, there is no guarantee such licenses could be obtained at all. We intend to operate in a way that does not result in willful infringement of the patents, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights of other parties. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that a claim of infringement will not be asserted against us or that any such assertion will not result in a judgment or order requiring us to obtain a license in order to make, use, or sell our products.

License and royalty programs offered to our manufacturers, customers and other electronic suppliers are structured using a fixed amount per unit or a percentage of net sales, depending on the terms of the agreement. Current license and royalty agreements have duration periods which range from 1 to 15 years or continue in perpetuity. Certain agreements may be renewed at termination

of the agreement. The Company's license and royalty income is recorded upon sale and amounted to \$1,610, \$2,072 and \$2,559 for the years ended February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013, respectively.

### Distribution and Marketing

We sell our products to:

- power retailers,
- mass merchants,
- regional chain stores,
- specialty and internet retailers,
- independent 12 volt retailers,
- distributors,
- new car dealers,
- vehicle manufacturers,
- vehicle and transportation equipment manufacturers (OEM's),
- system integrators,
- communication network providers,
- smart grid manufacturers,
- the U.S. military,
- cinema operators,
- sporting goods equipment retailers, and
- cell phone carriers.

We sell our products under OEM arrangements with domestic and/or international subsidiaries of automobile manufacturers such as Volkswagen, Audi, BMW, DAF Daimler, Peugeot, Ford Motor Company, Chrysler, General Motors Corporation, Toyota, Kia, Mazda, Subaru, Nissan, Porsche and Bentley. These arrangements require a close partnership with the customer as we develop products to meet specific requirements. OEM products accounted for approximately 37%, 38% and 33% of net sales for the years ended February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013, respectively.

Our five largest customers represented 31% of net sales during the year ended February 28, 2015, 29% for the year ended February 28, 2014, and 28% for the year ended February 28, 2013. No one customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's sales for the years ended February 28, 2015, 2014 or 2013.

We also provide value-added management services, which include:

- product design and development,
- engineering and testing,
- sales training and customer packaging,
  - in-store display design,
- installation training and technical support,
- product repair services and warranty,
- nationwide installation network,
- fulfillment,
- warehousing, and
- specialized manufacturing.

We have flexible shipping policies designed to meet customer needs. In the absence of specific customer instructions, we ship products within 24 to 48 hours from the receipt of an order from public warehouses, as well as owned and leased facilities throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, China, Hong Kong, France, the Netherlands, Hungary and Germany. The Company also employs a direct ship model from our suppliers for select customers upon their request.

#### Product Development, Warranty and Customer Service

Our product development cycle includes:

- identifying consumer trends and potential demand,

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responding to those trends through product design and feature integration, which includes software design, electrical engineering, industrial design and pre-production testing. In the case of OEM customers, the product development cycle may also include product validation to customer quality standards, and evaluating and testing new products in our own facilities to ensure compliance with our design specifications and standards.

Utilizing our company-owned and third party facilities in the United States, Europe and Asia, we work closely with customers and suppliers throughout the product design, testing and development process in an effort to meet the expectations of consumer demand for technologically-advanced and high quality products. Our Hauppauge, New York; Troy, Michigan and Orlando, Florida facilities are ISO/TS 16949:2009 and/or ISO 14001:2004 certified, which requires the monitoring of quality standards in all facets of business.

We are committed to providing product warranties for all of our product lines, which generally range from 90 days up to seven years. The Company also provides warranties for certain vehicle security products for the life of the vehicle for the original owner. To support our warranties, we have independent warranty centers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. Our customer service group, along with our Company websites, provides product information, answers questions and serves as a technical hotline for installation help for end-users and customers.

#### Suppliers

We work directly with our suppliers on industrial design, feature sets, product development and testing in order to ensure that our products and component parts meet our design specifications.

We purchase our products and component parts from manufacturers principally located in several Pacific Rim countries, including China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore, as well as the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe. In selecting our manufacturers, we consider quality, price, service, reputation, financial stability, as well as labor practices, disruptions, or shortages. In order to provide coordination and supervision of supplier performance such as price negotiations, delivery and quality control, we maintain buying and inspection offices in China and Hong Kong. We consider relations with our suppliers to be good and alternative sources of supply are generally available within 120 days. We have few long-term contracts with our suppliers and we generally purchase our products under short-term purchase orders. Although we believe that alternative sources of supply are currently available, an unplanned shift to a new supplier could result in product delays and increased cost, which may have a material impact on our operations.

#### Competition

The electronics industry is highly competitive across all product categories, and we compete with a number of well-established companies that manufacture and sell similar products. Brand name, design, advancement of technology and features as well as price are the major competitive factors within the electronics industry. Our Automotive products compete against factory-supplied products, including those provided by, among others, Volkswagen, Audi, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, as well as against major companies in the automotive aftermarket, such as Sony, Panasonic, Kenwood, Directed Electronics, Autopage, Rosen, Myron and Davis, Phillips, Insignia, and Pioneer and other Tier 1 OEM's, such as Delphi and Kathrein. Our Premium Audio products compete against major companies such as Polk, Definitive, Yamaha, Bose, Pioneer and Sony. Our Consumer Accessories product lines compete against major companies such as Sony, Phillips, Emerson Radio, Jasco, Belkin and GoPro.

#### Financial Information About Foreign and Domestic Operations

The amounts of net sales and long-lived assets, attributable to foreign and domestic operations for all periods presented are set forth in Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein.

#### Equity Investment

We have a 50% non-controlling ownership interest in ASA Electronics, LLC ("ASA") which acts as a distributor of televisions and other automotive sound, security and accessory products to specialized markets for specialized vehicles, such as, but not limited to, RV's; buses; and commercial, heavy duty, agricultural, construction, powersport and marine vehicles.

#### Employees

As of February 28, 2015, we employed approximately 2,100 people worldwide, of which approximately 400 were covered under collective bargaining agreements. We consider our relations with employees to be good as of February 28, 2015.

## Item 1A-Risk Factors

We have identified certain risk factors that apply to us. You should carefully consider each of the following risk factors and all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K. If any of these risks, or other risks not presently known to us or that we currently believe not to be significant, develop into actual events, then our business, financial condition, liquidity, or results of operations could be adversely affected. If that happens, the market price of our common stock would likely decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

The Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories businesses are highly competitive and face significant competition from Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and direct imports by our retail customers.

The market for mobile electronics, premium audio products and consumer accessories is highly competitive across all product lines. We compete against many established companies, some of whom have substantially greater financial and engineering resources than we do. We compete directly with OEMs, including divisions of well-known automobile manufacturers, in the autosound, auto security, mobile video and accessories markets. We believe that OEMs have diversified and improved their product offerings and place increased sales pressure on new car dealers with whom they have close business relationships to purchase OEM-supplied equipment and accessories. To the extent that OEMs succeed in their efforts, this success would have a material adverse effect on our sales of automotive entertainment and security products to new car dealers. In addition, we compete with major retailers who may at any time choose to direct import products that we may currently supply.

We have few long-term sales contracts with our customers that contain guaranteed customer purchase commitments.

Sales of many of our products are made by written purchase orders and are terminable at will by either party. We do have long-term sales contracts with certain customers; however, these contracts do not require the customers to guarantee specific levels of product purchases over the term of the contracts. The unexpected loss of all or a significant portion of sales to any one of our large customers could have a material adverse effect on our performance.

Sales in our Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories businesses are dependent on new products, product development and consumer acceptance.

Our Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories businesses depend, to a large extent, on the introduction and availability of innovative products and technologies. If we are not able to continually introduce new products that achieve consumer acceptance, our sales and profit margins may decline.

The impact of future selling prices and technological advancements may cause price erosion and adversely impact our profitability and inventory value.

Since we do not manufacture all of our products and do not conduct a majority of our own research, we cannot assure you that we will be able to source technologically advanced products in order to remain competitive. Furthermore, the introduction or expected introduction of new products or technologies may depress sales of existing products and technologies. This may result in declining prices and inventory obsolescence. Since we maintain a substantial investment in product inventory, declining prices and inventory obsolescence could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Our estimates of excess and obsolete inventory may prove to be inaccurate, in which case the provision required for excess and obsolete inventory may be understated or overstated. Although we make every effort to ensure the accuracy of our forecasts of future product demand, any significant unanticipated changes in demand or technological developments could have a significant impact on the value of our inventory and operating results.

There is no guarantee that patent/royalty rights will be renewed or licensing agreements will be maintained. Certain product development and revenues are dependent on the ownership and or use of various patents, licenses and license agreements. If the Company is not able to successfully renew or renegotiate these rights, we may suffer from a loss of product sales or royalty revenue associated with these rights or incur additional expense to pursue alternative arrangements.

There is no guarantee that our research and development expenses will be reimbursed.

We enter into development and long-term supply agreements with certain of our OEM customers and earn revenue from these development services, which offsets our research and development expense. This revenue is based upon achieving certain milestones in the development agreement. We may not always be able to achieve these milestones or control the time-frame in

which the milestones are met. As a result, our research and development expenses may not always be offset by these reimbursements, which may materially affect our operating results. For Fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company recorded \$7,269, \$6,879 and \$3,686, respectively, of development service revenue as a reduction of research and development expense.

We plan to continue to expand the international marketing and distribution of our products, which will subject us to risks associated with international operations, including exposure to foreign currency fluctuations.

As part of our business strategy, we intend to continue to increase our international sales, although we cannot assure you that we will be able to do so. Approximately 34% of our net sales currently originate in markets outside the U.S. While geographic diversity helps to reduce the Company's exposure to risk in any one country or part of the world, it also means that we are subject to the full range of risks associated with significant international operations, including, but not limited to:

- changes in exchange rates for foreign countries, which may reduce the U.S. dollar value of revenues, profits and cash flows we receive from non-U.S. markets or increase our supply costs, as measured in U.S. dollars, in those markets;
- exchange controls and other limits on our ability to import raw materials or finished product or to repatriate earnings from overseas;
- political and economic instability, social or labor unrest or changing macroeconomic conditions in our markets;
- foreign ownership restrictions and the potential for nationalization or expropriation of property or other resources and other foreign or domestic legal and regulatory requirements, including those resulting in potentially adverse tax consequences or other imposition of onerous trade restrictions, price controls or other government controls.

These risks could have a significant impact on our ability to sell our products on a competitive basis in international markets and may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

In an effort to reduce the impact on earnings of foreign currency rate movements, we engage in a combination of cost-containment measures and selective hedging of foreign currency transactions. However, these measures may not succeed in offsetting any negative impact of foreign currency rate movements on our business and results of operations.

For example, in February 2013, the government of Venezuela devalued its currency, and in both January and March 2014, as well as in February 2015, the government announced further exchange rate adjustments for certain foreign investments and non-essential items, all of which have affected our business and results of operations. Likewise, in 2010, our results of operations were impacted by the designation of Venezuela as hyperinflationary and the subsequent currency devaluations in Venezuela that year. Volume restrictions on the conversion of the Venezuelan Bolivar Fuerte to U.S. Dollar limit purchasing activity for our Venezuelan subsidiary. In 2013, a new president was elected in Venezuela, creating further uncertainty about the country's political and economic future. Going forward, additional government actions, including further currency devaluations or continued worsening import authorization controls, foreign exchange price controls or labor unrest in Venezuela could have further adverse impacts on our business and results of operations.

Substantial political and economic uncertainty in Venezuela puts our local assets at risk.

We currently operate a subsidiary in Venezuela, which has seen a substantial decrease in sales revenue for Fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013 due to the current economic and political climate. We hold fixed assets at this subsidiary totaling \$3,868 and incurred impairment charges related to our long-lived assets in Venezuela of \$9,304 during Fiscal 2015. If conditions continue to deteriorate, we may be at risk of additional losses to our capital assets, including further declines in fair value or government confiscation of certain assets.

Concerns regarding the European debt crisis and market perceptions concerning the instability of the Euro, the potential re-introduction of individual currencies within the Eurozone, or the potential dissolution of the Euro entirely, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financing.

We have concerns regarding the debt burden of certain Eurozone countries and their ability to meet future financial obligations, the overall stability of the Euro and the suitability of the Euro as a single currency given the diverse economic and political circumstances within individual Eurozone countries. These concerns could lead to the reintroduction of individual currencies in one or more Eurozone countries, or, in more extreme circumstances, the possible dissolution of the Euro currency entirely. Should the Euro dissolve entirely, the legal and contractual consequences for holders of Euro-denominated obligations would be determined by laws in effect at such time. These potential developments, or market perceptions concerning these and related issues, could adversely affect the value of the Company's Euro-denominated assets and obligations. In addition, concerns over the effect of this financial crisis on financial institutions in Europe and globally could have an adverse impact on the economy generally, and more specifically on the consumers' demand for our products.

We are responsible for product warranties and defects.

Whether we outsource manufacturing or manufacture products directly for our customers, we provide warranties for all of our products for which we have provided an estimated liability. Therefore, we are highly dependent on the quality of our suppliers' products.

Our capital resources may not be sufficient to meet our future capital and liquidity requirements.

We believe our current funds and available credit lines would provide sufficient resources to fund our existing operations for the foreseeable future. However, we may need additional capital to operate our business if:

- market conditions change,
- our business plans or assumptions change,
- we make significant acquisitions,
- we need to make significant increases in capital expenditures or working capital, or
- our restrictive covenants do not provide sufficient credit.

Our success will depend on a less diversified line of business.

Currently, we generate substantially all of our sales from the Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories businesses. We cannot assure you that we can grow the revenues of our Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories businesses or maintain profitability. As a result, the Company's revenues and profitability will depend on our ability to maintain and generate additional customers and develop new products. A reduction in demand for our existing products and services would have a material adverse effect on our business. The sustainability of current levels of our Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories businesses and the future growth of such revenues, if any, will depend on, among other factors:

- the overall performance of the economy and discretionary consumer spending,
- competition within key markets,
- customer acceptance of newly developed products and services, and
- the demand for other products and services.

We cannot assure you that we will maintain or increase our current level of revenues or profits from the Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories businesses in future periods.

OEM sales are dependent on the economic success of the automotive industry.

A portion of our OEM sales are to automobile manufacturers. In the past, some domestic OEM manufacturers have reorganized their operations as a result of general economic conditions. There is no guarantee that additional automobile manufacturers will not face similar reorganizations in the future. If additional reorganizations do take place and are not successful, it could have a material adverse effect on a portion of our OEM business.

We depend on a small number of key customers for a large percentage of our sales.

The electronics industry is characterized by a number of key customers. Specifically 31%, 29% and 28% of our sales were to five customers in Fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The loss of one or more of these customers could have a material adverse impact on our business.

If our sales during the holiday season fall below our expectations, our annual results could also fall below expectations.

Seasonal consumer shopping patterns significantly affect our business. We generally make a substantial amount of our sales and net income during September, October and November. We expect this trend to continue. December is also a key month for us, due largely to the increase in promotional activities by our customers during the holiday season. If the economy faltered in these periods, if our customers altered the timing or frequency of their promotional activities or if the effectiveness of these promotional activities declined, particularly around the holiday season, it could have a material adverse effect on our annual financial results.

Our business could be affected by weather-related factors.



Our results of operations may be adversely affected by weather-related factors. Severe winter weather conditions may deter or prevent patrons from reaching facilities where our products are sold. Although our budget assumes certain seasonal fluctuations in our revenues to ensure adequate cash flow during expected periods of lower revenues, we cannot ensure that weather-related factors will not have a material adverse effect on our operations.

A decline in general economic conditions could lead to reduced consumer demand for the discretionary products we sell.

Consumer spending patterns, especially discretionary spending for products such as mobile, consumer and accessory electronics, are affected by, among other things, prevailing economic conditions, energy costs, raw material costs, wage rates, inflation, consumer confidence and consumer perception of economic conditions. A general slowdown in the U.S. and certain international economies or an uncertain economic outlook could have a material adverse effect on our sales and operating results.

We are increasingly dependent on the continuous and reliable operation of our information technology systems, and a disruption of these systems, resulting from cyber security attacks or other events, could adversely affect our business.

We increasingly depend on our information technology, or IT, infrastructure in order to achieve our business objectives. If we experience a problem that impairs this infrastructure, such as a computer virus, a problem with the functioning of an important IT application, or an intentional disruption of our IT systems by a third party, the resulting disruptions could impede our ability to record or process orders, manufacture and ship in a timely manner, or otherwise carry on our business in the ordinary course. Any such events could cause us to lose customers or revenue and could require us to incur significant expense to eliminate these problems and address related security concerns.

Computer viruses, malware, and other “hacking” programs and devices may cause significant damage, delays or interruptions to our systems and operations or to certain of the products we sell, resulting in damage to our reputation and brand names. They may also attack our infrastructure, industrial machinery, software or hardware causing significant damage, delays or other service interruptions to our systems and operations. “Hacking” involves efforts to gain unauthorized access to information or systems or to cause intentional malfunctions, loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment. In addition, increasingly sophisticated malware may target real-world infrastructure or product components, including certain of the products that we currently or may in the future sell by attacking, disrupting, reconfiguring and/or reprogramming industrial control software. We may incur significant costs to protect our systems and equipment against the threat of, and to repair any damage caused by, computer viruses and hacking. Moreover, if a computer virus or hacking affects our systems or products, our reputation and brand names could be materially damaged and use of our products may decrease.

We are subject to governmental regulations.

We always face the possibility of new governmental regulations which could have a substantial effect on our operations and profitability. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act contains provisions to improve transparency and accountability concerning the supply of certain minerals, known as “conflict minerals,” originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries. As a result, in August 2012, the SEC adopted annual disclosure and reporting requirements for those companies who use conflict minerals in their products. Accordingly, we began our reasonable country of origin inquiries in Fiscal 2014, with initial disclosure requirements beginning in May 2014. There are costs associated with complying with these disclosure requirements, including for due diligence to determine the sources of conflict minerals used in our products and other potential changes to products, processes or sources of supply as a consequence of such verification activities. The implementation of these rules could adversely affect the sourcing, supply and pricing of materials used in our products. As there may be only a limited number of suppliers offering “conflict free” conflict minerals, we cannot be sure that we will be able to obtain

necessary conflict minerals from such suppliers in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices. Also, we may face reputational challenges if we determine that certain of our products contain minerals not determined to be conflict free or if we are unable to sufficiently verify the origins for all conflict minerals used in our products through the procedures we may implement.

We have debt outstanding and must comply with restrictive covenants in our debt agreements.

Our existing debt agreements contain a number of significant covenants, which limit our ability to, among other things, borrow additional money, make capital expenditures, pay dividends, dispose of assets and acquire new businesses. These covenants also require us to maintain a specified debt leverage ratio and Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) to Interest Expense ratio. If the Company is unable to comply with these covenants, there would be a default under these debt agreements. Changes in economic or business conditions, results of operations or other factors could cause the Company to default under its debt agreements. A default, if not waived by our lenders, could result in acceleration of our debt and possible bankruptcy.

We have recorded, or may record in the future, goodwill and other intangible assets as a result of acquisitions, and changes in future business conditions could cause these investments to become impaired, requiring substantial write-downs that would reduce our operating income.

Goodwill and other intangible assets recorded on our balance sheet as of February 28, 2015 was \$264,329. We evaluate the recoverability of recorded goodwill and other intangible asset amounts annually, or when evidence of potential impairment exists. The annual impairment test is based on several factors requiring judgment. Changes in our operating performance or business conditions resulted in an impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets in Fiscal 2014 totaling \$57,561 and could result in additional future impairments, which could be material to our results of operations.

A portion of our workforce is represented by labor unions. Collective bargaining agreements can increase our expenses. Labor disruptions could adversely affect our operations.

As of February 28, 2015, approximately 400 of our full-time employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements. While it is unlikely that disruptions to our operations due to labor related problems would have an adverse effect on our business based on the current number of union employees, as the Company continues to pursue selected business acquisitions, it is possible that the number of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements may increase. We cannot predict whether labor unions may be successful in organizing other portions of our workforce or what additional costs we could incur as a result.

We depend on our suppliers to provide us with adequate quantities of high quality competitive products and/or component parts on a timely basis.

We have few long-term contracts with our suppliers. Most of our products and component parts are imported from suppliers under short-term purchase orders. Accordingly, we can give no assurance that:

- our supplier relationships will continue as presently in effect;
- our suppliers will be able to obtain the components necessary to produce high-quality, technologically-advanced products for us;
- we will be able to obtain adequate alternatives to our supply sources, should they be interrupted;
- if obtained, alternatively sourced products of satisfactory quality would be delivered on a timely basis, competitively priced, comparably featured or acceptable to our customers;
- our suppliers have sufficient financial resources to fulfill their obligations;
- our suppliers will be able to obtain raw materials and labor necessary for production;
- shipments from our suppliers will not be affected by labor disputes within the shipping and transportation industries;
- our suppliers could be impacted by natural disasters directly or via their supply chains; and
- as it relates to products we do not manufacture, our suppliers will not become our competitors.

On occasion, our suppliers have not been able to produce the quantities of products or component parts that we desire. Our inability to manufacture and/or supply sufficient quantities of products that are in demand could reduce our profitability and have a material adverse effect on our relationships with our customers. If any of our supplier relationships were terminated or interrupted, we could experience an immediate or long-term supply shortage, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Because we purchase a significant amount of our products from suppliers in Pacific Rim countries, we are subject to the economic risks associated with inherent changes in the social, political, regulatory and economic conditions in these countries.

We import most of our products from suppliers in the Pacific Rim. Countries in the Pacific Rim have experienced significant social, political and economic upheaval over the past several years. Due to the large concentrations of our purchases in Pacific Rim countries, particularly China, Hong Kong, South Korea, Vietnam, Malaysia and Taiwan, any adverse changes in the social, political, regulatory and economic conditions in these countries may materially increase the cost of the products that we buy from our foreign suppliers or delay shipments of products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, our dependence on foreign suppliers forces us to order products further in advance than we would if our products were manufactured domestically. This increases the risk that our products will become obsolete or face selling price reductions before we can sell our inventory.

Our products could infringe the intellectual property rights of others and we may be exposed to costly litigation.

The products we sell are continually changing as a result of improved technology. Although we and our suppliers attempt to avoid infringing known proprietary rights of third parties in our products, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims for alleged infringement by us, our suppliers or our distributors, or of a third party's patents, trade secrets, trademarks or copyrights.

Any claims relating to the infringement of third-party proprietary rights, even if not meritorious, could result in costly litigation, divert management's attention and resources, or require us to either enter into royalty or license agreements which are not advantageous to us or pay material amounts of damages. In addition, parties making these claims may be able to obtain an injunction, which could prevent us from selling our products. We may increasingly be subject to infringement claims as we expand our product offerings.

Our cash and cash equivalents could be adversely affected if the financial institutions in which we hold our cash and cash equivalents fail.

Our cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposits and highly liquid money market funds with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. We maintain the cash and cash equivalents with major financial institutions. Some deposits with these banks exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance limits or similar limits in foreign jurisdictions. While we monitor daily the cash balances in the operating accounts and adjust the balances as appropriate, these balances could be impacted if one or more of the financial institutions with which we deposit fails or is subject to other adverse conditions in the financial or credit markets. To date, we have experienced no loss or lack of access to our invested cash or cash equivalents; however, we can provide no assurance that access to our invested cash and cash equivalents will not be impacted by adverse conditions in the financial and credit markets.

Acquisitions and strategic investments may divert our resources and management attention; results may fall short of expectations.

We intend to continue pursuing selected acquisitions of and investments in businesses, technologies and product lines as a key component of our growth strategy. Any future acquisition or investment may result in the use of significant amounts of cash, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, or the incurrence of debt and amortization expenses related to intangible assets. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including:

- difficulties in the integration and assimilation of the operations, technologies, products and personnel of an acquired business;
- diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;
- increased expenses associated with the acquisition, and
- potential loss of key employees or customers of any acquired business.

We cannot assure you that our acquisitions will be successful and will not adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We invest in marketable securities and other investments as part of our investing activities. These investments fluctuate in value based on economic, operational, competitive, political and technological factors. These investments could be subject to loss or impairment based on their performance.

The Company has, in the past, incurred other-than-temporary impairments on its investments, as well as a currency devaluation loss related to its Venezuelan TICC bonds, and continues to monitor its investments in non-controlled corporations for potential future impairments. In addition, there is no guarantee that the fair values recorded for other investments will be sustained in the future.

We depend heavily on existing directors, management and key personnel and our ability to recruit and retain qualified personnel.

Our success depends on the continued efforts of our directors, executives and senior vice presidents, many of whom have worked with VOXX International Corporation for over three decades, as well as our other executive officers and key employees. We do not have employment contracts with our executive officers or key employees, except our President and Chief Executive Officer, as well as certain executive officers of Voxx Germany, Klipsch and Hirschmann. The loss or interruption of the continued full-time service of certain of our executive officers and key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition, to support our continued growth, we must effectively recruit, develop and retain additional qualified personnel both domestically and internationally. Our inability to attract and retain necessary qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our stock price could fluctuate significantly.

The market price of our common stock could fluctuate significantly in response to various factors and events, including:

- operating results being below market expectations,
- announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors,
- loss of a major customer or supplier,
- changes in, or our failure to meet, financial estimates by securities analysts,
- industry developments,
- economic and other external factors,
- general downgrading of our industry sector by securities analysts,
- inventory write-downs, and
- ability to integrate acquisitions.

In addition, the securities markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations over the past several years that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

John J. Shalam, our Chairman, controls a significant portion of the voting power of our common stock and can exercise control over our affairs.

Mr. Shalam beneficially owns approximately 53% of the combined voting power of both classes of common stock. This will allow him to elect our Board of Directors and, in general, determine the outcome of any other matter submitted to the stockholders for approval. Mr. Shalam's voting power may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company.

We have two classes of common stock: Class A common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol VOXX and Class B common stock, which is not publicly traded and substantially all of which is beneficially owned by Mr. Shalam. Each share of Class A common stock is entitled to one vote per share and each share of Class B common stock is entitled to ten votes per share. Both classes vote together as a single class, except in certain circumstances, for the election and removal of directors and as otherwise may be required by Delaware law. Since our charter permits shareholder action by written consent, Mr. Shalam may be able to take significant corporate actions without prior notice and a shareholder meeting.

We exercise our option for the "controlled company" exemption under NASDAQ rules.

The Company has exercised its right to the "controlled company" exemption under NASDAQ rules which enables us to forego certain NASDAQ requirements which include: (i) maintaining a majority of independent directors; (ii) electing a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors; (iii) ensuring the compensation of our executive officers is determined by a majority of independent directors or a compensation committee composed solely of independent directors; and (iv) selecting, or recommending for the Board's selection, director nominees, either by a majority of the independent directors or a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors. Although we do not maintain a nominating committee and do not have a majority of independent directors, the Company notes that at the present time we do maintain a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors who approve executive compensation, and the recommendations for director nominees are governed by a majority of independent directors. However, election of the "controlled company" exemption under NASDAQ rules allows us to modify our position at any time.

## Other Risks

Other risks and uncertainties include:

- changes in U.S federal, state and local law,
- our ability to implement operating cost structures that align with revenue growth,
- trade sanctions against or for foreign countries,
- successful integration of business acquisitions and new brands in our distribution network,
- compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and
- compliance with complex financial accounting and tax standards.

Item 1B-Unresolved Staff Comments

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As of the filing of this annual report on Form 10-K, there were no unresolved comments from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

## Item 2-Properties

Our Corporate headquarters is located at 180 Marcus Blvd. in Hauppauge, New York. In addition, as of February 28, 2015, the Company leased a total of 26 operating facilities or offices located in 7 states as well as Germany, China, Canada, Mexico, Hong Kong, England and France. The leases have been classified as operating leases, with the exception of one, which is recorded as a capital lease. Within the United States, these facilities are located in Florida, Georgia, New York, Ohio, California, Arkansas and Michigan. The Company also owns 9 of its operating facilities or offices located in New York, Indiana and Arkansas in the United States, as well as in Germany, Venezuela and Hungary. These facilities serve as offices, warehouses, distribution centers or retail locations. Additionally, we utilize public warehouse facilities located in Virginia, Nevada, Indiana, California, Florida, Mexico, China, the Netherlands, Germany and Canada.

## Item 3-Legal Proceedings

The Company is currently, and has in the past, been a party to various routine legal proceedings incident to the ordinary course of business. If management determines, based on the underlying facts and circumstances, that it is probable a loss will result from a litigation contingency and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, the estimated loss is accrued for. The Company believes its outstanding litigation matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements, individually or in the aggregate; however, due to the uncertain outcome of these matters, the Company disclosed these specific matters below:

The products the Company sells are continually changing as a result of improved technology. As a result, although the Company and its suppliers attempt to avoid infringing known proprietary rights, the Company may be subject to legal proceedings and claims for alleged infringement by patent, trademark or other intellectual property owners. Any claims relating to the infringement of third-party proprietary rights, even if not meritorious, could result in costly litigation, divert management's attention and resources, or require the Company to either enter into royalty or license agreements which are not advantageous to the Company, or pay material amounts of damages.

The Company was a plaintiff in a class action lawsuit against several defendants relating to the alleged price fixing of certain thin film transistor liquid crystal display flat panels and certain products containing these panels purchased between the years 1999 and 2006, and the violation of U.S. antitrust laws. This class action suit was decided in favor of the plaintiffs and in July 2013, the judge in the case ordered the distribution of the settlement funds that had been ordered to be put aside by the defendants. Voxx received a sum of \$5,643 during Fiscal 2014, which was recorded in "Other Income (Expense)" in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The Company was party to a breach of license agreement lawsuit brought against it by MPEG LA, LLC ("MPEG"). During Fiscal 2013, the Company reached an agreement with MPEG, recording a charge of \$9,475 during that fiscal year within "Other (Expense) Income" in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Company sought indemnification from its suppliers for royalty payments previously paid to them that it maintains they were responsible to remit to MPEG and vigorously pursued its option under its indemnification agreements. The Company successfully negotiated with certain vendors, recording total recoveries of \$6,799 as an offset to the settlement expense in "Other (Expense)Income" on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) during the year ended February 28, 2013. For the years ended February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2015, no additional recoveries have been recorded related to this lawsuit and the Company is not aware of any additional vendors that it may recover funds from related to this matter.

Item 4-Removed and Reserved

None

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## PART II

## Item 5-Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity

## Securities

## Market Information

The Class A Common Stock of Voxx is traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol "VOXX." The following table sets forth the low and high sale price of our Class A Common Stock, based on the last daily sale in each of the last eight fiscal quarters:

Year ended February 28, 2015	High	Low
First Quarter	\$14.21	\$7.51
Second Quarter	10.07	8.52
Third Quarter	11.08	6.86
Fourth Quarter	9.27	7.56
Year ended February 28, 2014	High	Low
First Quarter	\$11.49	\$8.95
Second Quarter	15.00	11.03
Third Quarter	17.90	12.17
Fourth Quarter	17.50	12.37

## Dividends

We have not paid or declared any cash dividends on our common stock. We have retained, and currently anticipate that we will continue to retain, all of our earnings for use in developing our business. Future cash dividends, if any, will be paid at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend, among other things, upon our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant giving consideration to any requirements or restrictions under the Company's credit agreement (see Note 6(a) to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

## Holders

There are 880 holders of record of our Class A Common Stock and 4 holders of Class B Convertible Common Stock.

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

In May 1999, we were authorized by the Board of Directors to repurchase up to 1,563,000 shares of Class A Common Stock in the open market under a share repurchase program (the "Program"). In July 2006, the Board of Directors authorized an additional repurchase up to 2,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock in the open market in connection with the Program. On October 21, 2014, the Company announced plans to repurchase up to \$4,500 of the Company's Class A Common stock within six months, as authorized by the Board under the existing programs. During the year ended February 28, 2015, we repurchased 315,443 shares for an aggregate cost of \$2,620, as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet
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			Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
10/21/2014 - 10/31/2014	207,897	\$8.16	207,897	1,530,346
11/1/2014 - 11/30/2014	107,546 315,443	\$8.51	107,546	1,422,800

(1) No shares were purchased outside of publicly announced plans or programs.

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As of February 28, 2015, the cumulative total of acquired shares (net of reissuances of 10,735) pursuant to the program was 2,129,465, with a cumulative value of \$20,958. The remaining authorized share repurchase balance is 1,422,800 at February 28, 2015.

#### Performance Graph

The following table compares the annual percentage change in our cumulative total stockholder return on our Class A common stock during a period commencing on February 28, 2010 and ending on February 28, 2015 with the cumulative total return of the Nasdaq Stock Market (US) Index and our SIC Code Index, during such period.

\*\$100 invested on 2/28/10 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.

#### Item 6-Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data for the last five years should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of this Form 10-K.

	Year Ended February 28, 2015	Year Ended February 28, 2014	Year Ended February 28, 2013 (2)	Year Ended February 29, 2012 (1)	Year Ended February 28, 2011
<b>Consolidated Statement of Operations Data</b>					
Net sales	\$757,498	\$809,709	\$835,577	\$707,062	\$561,672
Operating income (loss)	16,594	(37,375)	) 41,696	43,874	9,017
Net (loss) income	(942	) (26,597	) 22,492	25,649	23,031
<b>Net income (loss) per common share:</b>					
Basic	\$(0.04	) \$(1.10	) \$0.96	\$1.11	\$1.00
Diluted	\$(0.04	) \$(1.10	) \$0.95	\$1.10	\$1.00
	As of February 28, 2015	As of February 28, 2014	As of February 28, 2013	As of February 29, 2012	As of February 28, 2011
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheet Data</b>					
Total assets	\$677,513	\$747,150	\$829,272	\$632,882	\$501,097
Working capital	154,312	179,077	200,703	184,282	258,528
Long-term obligations (3)	133,970	170,786	228,197	88,255	25,849
Stockholders' equity (4)	396,140	429,584	444,536	421,797	392,946

(1) 2012 amounts reflect the acquisition of Klipsch.

(2) 2013 amounts reflect the acquisition of Hirschmann (see Note 2 of the notes to consolidated financial statements).

(3) Long-term obligations include long-term debt, capital lease obligations, deferred compensation, deferred and other tax liabilities, as well as other long term liabilities.

(4) Included in stockholders' equity for the year ended February 28, 2015 is the impact of foreign currency translation adjustments of \$(33,170).

#### Item 7-Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A")

This section should be read in conjunction with the "Cautionary Statements" and "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of Part I, and Item 8 of Part II, "Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

We begin Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations with an overview of the business, including our strategy to give the reader a summary of the goals of our business and the direction in which our business is moving. This is followed by a discussion of the Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates that we believe are important to understanding the assumptions and judgments incorporated in our reported financial results. In the next section, we discuss our Results of Operations for the year ended February 28, 2015 compared to the years ended February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013. Next, we present adjusted EBITDA and diluted adjusted EBITDA per common share for the year ended February 28, 2015 compared to the years ended February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013 in order to provide a useful and appropriate supplemental measure of our performance. We then provide an analysis of changes in our balance sheet and cash flows, and discuss our financial commitments in the sections entitled "Liquidity and Capital Resources." We conclude this MD&A with a discussion of "Related Party Transactions" and "Recent Accounting Pronouncements."

Business Overview and Strategy

VOXX International Corporation ("Voxx," "We," "Our," "Us," or the "Company") is a leading international distributor, manufacturer and value added service provider in the automotive, premium audio and consumer accessory industries. We conduct

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our business through eighteen wholly-owned subsidiaries. Voxx has a broad portfolio of brand names used to market our products as well as private labels through a large domestic and international distribution network. We also function as an OEM ("Original Equipment Manufacturer") supplier to several customers.

Over the last several years, we have focused on our intention to acquire synergistic businesses with the addition of nine new subsidiaries. These subsidiaries helped us to expand our core business and broaden our presence in the accessory and OEM markets. Our acquisitions of Hirschmann, Klipsch and Invision have provided the opportunity to enter the manufacturing arena. Our intention is to continue to pursue business opportunities which will allow us to further expand our business model while leveraging overhead and exploring specialized niche markets in the electronics industry.

During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2013, the Company realigned its subsidiaries into three operating and reporting segments, based upon our products and internal organizational structure. The operating and reporting segments consist of the Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories segments. The characteristics of our operations that are relied on in making and reviewing business decisions within these segments include the similarities in our products, the commonality of our customers, suppliers and product developers across multiple brands, our unified marketing and distribution strategy, our centralized inventory management and logistics, and the nature of the financial information used by our Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM reviews the financial results of the Company based on the performance of the Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessories groups.

The Company's domestic and international business is subject to retail industry conditions and the sales of new and used vehicles. The recent worldwide economic condition had an adverse impact on consumer spending and vehicle sales. If the global macroeconomic environment does not continue to improve or if it deteriorates further, this could have a negative effect on the Company's revenues and earnings. In an attempt to offset the recent market conditions, the Company continues to explore strategies and alternatives to reduce its operating expenses, such as consolidation of facilities and IT systems, and has been introducing new product to obtain a greater market share. The Company continues to focus on cash flow and anticipates having sufficient resources to operate during Fiscal 2016 and 2017.

Although we believe our product groups have expanding market opportunities, there are certain levels of volatility related to domestic and international markets, new car sales, increased competition by manufacturers, private labels, technological advancements, discretionary consumer spending and general economic conditions. Also, all of our products are subject to price fluctuations which could affect the carrying value of inventories and gross margins in the future.

#### Acquisitions

We have acquired and integrated several acquisitions, the most recent of which are outlined in the Acquisitions section of Part I and presented in detail in Note 2 to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

#### Net Sales Growth

Net sales over a five-year period have increased 34.9% from \$561,672 for the year ended February 28, 2011 to \$757,498 for the year ended February 28, 2015. During this period, our sales were impacted by the following items:

- the introduction of new products and lines such as digital antennas and mobile multi-media devices, mobile iPad and iPod interfaces and Bluetooth and wireless speaker products,
- acquisition of Hirschmann's mobile communications and infotainment business,
- acquisition of Klipsch's high-end speaker business.



Partially offset by:

• The discontinuance and reduction of various high volume/low margin product lines such as navigation, GMRS radios, flat-panel TV's, camcorders, clock radios, digital players and digital voice recorders,  
• volatility in core mobile, consumer and accessories sales due to increased competition, lower selling prices and the  
• volatility of the national and global economy,  
• political and economic volatility in Venezuela.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

General

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Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that we believe are reasonable based upon the information available. These estimates and assumptions can be subjective and complex and may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses reported in those financial statements. As a result, actual results could differ from such estimates and assumptions. The significant accounting policies and estimates which we believe are the most critical in fully understanding and evaluating the reported consolidated financial results include the following:

#### Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from product sales at the time of passage of title and risk of loss to the customer either at FOB Shipping Point or FOB Destination, based upon terms established with the customer. Any customer acceptance provisions, which are related to product testing, are satisfied prior to revenue recognition. We have no further obligations subsequent to revenue recognition except for returns of product from customers. We do accept returns of products, if properly requested, authorized and approved. We continuously monitor and track such product returns and record the provision for the estimated amount of such future returns at point of sale, based on historical experience and any notification we receive of pending returns.

#### Sales Incentives

We offer sales incentives to our customers in the form of (1) co-operative advertising allowances; (2) market development funds; (3) volume incentive rebates; and (4) other trade allowances. We account for sales incentives in accordance with ASC 605-50 "Customer Payments and Incentives" ("ASC 605-50"). Except for other trade allowances, all sales incentives require the customer to purchase our products during a specified period of time. All sales incentives require customers to claim the sales incentive within a certain time period (referred to as the "claim period"). All costs associated with sales incentives are classified as a reduction of net sales.

The accrual balance for sales incentives at February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014 was \$14,097 and \$17,401, respectively. Although we make our best estimate of sales incentive liabilities, many factors, including significant unanticipated changes in the purchasing volume and the lack of claims from customers could have a significant impact on the liability for sales incentives and reported operating results.

We reverse earned but unclaimed sales incentives based upon the expiration of the claim period of each program. Unclaimed sales incentives that have no specified claim period are reversed in the quarter following one year from the end of the program.

For the years ended February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013, reversals of previously established sales incentive liabilities amounted to \$1,302, \$1,990 and \$3,350, respectively. These reversals include unearned and unclaimed sales incentives. Unearned sales incentives are volume incentive rebates where the customer did not purchase the required minimum quantities of product during the specified time. Volume incentive rebates are reversed into income in the period when the customer did not reach the required minimum purchases of product during the specified time. Reversals of unearned sales incentives for the years ended February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013 amounted to \$1,294, \$1,935 and \$2,933, respectively. Unclaimed sales incentives are sales incentives earned by the customer but the customer has not claimed payment within the claim period (period after program has ended). Reversals of unclaimed sales incentives for the years ended February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013 amounted to \$8, \$55 and \$417, respectively.

#### Accounts Receivable

We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon payment history and current credit worthiness, as determined by a review of current credit information. We continuously monitor collections from our customers and maintain a provision for estimated credit losses based upon historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that have been identified. While such credit losses have historically been within management's expectations and the provisions established, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that have been experienced in the past. Since our accounts receivable are concentrated in a relatively few number of large customers, a significant change in the liquidity or financial position of any one of these customers could have a material adverse impact on the collectability of accounts receivable and our results of operations.

The Company has supply chain financing agreements ("factoring agreements") with certain financial institutions for the purpose of accelerating receivable collection and better managing cash flow. Under the factoring agreements, the Company has agreed to sell certain of its accounts receivable balances to these institutions, who have agreed to advance amounts equal to the net accounts receivable balances due, less a discount as set forth in the respective agreements. The factored balances under these agreements

are accounted for as sales of accounts receivable, as they are sold without recourse. Total balances factored, net of discounts, for the year ended February 28, 2015 were approximately \$182,000, \$100,000 and \$77,000, respectively. Fees incurred in connection with the factoring agreements totaled \$866, \$258 and \$213 for the years ended February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013, respectively.

#### Inventories

We value our inventory at the lower of the actual cost to purchase (primarily on a weighted moving average basis, with a portion valued at standard cost, which approximates actual costs on the first in, first out basis) and/or the current estimated market value of the inventory. Market value of inventory does not exceed the net realizable value of the inventory and is not less than the net realizable value of such inventory, less an allowance for a normal profit margin. We regularly review inventory quantities on-hand and record a provision in cost of sales for excess and obsolete inventory based primarily on selling prices, indications from customers based upon current price negotiations, and purchase orders. Our industry is characterized by rapid technological change and frequent new product introductions that could result in an increase in the amount of obsolete inventory quantities on-hand. In addition, and as necessary, specific reserves for future known or anticipated events may be established. During the years ended February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013, we recorded inventory write-downs of \$2,877, \$3,602 and \$4,300, respectively.

Estimates of excess and obsolete inventory may prove to be inaccurate, in which case we may have understated or overstated the provision required for excess and obsolete inventory. Although we make every effort to ensure the accuracy of our forecasts of future product demand, any significant unanticipated changes in demand or technological developments could have a significant impact on the carrying value of inventory and our results of operations.

#### Asset Impairments

As of February 28, 2015, intangible assets totaled \$158,455 and property, plant and equipment totaled \$65,989 (excluding Venezuelan investment properties of \$3,794, which are discussed below). Management makes estimates and assumptions in preparing the consolidated financial statements for which actual results will emerge over long periods of time. This includes the recoverability of long-lived assets employed in the business, including assets of acquired businesses. These estimates and assumptions are closely monitored by management and periodically adjusted as circumstances warrant. For instance, expected asset lives may be shortened or an impairment recorded based upon a change in the expected use of the asset or performance of the related asset group. At the present time, management intends to continue the development, marketing and selling of products associated with its intangible assets and there are no known restrictions on the continuation of their use.

No impairment losses were recorded related to indefinite lived intangible assets during Fiscal 2015. Certain indefinite lived trademarks were impaired during our prior fiscal year, resulting in a total impairment charge of \$21,715 for Fiscal 2014. No additional impairments of long-lived assets were recorded other than the abandonment noted below.

During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2014, the Company made a business decision to abandon its Technuity business and restructure the marketing and use of the Company's domain name. These decisions resulted in an impairment charge of \$3,683 of the related definite and indefinite lived intangible assets (tradename and customer relationship), as well as the long-lived assets during Fiscal 2014.

The cost of other intangible assets with definite lives and long-lived assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective lives. Management has determined that the current lives of these assets are appropriate. Management has determined that there were no other indicators of impairment that would cause the carrying values related to intangible assets with definite lives to exceed their expected future cash flows at February 28, 2015.

Approximately 84.3% percent of our indefinite-lived trademarks (\$92,562) are at risk of impairment as of February 28, 2015. As a result of the impairment charges recorded in Fiscal 2014, the carrying values of certain indefinite-lived trademarks were adjusted to their respective fair values as of February 28, 2014. The Company uses an income approach, based on the relief from royalty method, to value the indefinite-lived trademarks as part of its impairment test. This impairment test involves the use of accounting estimates and assumptions, changes in which could materially impact our financial condition or operating performance if actual results differ from such estimates and assumptions. The critical assumptions in the discounted cash flow model include revenues, long-term growth rates, royalty rates, and discount rates. Management exercises judgment in developing these assumptions. Certain of these assumptions are based upon industry projections, facts specific to the trademarks and consideration of our long-term view for the trademark and the markets we operate in. If we were to experience sales declines, a significant change in operating margins which may impact estimated royalty rates, an increase in our discount rates, and/or a decrease in our projected long-term growth rates, there would be an increased risk of impairment of these indefinite-lived trademarks.

Voxx's goodwill totaled approximately \$105,874 as of February 28, 2015. Goodwill is tested for impairment as of February 28 each year at the reporting unit level. Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assignment of assets and liabilities to reporting units, assignment of goodwill to reporting units, and estimation of the fair value of each reporting unit. Based on the Company's goodwill impairment assessment, all the reporting units with goodwill had estimated fair values as of February 28, 2015 that exceeded their carrying values. As a result, no impairment charges were recorded related to goodwill during Fiscal 2015. As a result of the impairment test in the prior year, an impairment charge of \$32,163 was recorded for goodwill for Fiscal 2014 within the Premium Audio segment.

The above impairment charges were the result of various indicators that occurred during the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2014. Specifically, certain of our consumer electronic and premium audio product lines experienced significantly lower than expected performance. In addition, indications of near-term shortfalls for certain products within these lines were apparent. Taking these factors into account, along with long-term industry forecasts, the Company had re-evaluated its projections. Further, some of the weighted-average cost of capital rates increased in Fiscal 2014 as a result of higher stock volatility of market participants, as compared to overall market returns. All of these factors led to the Fiscal 2014 impairment charges for goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles.

Approximately 44.0% (\$46,533) and 49.1% (\$51,968) of our goodwill is allocated to our Klipsch and Hirschmann reporting units, respectively. The fair values of the Klipsch and Hirschmann reporting units are greater than their carrying values by approximately 169% (\$25,668) and 125% (\$14,621), respectively, as of February 28, 2015. The Company uses a discounted cash flow model to value the reporting unit as part of its impairment test. This impairment test involves the use of accounting estimates and assumptions, changes in which could materially impact our financial condition or operating performance if actual results differ from such estimates and assumptions. The critical assumptions in the discounted cash flow model are revenues, operating margins, working capital and a discount rate (developed using a weighted average cost of capital analysis). Management exercises judgment in developing these assumptions. Certain of these assumptions are based upon industry projections, facts specific to the reporting unit, market participant assumptions and data, and consideration of our long-term view for the reporting unit and the markets we operate in. If the Klipsch reporting unit were to experience sales declines, sustained pricing pressures, unfavorable operating margins, lack of new product acceptance by consumers, changes in consumer trends and preferred shopping channels, less than anticipated results for the holiday season, an increase to the discount rate, and/or a decrease in our projected long-term growth rates used in the discounted cash flow model, there would be an increased risk of goodwill impairment for the Klipsch reporting unit. If the Hirschmann reporting unit experienced an increase to the discount rate and/or a significant change in contract based projections used in the discounted cash flow model, there would be an increased risk of goodwill impairment for the Hirschmann reporting unit.

#### Venezuela Investment Properties

Long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles are reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC 360 whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. Recoverability of long-lived assets is measured by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to their estimated fair market value. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

The Company holds certain long-lived assets in Venezuela, which are held for investment purposes. During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2015, the Company made an assessment of the recoverability of these properties in Venezuela as a result of the country's continued economic deterioration, which includes the introduction of the SIMADI currency rate

and simultaneous merger of the SICAD 1 and SICAD 2 rates in February 2015 (refer to Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuations for discussion). In testing the recoverability of its investment properties, the Company considered the undiscounted cash flows expected to be received from these properties, the length of time the properties have been held, the volatile market conditions, the Company's financial condition, and the intent and ability to retain its investments for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. The undiscounted cash flows include certain accounting estimates and assumptions, including projected rent increases and consideration of further devaluation of the currency. We concluded that the future undiscounted cash flows did not recover the net book value of the long-lived assets. Based on these results, the Company further obtained independent third party appraisals of each of the properties to determine their fair values. The Company has concluded, as a result of all analyses performed, that these properties were impaired as of February 28, 2015 and has recorded an impairment charge of \$(9,304), which is included in Other Income (Expense) on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The remaining value of the Company's properties held for investment purposes in Venezuela is \$3,794 as of February 28, 2015. The Company will continue to monitor the economic conditions and recoverability of these assets as necessary. Any changes in accounting estimates and assumptions could result in further impairment charges from these long-lived assets.

## Warranties

We offer warranties of various lengths depending upon the specific product. Our standard warranties require us to repair or replace defective product returned by both end users and customers during such warranty period at no cost. We record an estimate for warranty related costs, in cost of sales, based upon actual historical return rates and repair costs at the time of sale. The total estimated liability for future warranty expense, which has been included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, amounted to \$10,012 at February 28, 2015 and \$12,478 at February 28, 2014. The decrease in warranty liability is due to primarily to product mix, as warranty liabilities for the Company's Automotive, Premium Audio and Consumer Accessory products are determined at different rates. While warranty costs have historically been within expectations and the provisions established, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same warranty return rates or repair costs that have been experienced in the past. A significant increase in product return rates, or a significant increase in the costs to repair products, could have a material adverse impact on our operating results.

## Stock-Based Compensation

We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to compute the estimated fair value of stock-based awards. The Black-Scholes option pricing model includes assumptions regarding dividend yields, expected volatility, expected option term and risk-free interest rates. The assumptions used in computing the fair value of stock-based awards reflect our best estimates, but involve uncertainties relating to market and other conditions, many of which are outside of our control. We estimate expected volatility by considering the historical volatility of our stock, the implied volatility of publicly traded stock options in our stock and our expectations of volatility for the expected term of stock-based compensation awards. For restricted stock awards, the fair value of the award is the price on the date of grant. As a result, if other assumptions or estimates had been used for options granted in the current and prior periods, the total stock-based compensation expense of \$521 that was recorded for the year ended February 28, 2015 could have been materially different. Furthermore, if different assumptions are used in future periods, stock-based compensation expense could be materially impacted in the future.

## Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with the guidance issued under Statement ASC 740, "Income Taxes" with consideration for uncertain tax positions. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount of future tax benefit that is more likely than not to be realized.

During Fiscal 2015, the Company recorded an income tax provision of \$1,638 related to federal, state and foreign taxes. The Company's effective tax rate differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the reversal of uncertain tax positions under ASC 740 related to a favorable settlement of an income tax examination, the impairment in Venezuela for which the Company will not realize a tax benefit, and the U.S. effect of foreign operations including tax rate differences in foreign jurisdictions. The Company maintains a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets in certain foreign jurisdictions and with respect to its foreign tax credits and various investments which are more likely than not to generate capital losses in the future. Any decline in the valuation allowance could have a favorable impact on our income tax provision and net income in the period in which such determination is made.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with the authoritative guidance issued under ASC 740, which addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on tax returns should be recorded in the financial statements. 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 position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company provides loss contingencies for federal, state and international tax matters relating to potential tax examination issues, planning initiatives and compliance responsibilities. The development of these reserves requires judgments about tax issues, potential outcomes and timing, which if different, may materially impact the Company's financial condition and results of operations. The Company classifies interest and penalties associated with income taxes as a component of Income Tax Expense (Benefit) on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

#### Results of Operations

Included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K are the Consolidated Balance Sheets at February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014 and the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014 and February 28,

2013. In order to provide the reader meaningful comparison, the following analysis provides comparison of the audited year ended February 28, 2015 with the audited years ended February 28, 2014, and February 28, 2013. We analyze and explain the differences between periods in the specific line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

#### Year Ended February 28, 2015 Compared to the Years Ended February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013

##### Continuing Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain Statement of Operations data for the years ended February 28, 2015 ("Fiscal 2015"), February 28, 2014 ("Fiscal 2014") and February 28, 2013 ("Fiscal 2013").

##### Net Sales

	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013
Automotive	\$396,422	\$412,531	\$416,557
Premium Audio	165,812	189,208	192,987
Consumer Accessories	194,104	206,319	224,701
Corporate	1,160	1,651	1,332
Total net sales	\$757,498	\$809,709	\$835,577

##### Fiscal 2015

Automotive sales, which include both OEM and aftermarket automotive electronics, represented 52.3% of the net sales for the year ended February 28, 2015, compared to 50.9% in the prior year. The Automotive group experienced decreases in sales from its OEM manufacturing lines during the year ended February 28, 2015 primarily due to the temporary suspension of one of its programs as requested by one of the Company's customers while they addressed their safety issues. This was completed during the third quarter of the fiscal year and relaunched in November 2014. In addition, the Company experienced load in sales from its Bentley project in the prior year, which leveled out early in Fiscal 2015, and also saw decreases in satellite radio fulfillment sales, as more cars are being manufactured with satellite radio, and a decrease in portable DVD sales due to the planned exit of this product type, for the year ended February 28, 2015. There was also a significant drop in foreign exchange for Euro translation to the U.S. dollar during the fiscal year, particularly in the fourth quarter, which negatively impacted the Company. Finally, the Company continues to experience significantly lower sales in Venezuela due to current economic and political conditions. As an offset to these decreases, the Company saw an increase in remote start sales for the year ended February 28, 2015 due to new product offerings and enhancements, as well as an increase in sales of devices for the new Car Connection program to retailers and new models of the Company's multi-media products.

Premium Audio sales represented 21.9% of net sales for the year ended February 28, 2015 as compared to 23.4% in the prior year. Sales in Premium Audio decreased 12.4% for the year ended February 28, 2015, as a result of lower sales for soundbars, music centers and Bluetooth speakers due to lower selling prices and lower sales of headphones due to competition. There was also a significant drop in foreign exchange for Euro translation to the U.S. dollar during the fiscal year, particularly in the fourth quarter, which negatively impacted the Company. These decreases were offset by increases in sales of certain high end separates, as well as commercial and custom installations.

Consumer Accessories represented 25.6% of our net sales for the year ended February 28, 2015, compared to 25.5% in the prior year. The Consumer Accessories group experienced decreases for the year ended February 28, 2015 as a result of the continued decline in sales of digital voice recorders and clock radios, as well as hook-up, reception and

power products, such as cables and surge protectors, as a result of competition, changes in demand and changes in technology. The group has also experienced decreases in sales as a result of the transition of our Mexican subsidiary from a distributor model to a representative office during the first quarter of Fiscal 2015, which positively impacted the first half of the year due to an upfront sale of inventory on hand, but slowed in the second half of the year as a result of a slower than expected transition and lower sales, which are now based on commissions. These decreases were offset by significant increases in the sale of wireless and Bluetooth speakers, improved sales in Europe, as well as the launch of the new Singtrix karaoke product in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.

Fiscal 2014

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Automotive sales, which include both OEM and aftermarket automotive electronics, represented 50.9% of the net sales for the year ended February 28, 2014, compared to 49.9% in the prior year. The Automotive group experienced increases in its OEM manufacturing lines during the year ended February 28, 2014 due to the success of new programs with Ford and Nissan, changes in products and product mixes at the Company's Hirschmann subsidiary, a new project with Bentley, as well as stronger sales of remote start products due to a very cold and extended winter remote start season. These increases were partially offset by a continued decline in satellite fulfillment sales, as more vehicles are being built with satellite radio; the decrease in sales of aftermarket car radios, due to change in demand; a decrease in OEM sales for certain products as a result of competitive pricing decreases; as well as lower sales in Venezuela due to foreign currency restrictions resulting from current economic and political restrictions.

Premium Audio sales represented 23.4% of net sales for the year ended February 28, 2014, as compared to 23.1% the prior year. The decrease in Premium Audio was primarily related to the discounting of certain products being phased out, as well as a very cold and extended winter season in the U.S., which resulted in lower than expected sales during the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2014, as the ability of many consumers to travel to facilities where our products are sold was restricted or deterred. These decreases were offset by increased sales of new soundbar, Bluetooth, wireless and cinema speaker products.

Consumer Accessories sales represented 25.5% of our net sales for the year ended February 28, 2014, as compared to 26.9% in the prior year. The decrease in the Consumer Accessories group was related to sales in our international markets as a result of the prior year conversion of analog to digital broadcasting in Germany, which resulted in higher than normal sales in the first half of Fiscal 2013, as well as due to European market conditions and a very cold and extended winter season in the U.S., which resulted in lower than expected sales during the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2014, as the ability of many consumers to travel to facilities where our products are sold was restricted or deterred. In addition, there have been continued decreases in sales in low margin products, such as camcorders, clock radios, digital players, digital voice recorders, rechargeable batteries and surge protectors as a result of competition, changes in demand, changes in technology, as well as planned exits of certain products begun in Fiscal 2013. These decreases were offset by increased sales of wireless and Bluetooth speaker, reception and emergency products.

#### Gross Profit and Gross Margin Percentage

	Fiscal 2015		Fiscal 2014		Fiscal 2013	
Automotive	\$120,543		\$117,297		\$112,908	
	30.4	%	28.4	%	27.1	%
Premium Audio	52,873		60,924		65,352	
	31.9	%	32.2	%	33.9	%
Consumer Accessories	49,221		50,533		57,239	
	25.4	%	24.5	%	25.5	%
Corporate	1,233		1,494		1,323	
	\$223,870		\$230,248		\$236,822	
	29.6	%	28.4	%	28.3	%

#### Fiscal 2015

Gross margins in the Automotive segment increased 200 basis points due primarily to improved margins related to tuners and antennas for the year ended February 28, 2015, as well as decreases in sales of lower margin products, such as satellite radio fulfillment and portable DVD players. This was offset by a decrease in sales in the higher margin OEM manufacturing line sales due to a temporary program suspension resulting from a customer's safety issues, which lasted through the third quarter of the fiscal year.

Gross margins in the Premium Audio segment decreased 30 basis points primarily as a result of lower sales prices for products such as soundbars, music centers and Bluetooth speakers, as well as the discounting of certain Klipsch products earlier in the fiscal year ahead of the launch of new product in the second half of the year. This was offset by improved sales of high end separates, as well as a decrease in warranty claims and an increase in vendor rebates received as compared to the comparable prior year periods.

Gross margins in the Consumer Accessories segment increased 90 basis points primarily as a result of an increase in sales of higher margin products, such as wireless and Bluetooth speakers, improved sales and product mix in Europe, and the continued decrease in lower margin products, such as clock radios, digital voice recorders and certain power products for the year ended February 28,

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2015. This was partially offset by a decrease due to the sale of all of the Company's inventory, followed by commission based sales in Mexico as the subsidiary moved from a distributor to a representative office during the first quarter of Fiscal 2015, yielding lower margins for the year ended February 28, 2015 than those that had been realized in the prior year.

#### Fiscal 2014

Gross margins in the Automotive segment increased 130 basis points due to improved margins and increased sales in OEM and remote start products. This was offset by decreased sales in Venezuela as a result of economic and political conditions.

Gross margins in the Premium Audio segment decreased 170 basis points primarily as a result of declines in international sales due to European market conditions, the discounting of certain products that were phased out by the Klipsch group, as well as due to online price competition. This was partially offset by increases in sales of certain higher margin products, such as soundbars, Bluetooth and wireless speakers.

Gross margins in the Consumer Accessories segment decreased 100 basis points primarily as a result of decreases in international sales as a result of a prior year spike in analog to digital TV transition related product sales. This was partially offset by an increase in sales of higher margin products, such as wireless speakers and decreases in sales of lower margin products, such as camcorders, clock radios, digital players, and digital voice recorders that the Company has been exiting.

#### Operating Expenses and Operating Income/(Loss)

	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013
Operating Expenses:			
Selling	\$54,136	\$55,725	\$51,976
General and administrative	114,849	118,852	114,653
Engineering and technical support	37,157	34,161	26,971
Goodwill Impairment charge	—	32,163	—
Intangible and long-lived asset impairment charges	—	25,398	—
Restructuring expense	1,134	1,324	—
Acquisition related costs	—	—	1,526
Total Operating Expenses	\$207,276	\$267,623	\$195,126
Operating income (loss)	\$16,594	\$(37,375)	) \$41,696

#### Fiscal 2015

Operating expenses decreased \$60,347 in Fiscal 2015 as compared to Fiscal 2014. The Company experienced decreases in operating expenses as a result of lower sales commissions and other profit based compensation due to the decrease in net sales for the fiscal year, as well as a decrease in taxes and licensing fees due to the insourcing of IT functions. Additionally, there were decreases in advertising expenses due to the timing of program launches and sponsorships during Fiscal 2015 as compared to the prior year. The Company also incurred impairment charges to goodwill, amortizing and non-amortizing intangible assets and long lived assets in the prior fiscal year that did not recur in Fiscal 2015. Offsetting these decreases were increases in salary and benefit expenses at Hirschmann due to the hiring of additional temporary and permanent employees, including engineers, and increased trade show spending company-wide related to the annual Consumer Electronics Show. The Company also incurred restructuring expenses

for the year ended February 28, 2015, consisting of termination benefits, as a result of a company-wide headcount reduction announced in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.

#### Fiscal 2014

Operating expenses increased \$72,497 in Fiscal 2014 as compared to Fiscal 2013. The increase in total operating expenses was due primarily to impairment charges to goodwill, amortizing and non-amortizing intangible assets, as well as long lived assets. The impairment charges were the result of various indicators that occurred during the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2014. Specifically, certain of our consumer electronic and premium audio product lines experienced significantly lower than expected performance. In addition, indications of near-term shortfalls for certain products within these lines were apparent. Taking these factors into

account, along with long-term industry forecasts, the Company had re-evaluated its projections. Further, some of the weighted-average cost of capital rates increased in Fiscal 2014 as a result of higher stock volatility of market participants, as compared to overall market returns. Additionally, during the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2014, the Company made a business decision to abandon its Technuity business and restructure the marketing and use of the Company's domain name. These decisions resulted in an impairment of the related definite and indefinite lived intangible assets, as well as the long lived assets. Increases also resulted from employee salary increases; increased employee bonuses; as well as an increase in research and development expenses at Hirschmann and advertising expenses primarily at Klipsch, as a result of new projects, sponsorships and product lines. The Company also incurred restructuring expenses for the year ended February 28, 2014 as a result of the closing of one of its warehouses and the implementation of an integrated ERP system, resulting in certain lease termination, moving and severance costs. These increases were partially offset by decreases in professional and legal fees due to the absence of acquisition and legal activity during the year ended February 28, 2014. The Company has also continued to reduce occupancy costs as a result of the consolidation of groups into the Klipsch headquarters facility in Indianapolis, IN, which was purchased in Fiscal 2013.

#### Other Income/(Expense)

	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013
Interest and bank charges	\$(6,851	) \$(7,394	) \$(8,288
Equity in income of equity investee	5,866	6,070	4,880
Venezuela currency devaluation, net	(7,104	) 177	(477
Venezuela long-lived asset impairment charges	(9,304	) —	—
Other, net	1,495	11,867	(2,156
Total other (expense) income	\$(15,898	) \$10,720	) \$(6,041

#### Fiscal 2015

Interest and bank charges represent expenses for bank obligations of VOXX International Corporation and Voxx Germany, interest for capital leases, and amortization of deferred financing costs on our Credit Facility. The decrease in these expenses for the year ended February 28, 2015, is due primarily to a lower balance carried on the Company's Credit Facility during Fiscal 2015 as compared to the prior year.

Equity in income of equity investee represents the Company's share of income from its 50% non-controlling ownership interest in ASA Electronics, LLC ("ASA"). The decrease in income for Fiscal 2015 was a result of a change in ASA's product mix.

Venezuela currency devaluation, net, for the year ended February 28, 2015 includes a total charge of \$7,396 representing the remeasurement loss related to the Company's Venezuelan bonds that were remeasured during Fiscal 2015 using a rate of 6.3 Bolivar Fuerte/\$1. This came as a result of the Company obtaining new information during the second quarter of Fiscal 2015, in conjunction with the bonds' semi-annual interest payment, that the bond redemption rate would be at the official exchange rate of 6.3 Bolivar Fuerte/\$1, which differed from the SICAD 2 rate used to remeasure the bonds for the Company's first quarter ended May 31, 2014 and the SIMADI rate used to remeasure the Venezuelan subsidiary's financial statements, with the exception of the bonds, at February 28, 2015.

Venezuela long-lived asset impairment charges for the year ended February 28, 2015 represent charges incurred related to properties held for investment purposes at the Company's subsidiary. During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2015, the Company made an assessment of the recoverability of its properties in Venezuela as a result of the country's continued economic deterioration, which includes the introduction of the SIMADI rate in February 2015 and the



simultaneous merger of the SICAD 1 and SICAD 2 rates. In testing the recoverability of its investment properties, the Company considered the undiscounted cash flows expected to be received from these properties, as well as other indicators and concluded that the future undiscounted cash flows did not recover the net book value of the long-lived assets. Based on these results, the Company further obtained independent third party appraisals of each of the properties to determine their fair values and concluded, as a result of all analyses performed, that these properties were impaired as of February 28, 2015.

Other, net, for the year ended February 28, 2015 includes net gains on foreign currency of \$599 (excluding Venezuela), interest income of \$376 and rental income of \$1,045. Other, net, for the year ended February 28, 2014 includes funds received from a customer of approximately \$4,400 related to an unexpected settlement payment to the Company, as well as funds of approximately \$5,600 received in a class action settlement, approximately \$900 related to the recovery of funds from Circuit City that had been

previously written off by Klipsch prior to Voxx's acquisition of the subsidiary and rental income of \$1,519. Other, net, also includes net losses on foreign currency of \$1,256 (excluding Venezuela) and charges of approximately \$1,200 for estimated and actual patent settlements with certain third parties during the year ended February 28, 2014.

#### Fiscal 2014

Interest and bank charges represent expenses for bank obligations of VOXX International Corporation and Voxx Germany, interest for capital leases, and amortization of deferred financing costs on our Credit Facility. The decrease in these expenses for the year ended February 28, 2014, is due primarily to a lower balance carried on the Company's Credit Facility during Fiscal 2014 as compared to the prior year.

Equity in income of equity investees increased as a result of improved sales and profitability of ASA Electronics, LLC (ASA), as well as market expansion.

Other, net, for the year ended February 28, 2014 includes funds received from a customer of approximately \$4,400 related to an unexpected settlement payment to the Company, as well as funds of approximately \$5,600 received in a class action settlement, approximately \$900 related to the recovery of funds from Circuit City that had been previously written off by Klipsch prior to Voxx's acquisition of the subsidiary and rental income of \$1,519. Other, net, also includes net losses on foreign currency of \$1,256 (excluding Venezuela), as well as charges of approximately \$1,200 for estimated and actual patent settlements with certain third parties during the year ended February 28, 2014. Other, net for the year ended February 28, 2013 includes net charges in connection with a patent suit of approximately \$2,700, and losses on foreign exchange contracts of approximately \$2,700 incurred in conjunction with the Hirschmann acquisition and settled during the first quarter of Fiscal 2013. These charges were partially offset by income recorded related to favorable legal settlements received by Klipsch of approximately \$1,000 during the first and third quarters of Fiscal 2013 and rental income of approximately \$1,100.

#### Income Tax Provision

The effective tax rate in Fiscal 2015 was an income tax provision of 235.3% on pre-tax income from operations of \$696 as compared to a benefit of 0.2% on a pre-tax income of \$(26,655) from continuing operations in the prior year. The effective tax rate in Fiscal 2014 differs from the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the reversal of uncertain tax positions under ASC 740 related to a favorable settlement of an income tax examination, the impairment in Venezuela for which the Company will not realize a tax benefit, and the U.S. effect of foreign operations including tax rate differences in foreign jurisdictions.

The effective tax rate of 0.2% in Fiscal 2014 differs from the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the impact of the impairment of non-deductible goodwill and other non-deductible expenses, partially offset by an income tax benefit related to the worthless stock deduction of a foreign affiliate and the U.S. effect of foreign operations including tax rate differences in foreign jurisdictions.

The effective tax rate of 36.9% in Fiscal 2013 differs from the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to state and local taxes, non-deductible expenses and the U.S. effect of foreign operations including tax rate differences in foreign jurisdictions.

#### Net Income

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, selected statement of operations data beginning with operating income from operations to reported net income and basic and diluted net income per common share:

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	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013
Operating income (loss)	\$16,594	\$(37,375)	) \$41,696
Other (expense) income, net	(15,898)	) 10,720	(6,041)
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes	696	(26,655)	) 35,655
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,638	(58)	) 13,163
Net (loss) income	\$(942)	) \$(26,597)	) \$22,492
Net (loss) income per common share:			
Basic	\$(0.04)	) \$(1.10)	) \$0.96
Diluted	\$(0.04)	) \$(1.10)	) \$0.95

Net loss for Fiscal 2015 was \$(942) as compared to a net loss of \$(26,597) in Fiscal 2014 and net income of \$22,492 in Fiscal 2013. Fiscal 2015 net loss was unfavorably impacted by lower net sales for the year ended February 28, 2015, as well as currency devaluation charges affecting the Company's Venezuelan sovereign bonds, long-lived asset impairment charges related to investment properties in Venezuela and restructuring charges incurred during the fiscal year. As an offset, the net loss was favorably impacted by lower interest and bank charges and lower depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended February 28, 2015, as well as lower cost of sales, which resulted in improved gross margins for the fiscal year.

During Fiscal 2014, net loss was unfavorably impacted by impairment charges related to goodwill, amortizing and non-amortizing intangible assets and long-lived assets, as well as restructuring charges, lower sales attributable to European market conditions and the economic and political conditions in Venezuela. These were offset by the positive performance of the Company's equity investment, lower acquisition and professional fees due to a decrease in related activities, as well as payments received related to an unanticipated settlement with a customer and to a favorable class action settlement.

During Fiscal 2013, net income was unfavorably impacted by losses on forward exchange contracts and unfavorable sales in European markets, offset by the acquisition of Hirschmann, favorable sales in domestic markets and a net foreign currency gain related to the devaluation of the Bolivar Fuerte in Venezuela.

#### Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Diluted Earnings per Common Share

Adjusted EBITDA and diluted adjusted earnings per common share are not financial measures recognized by GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA represents net income (loss), computed in accordance with GAAP, before interest expense and bank charges, taxes, depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation expense, certain foreign currency remeasurements, relocation and restructuring charges, impairment charges, certain recoveries, settlements and costs and foreign exchange gains or losses relating to our acquisitions. Depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation, and impairment expenses are non-cash items. Diluted adjusted earnings per common share represent the Company's diluted earnings per common share based on adjusted EBITDA.

We present adjusted EBITDA and diluted adjusted earnings per common share in this Form 10-K because we consider them to be useful and appropriate supplemental measures of our performance. Adjusted EBITDA and diluted adjusted earnings per common share help us to evaluate our performance without the effects of certain GAAP calculations that may not have a direct cash impact on our current operating performance. In addition, the exclusion of costs relating to the Company's acquisitions, restructuring, relocations, remeasurements, impairments, stock-based compensation, settlements and recoveries allows for a more meaningful comparison of our results from period-to-period. These non-GAAP measures, as we define them, are not necessarily comparable to similarly entitled measures of other companies and may not be an appropriate measure for performance relative to other companies. Adjusted EBITDA should not be assessed in isolation from or construed as a substitute for EBITDA prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Adjusted EBITDA and diluted adjusted earnings per common share are not intended to represent, and should not be considered to be more meaningful measures than, or alternatives to, measures of operating performance as determined in accordance with GAAP.

Reconciliation of GAAP Net Income to Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Diluted Earnings per Common Share

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	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2013
Net (loss) income	\$ (942 )	\$ (26,597 )	\$ 22,492
Adjustments:			
Interest expense and bank charges	6,851	7,394	8,288
Depreciation and amortization	15,565	16,183	16,446
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,638	(58 )	13,163
EBITDA	23,112	(3,078 )	60,389
Stock-based compensation	521	641	435
Venezuela bond remeasurement	7,396	—	—
Impairment of investment properties in Venezuela	9,304	—	—
Circuit City recovery	—	(940 )	—
Net legal settlements	—	(4,443 )	1,661
Unanticipated customer settlement payment	—	(4,370 )	—
Asia warehouse relocation	—	(208 )	789
Restructuring charges	1,134	1,324	—
Goodwill impairment charges	—	32,163	—
Intangible and long-lived asset impairment charges	—	25,398	—
Acquisition related costs	—	—	1,526
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange as a result of Hirschmann acquisition	—	—	2,670
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 41,467	\$ 46,487	\$ 67,470
Diluted (loss) earnings per common share	\$ (0.04 )	\$ (1.10 )	\$ 0.95
Diluted adjusted EBITDA per common share	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.93	\$ 2.86

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

### Cash Flows, Commitments and Obligations

As of February 28, 2015, we had working capital of \$154,312 which includes cash and cash equivalents of \$8,448 compared with working capital of \$179,077 at February 28, 2014, which included cash and cash equivalents of \$10,603. The decrease in cash is primarily due to repayments of the Company's Credit Facility. We plan to utilize our current cash position as well as collections from accounts receivable, the cash generated from our operations and the income on our investments to fund the current operations of the business. However, we may utilize all or a portion of current capital resources to pursue other business opportunities, including acquisitions or pay down our debt. The following table summarizes our cash flow activity for all periods presented:

	Year Ended February 28, 2015	Year Ended February 28, 2014	Year Ended February 28, 2013
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 47,428	\$ 66,817	\$ 25,523
Investing activities	(22,882 )	(14,629 )	(125,574 )
Financing activities	(24,878 )	(60,159 )	108,254
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(1,823 )	(1,203 )	(2,032 )
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (2,155 )	\$ (9,174 )	\$ 6,171

Operating activities provided cash of \$47,428 for Fiscal 2015 from: i) impairment charges of \$9,304, devaluation adjustments of \$7,396 and depreciation and amortization of \$15,565, as well as; ii) increased accounts payable,

partially offset by increased inventory and decreased customer accounts receivable, due primarily to a decrease in sales, as well as the factoring of certain trade accounts receivable balances at February 28, 2015 (see Note 1(h) of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Investing activities used cash of \$22,882 during Fiscal 2015, primarily due to capital additions and the Company's investments in Eyelock, Inc. and Eyese360, Inc.

Financing activities used cash of \$24,878 during Fiscal 2015, primarily due to repayments of bank obligations net of borrowings, as well as the repurchased of treasury stock.

The Company has a senior secured revolving credit facility ("the Credit Facility") with an aggregate availability of \$200,000, consisting of a revolving credit facility of \$200,000, with a \$30,000 multicurrency revolving credit facility sublimit, a \$25,000 sublimit for Letters of Credit and a \$10,000 sublimit for Swingline Loans. The Credit Facility is due on January 9, 2019; however, it is subject to acceleration upon the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined in the Credit Agreement).

Generally, the Company may designate specific borrowings under the Credit Facility as either Alternate Base Rate Loans or LIBOR Rate Loans, except that Swingline Loans may only be designated as Alternate Base Rate Loans. VOXX International (Germany) GmbH may only borrow euros, and only as LIBOR rate loans. Loans designated as LIBOR Rate Loans shall bear interest at a rate equal to the then applicable LIBOR rate plus a range of 1.00 - 2.00% based upon leverage, as defined in the agreement. Loans designated as Alternate Base Rate loans shall bear interest at a rate equal to the base rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.00 - 1.00% based on leverage.

The Credit Facility requires compliance with financial covenants calculated as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, consisting of a Total Leverage Ratio and a Consolidated EBIT to Consolidated Interest Expense Ratio.

The Credit Facility contains covenants that limit the ability of certain entities of the Company to, among other things: (i) incur additional indebtedness; (ii) incur liens; (iii) merge, consolidate or exit a substantial portion of their respective businesses; (iv) make any material change in the nature of their business; (v) prepay or otherwise acquire indebtedness; (vi) cause any change of control; (vii) make any restricted payments; (viii) change their fiscal year or method of accounting; (ix) make advances, loans or investments; (x) enter into or permit any transaction with an affiliate of certain entities of the Company; or (xi) use proceeds for certain items. As of February 28, 2015, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants.

The obligations under the Credit Facility are secured by valid and perfected first priority security interests in liens on all of the following: (a)(i) 100% of the capital stock or other membership or partnership equity ownership of profit interests of each domestic Credit Party (other than the Company), and (ii) 65% of the voting equity interests and 100% of the non-voting equity interests of all present and future first-tier foreign subsidiaries of any Credit Party (or such greater percentage as would not result in material adverse federal income tax consequences for the Company); (b) all of (i) the tangible and intangible personal property/assets of the Credit Parties and (ii) the fee-owned real property of the Company located in Hauppauge, New York; and (c) all products, profits, rents and proceeds of the foregoing.

Certain contractual cash obligations and other commitments will impact our short and long-term liquidity. At February 28, 2015, such obligations and commitments are as follows:



	Total	Amount of Commitment Expiration per Period (9)			
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Contractual Cash Obligations					
Capital lease obligation (1)	\$777	\$44	\$—	\$733	\$—
Operating leases (2)	12,568	7,593	3,771	829	375
Total contractual cash obligations	\$13,345	\$7,637	\$3,771	\$1,562	\$375
Other Commitments					
Bank obligations (3)	\$71,787	\$4,087	\$—	\$67,700	\$—
Stand-by letters of credit (4)	826	826	—	—	—
Commercial letters of credit (4)	—	—	—	—	—
Other (5)	13,700	1,945	2,288	9,467	—
Contingent earn-out payments and other (6)	203	203	—	—	—
Pension obligation (7)	8,718	393	472	491	7,362
Unconditional purchase obligations (8)	92,647	92,647	—	—	—
Total commercial commitments	\$187,881	\$100,101	\$2,760	\$77,658	\$7,362
Total Commitments	\$201,226	\$107,738	\$6,531	\$79,220	\$7,737

Represents total payments (interest and principal) due under a capital lease obligation which has a current (1) (included in other current liabilities) and long term principal balance of \$44 and \$733, respectively at February 28, 2015.

(2) We enter into operating leases in the normal course of business.

(3) Represents amounts outstanding under the Company's Credit Facility and amounts outstanding under the Voxx Germany Euro asset-based lending facility at February 28, 2015.

(4) Commercial letters of credit are issued during the ordinary course of business through major domestic banks as requested by certain suppliers. We also issue standby letters of credit to secure certain insurance requirements.

The amount includes balances outstanding under a mortgage assumed for a facility in connection with our Klipsch (5) acquisition and balances outstanding under mortgages for facilities purchased at Schwaiger, Voxx Germany and Klipsch.

(6) Represents contingent payments and other liabilities in connection with the Invision acquisition.

(7) Represents the liability for an employer defined benefit pension plan covering certain eligible Hirschmann employees, as well as a retirement incentive accrual for certain Hirschmann employees.

Open purchase obligations represent inventory commitments. These obligations are not recorded in the (8) consolidated financial statements until commitments are fulfilled and such obligations are subject to change based on negotiations with manufacturers.

At February 28, 2015, the Company had unrecognized tax benefits of \$15,200, including interest and penalties. (9) Our unrecognized tax position liability, including interest and penalties, in the consolidated balance sheet is \$5,157. A reasonable estimate of the timing related to these liabilities is not possible, therefore such amounts are not reflected in this contractual obligation and commitments schedule.

We regularly review our cash funding requirements and attempt to meet those requirements through a combination of cash on hand, cash provided by operations, available borrowings under bank lines of credit and possible future public or private debt and/or equity offerings. At times, we evaluate possible acquisitions of, or investments in, businesses that are complementary to ours, which transactions may require the use of cash. We believe that our cash, other liquid assets, operating cash flows, credit arrangements, access to equity capital markets, taken together, provides adequate resources to fund ongoing operating expenditures. In the event that they do not, we may require additional funds in the future to support our working capital requirements or for other purposes and may seek to raise such additional funds through the sale of public or private equity and/or debt financings as well as from other sources. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available in the future or that if available, such financing will be obtainable on terms favorable when required.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not maintain any off-balance sheet arrangements, transactions, obligations or other relationships with unconsolidated entities that would be expected to have a material current or future effect upon our financial condition or results of operations.

### Impact of Inflation and Currency Fluctuation

To the extent that we expand our operations in Europe, Canada, Latin America and the Pacific Rim, the effects of inflation and currency fluctuations could impact our financial condition and results of operations. While the prices we pay for products purchased from our suppliers are principally denominated in United States dollars, price negotiations depend in part on the foreign currency of foreign manufacturers, as well as market, trade and political factors. The Company also has exposure related to transactions in which the currency collected from customers is different from the currency utilized to purchase the product sold in its foreign operations, and U. S. dollar denominated purchases in its foreign subsidiaries. The Company enters forward contracts to hedge certain euro-related transactions. The Company minimizes the risk of nonperformance on the forward contracts by transacting with major financial institutions. During Fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company held forward contracts specifically designated for hedging (see Note 1(e) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). As of February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014, unrealized gains of \$5,118 and unrealized losses of \$(1,061), respectively, were recorded in other comprehensive income associated with these contracts. During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2012, the Company entered two forward contracts in the amount of \$63,750 to hedge the euros required to close its pending Hirschmann acquisition in the first quarter of Fiscal 2013. These contracts were not designated for hedging, and as such, a loss of \$2,670 was recorded through other income during the first quarter of Fiscal 2013 when the contracts were settled. Additionally, the Company acquired foreign currency contracts in conjunction with the Hirschmann acquisition that were unable to qualify for hedge accounting during the year ended February 28, 2013. Four of these contracts were settled during Fiscal 2014 for a gain of \$32 and recorded through other income.

Effective January 1, 2010, according to the guidelines in ASC 830, Venezuela had been designated as a hyper-inflationary economy. A hyper-inflationary economy designation occurs when a country has experienced cumulative inflation of approximately 100 percent or more over a 3 year period. The hyper-inflationary designation requires the local subsidiary in Venezuela to record all transactions as if they were denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company transitioned to hyper-inflationary accounting on March 1, 2010 and continues to account for Venezuela under this method.

In February 2013, the Venezuelan government announced the devaluation of the Bolivar Fuerte, moving the official exchange rate from 4.3 to 6.3 per U.S. dollar. The devaluation resulted in a one time net gain of approximately \$2,400 in Fiscal 2013, a portion of which was related to the elimination of the country's regulated foreign currency exchange system at that time, SITME, and recognized within Cost of Sales and Other Income (Expense). Concurrent with this action, the Venezuelan government established a new auction-based exchange rate market program, referred to as Complementary System for the Administration of Foreign Currency ("SICAD"). The amount of transactions that have run through the SICAD and restrictions around participation have limited our access to any foreign exchange rate other than the official rate to pay for imported goods and manage our local monetary asset balances. Although the official exchange rate remained at 6.3 during Fiscal 2014, the government announced in January 2014 that the exchange rate for goods and services deemed non-essential would move to the rate available on the expanded SICAD currency market, which was 11.7 at February 28, 2014 (referred to as SICAD 1). In March 2014, a new exchange control mechanism was opened by the government, referred to as SICAD 2, which was not restricted by auction and was deemed available for all types of transactions. The use of the SICAD 1 rate was dependent upon the availability of auctions, and was not indicative of a free market exchange, as only designated industries could bid into individual

auctions and the highest bids were not always recognized by the Venezuelan government. The Company, therefore, used the SICAD 2 rate for its Venezuelan subsidiary for the quarters ended May 31, 2014, August 31, 2014 and November 30, 2014, which was approximately 50 Bolivar Fuerte/\$1 at each respective quarter end, with the exception of the Company's investment in Venezuelan government issued sovereign bonds (See Note 1(f)). In February 2015, the Venezuelan government introduced another new currency system, referred to as the Marginal Currency System, or SIMADI rate. This market-based exchange system consists of a mechanism from which both businesses and individuals are allowed to purchase and sell foreign currency at the price set by the market. In conjunction with this introduction, SICAD 2 was annulled and combined with the former SICAD 1, reverting to its original title of SICAD, exclusively applicable to non-essential goods and subject to available auctions. The SICAD rate at February 28, 2015 was 12 Bolivar Fuerte/\$1 and the official exchange rate remained at 6.3 to be used for preferential goods only. The SIMADI rate at February 28, 2015 was approximately 177 Bolivar Fuerte/\$1 and has been used by the Company for its Venezuelan subsidiary at February 28, 2015. A net currency exchange loss of \$(7,104) was recorded for the year ended February 28, 2015, which includes the remeasurement loss on the Company's Venezuelan bonds of \$(7,396), as described in Note 1(f), and is included in Other Income (Expense) on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The Company has certain U. S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities in its Venezuelan operations. Our TICC bond investment (see Note 1(f) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and our U. S dollar denominated intercompany debt have been subject to currency fluctuations associated with the devaluation of the VBF, the most recent devaluation taking place in February 2015. The TICC bond is valued at the current official Venezuelan government exchange rate of 6.3 Bolivar Fuerte/\$1 and classified as a held-to-maturity investment at amortized cost at February 28, 2015 (See Note 1(f)). The TICC bond matures in Fiscal 2016.

#### Seasonality

We typically experience seasonality in our operations. We generally sell a substantial amount of our products during September, October and November due to increased promotional and advertising activities during the holiday season. Our business is also significantly impacted by the holiday season.

#### Related Party Transactions

During 1996, we entered into a 30-year capital lease for a building with our principal stockholder and chairman, which was the headquarters of the discontinued Cellular operation sold in 2004. Payments on the capital lease were based upon the construction costs of the building and the then-current interest rates. The effective interest rate on the capital lease obligation was 8% and the lease expiration was November 30, 2026. The Company has most recently been subletting the building to Reliance Communications LLC for monthly payments of \$60 for a term of three years. In December 2014, Myra Properties LLC, an affiliate of Reliance Communications LLC, purchased the building from Voxx's principal stockholder, causing the lease between Voxx and the stockholder to be terminated. As a result of the transaction, the Company realized a gain of \$846, net of tax and net of a termination penalty of \$573 paid to the stockholder at the termination date. The gain is recorded in paid in capital on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. We also lease another facility from our principal stockholder which expires on November 30, 2016.

Total lease payments required under all related party leases for the five-year period ending February 28, 2020 are \$1,463.

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

We are required to adopt certain new accounting pronouncements. See Note 1(w) of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

#### Item 7A-Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The market risk inherent in our market instruments and positions is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in marketable equity security prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

#### Marketable Securities

Marketable securities at February 28, 2015, which are recorded at fair value of \$4,801, include an unrealized gain of \$15 and have exposure to price fluctuations. This risk is estimated as the potential loss in fair value resulting from a hypothetical 10% adverse change in prices quoted by stock exchanges and amounts to \$480 as of February 28, 2015. Actual results may differ.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in interest rates on investment of available cash balances in money market funds and investment grade corporate and U.S. government securities. In addition, our bank loans expose us to changes in short-term interest rates since interest rates on the underlying obligations are either variable or fixed. In connection with the Credit Facility and the mortgage related to the Klipsch headquarters, we have debt in the amount of \$67,700 and \$6,500, respectively, at February 28, 2015. Interest on the Credit Facility is charged at LIBOR plus 0.00% - 2.00%. Interest on the Klipsch mortgage is charged at LIBOR plus 2.25%. We have two interest rate swaps related to the Credit Facility, with notional amounts of \$25,000 and \$30,000 at February 28, 2015, and an interest rate swap for the Klipsch mortgage with a notional amount of \$6,500 at February 28, 2015. These swaps protect against LIBOR interest rates rising above 0.518% and 0.515% (exclusive of credit spread) on the Credit Facility balances, respectively, through April 29, 2016 and February 28, 2017, respectively, and fixes the interest rate on the Klipsch mortgage at 3.92% (inclusive of credit spread) through the mortgage end date of May 2023.

#### Foreign Exchange Risk

We are subject to risk from changes in foreign exchange rates for our subsidiaries and marketable securities that use a foreign currency as their functional currency and are translated into U.S. dollars. These changes result in cumulative translation adjustments,

which are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). At February 28, 2015, we had translation exposure to various foreign currencies with the most significant being the Euro, Hong Kong Dollar, Mexican Peso, Venezuelan Bolivar, Hungarian Forint and Chinese Yuan. The potential decrease in sales and net income resulting from a hypothetical 10% adverse change in quoted foreign currency exchange rates for the year ended February 28, 2015 amounts to approximately \$28,100 and \$690, respectively. Actual results may differ.

The Company continues to monitor the political and economic climate in Venezuela. Venezuela represents 0.02% of year to date sales. Approximately \$302 of assets invested in Venezuela are cash related and are subject to government foreign exchange controls, including its investment in Venezuelan government bonds (see Note 1(f) of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). The Company also maintains \$3,794 in real estate property in Venezuela that could be subject to government foreign exchange controls upon their ultimate sale.

#### Item 8-Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The information required by this item begins on page 39 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Not applicable.

#### Item 9A-Controls and Procedures

##### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

VOXX International Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Securities and Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in accordance with the SEC's rules and regulations, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required financial disclosures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon this evaluation as of February 28, 2015, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective and adequately designed.

##### Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting; as such term is defined in the Securities and Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and  
Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. 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.



In May 2013, the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") issued an updated version of its Internal Control - Integrated Framework (the "2013 Framework"). Originally issued in 1992 (the "1992 Framework"), the Framework helps organizations design, implement and evaluate the effectiveness of internal control concepts and simplify their use and application. The 1992 Framework remained available during the transition period which extended to December 15, 2014, after which time COSO considered it superseded by the 2013 Framework. As of December 31, 2014, the Company has transitioned to 2013 Framework.

Management evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting using the criteria set forth by the 2013 Framework. Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2015. Based on that evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of February 28, 2015 based on the criteria established in the 2013 COSO Framework.

The certifications of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer included in Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K includes, in paragraph 4 of such certifications, information concerning the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Such certifications should be read in conjunction with the information contained in this Item 9A. Controls and Procedures, for a more complete understanding of the matters covered by such certifications.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2015 has been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm who also audited the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. Grant Thornton LLP's attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting is included below.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders

VOXX International Corporation

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of VOXX International Corporation (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of February 28, 2015, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2015, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended February 28, 2015 and our report dated May 14, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Melville, New York

May 14, 2015

#### Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There were no material changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) during the most recently completed fiscal fourth quarter ended February 28, 2015 covered by this report, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

#### Item 9B - Other Information

Not Applicable

#### PART III

The information required by Item 10 (Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance), Item 11 (Executive Compensation), Item 12 (Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters), Item 13 (Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence) and Item 14 (Principal Accounting Fees and Services) of Form 10-K, will be included in our Proxy Statement for the Annual meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed on or before June 10, 2015, and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

#### PART IV

#### Item 15-Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(1 and 2) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules. See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements attached hereto.

(3) Exhibits. A list of exhibits is included subsequent to Schedule II on page S-1.

VOXX INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders

VOXX International Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of VOXX International Corporation (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of February 28, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 28, 2015. Our audits of the basic consolidated financial statements included the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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 VOXX International Corporation and subsidiaries as of February 28, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 28, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presently fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2015, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated May 14, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Melville, New York

May 14, 2015

VOXX International Corporation and Subsidiaries  
 Consolidated Balance Sheets  
 February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014  
 (In thousands, except share data)

	February 28, 2015	February 28, 2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$8,448	\$10,603
Accounts receivable, net	102,766	147,054
Inventory	156,649	144,339
Receivables from vendors	3,622	2,443
Investment securities, current	275	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	26,370	15,897
Income tax receivable	1,862	2,463
Deferred income taxes	1,723	3,058
Total current assets	301,715	325,857
Investment securities	12,413	14,102
Equity investments	21,648	20,628
Property, plant and equipment, net	69,783	83,222
Goodwill	105,874	117,938
Intangible assets, net	158,455	174,312
Deferred income taxes	717	760
Other assets	6,908	10,331
Total assets	\$677,513	\$747,150
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$71,403	\$55,373
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	51,744	64,403
Income taxes payable	3,067	3,634
Accrued sales incentives	14,097	17,401
Deferred income taxes	1,060	9
Current portion of long-term debt	6,032	5,960
Total current liabilities	147,403	146,780
Long-term debt	79,455	103,222
Capital lease obligation	733	6,114
Deferred compensation	4,650	5,807
Other tax liabilities	5,157	11,060
Deferred tax liabilities	34,327	34,963
Other long-term liabilities	9,648	9,620
Total liabilities	281,373	317,566
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock:		
No shares issued or outstanding (see Note 9)	—	—
Common stock:		
	255	255

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Class A, \$.01 par value; 60,000,000 shares authorized, 24,003,240 and 23,988,240 shares issued, 21,873,790 and 22,172,968 shares outstanding at February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014, respectively

Class B Convertible, \$.01 par value, 10,000,000 authorized, 2,260,954 shares issued and outstanding	22	22
Paid-in capital	292,427	290,960
Retained earnings	157,629	158,571
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(33,235	) (1,873 )
Treasury stock, at cost, 2,129,450 and 1,815,272 shares of Class A Common Stock at February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014, respectively	(20,958	) (18,351 )
Total stockholders' equity	396,140	429,584
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$677,513	\$747,150

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

VOXX International Corporation and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)  
Years Ended February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013  
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

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	Year Ended February 28, 2015	Year Ended February 28, 2014	Year Ended February 28, 2013
Net sales	\$757,498	\$809,709	\$835,577
Cost of sales	533,628	579,461	598,755
Gross profit	223,870	230,248	236,822
Operating expenses:			
Selling	54,136	55,725	51,976
General and administrative	114,849	118,852	114,653
Engineering and technical support	37,157	34,161	26,971
Goodwill impairment charge	—	32,163	—
Intangible and long-lived asset impairment charges	—	25,398	—
Restructuring expense	1,134	1,324	—
Acquisition related costs	—	—	1,526
Total operating expenses	207,276	267,623	195,126
Operating income (loss)	16,594	(37,375	) 41,696
Other (expense) income:			
Interest and bank charges	(6,851	) (7,394	) (8,288
Equity in income of equity investee	5,866	6,070	4,880
Venezuela currency devaluation, net	(7,104	) 177	(477
Impairment of Venezuela investment properties (see Note 1(p))	(9,304	) —	—
Other, net	1,495	11,867	(2,156
Total other (expenses) income, net	(15,898	) 10,720	(6,041
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes	696	(26,655	) 35,655
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,638	(58	) 13,163
Net (loss) income	(942	) (26,597	) 22,492
Other comprehensive (loss) income:			