

Hanesbrands Inc.
Form 10-K
February 09, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 30, 2017

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-32891

Hanesbrands Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland 20-3552316

(State of incorporation) (I.R.S. employer identification no.)

1000 East Hanes Mill Road 27105

Winston-Salem, North Carolina (Address of principal executive office) (Zip code)

(336) 519-8080 (Registrant's telephone number including area code)

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

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

Name of each exchange on which registered:

New York Stock Exchange

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 Exchange Act. Yes No

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

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

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 into Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

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

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

As of June 30, 2017, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$8,382,636,149 (based on the closing price of the common stock of \$23.16 per share on that date, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange and, for purposes of this computation only, the assumption that all of the registrant's directors and executive officers are affiliates and that beneficial holders of 5% or more of the outstanding common stock are not affiliates).

As of February 2, 2018, there were 360,243,037 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III of this Form 10-K incorporates by reference to portions of the registrant's proxy statement for its 2018 annual meeting of stockholders.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains information that may constitute “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 (the “Exchange Act”). Forward-looking statements include all statements that do not relate solely to historical or current facts, and can generally be identified by the use of words such as “may,” “believe,” “will,” “expect,” “project,” “estimate,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “continue” or similar expressions. However, the absence of these words or similar expressions does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. All statements regarding our intent, belief and current expectations about our strategic direction, prospects and future results are forward-looking statements. Management believes that these forward-looking statements are reasonable as and when made. However, caution should be taken not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements because such statements speak only as of the date when made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. In addition, forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from our historical experience and our present expectations or projections. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those described under “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this report and those described from time to time in our future reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You can read our SEC filings over the Internet at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. To receive copies of public records not posted to the SEC’s website at prescribed rates, you may complete an online form at www.sec.gov, send a fax to (202) 772-9337 or submit a written request to the SEC, Office of FOIA/PA Operations, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information.

We make available copies of materials we file with, or furnish to, the SEC free of charge at www.Hanes.com/investors (in the “Investors” section). By referring to our corporate website, www.Hanes.com/corporate, or any of our other websites, we do not incorporate any such website or its contents into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Company Overview

Hanesbrands Inc. (collectively with its subsidiaries, “Hanesbrands,” “we,” “us,” “our” or the “Company”) is a socially responsible leading marketer of everyday basic innerwear and activewear apparel in the Americas, Europe, Australia and Asia/Pacific under some of the world’s strongest apparel brands, including Hanes, Champion, Bonds, Maidenform, DIM, Bali, Playtex, JMS/Just My Size, Nur Die/Nur Der, L’eggs, Lovable, Wonderbra, Berlei, Gear for Sports and Alternative.

Unlike most apparel companies, Hanesbrands primarily operates its own manufacturing facilities. More than 70 percent of the apparel units that we sell are manufactured in our own plants or those of dedicated contractors. Our products are marketed to consumers shopping in mass merchants, mid-tier and department stores, specialty stores, e-commerce sites and our own consumer directed operations, which includes our outlet stores, retail stores and e-commerce sites.

We have a long history of innovation, product excellence and brand recognition and we are now using our Innovate-to-Elevate strategy to integrate our brand superiority, industry-leading innovation and low-cost global supply chain to provide higher value products while lowering production costs. Our Tagless apparel platform, ComfortFlex Fit bra platform, ComfortBlend fabric platform, temperature-control X-Temp fabric platform and FreshIQ advanced odor protection technology fabric platform incorporate big-idea innovation to span across brands, product categories, business segments, retailer and distribution channels and geographies.

We take great pride in our strong reputation for ethical business practices and the success of our Hanes for Good corporate responsibility program for community and environmental improvement. Hanesbrands was a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Energy Star Sustained Excellence Award winner every year from 2012-2017 and Partner of the Year winner in 2010 and 2011. We are committed to the responsible management of energy, carbon emissions, water, wastewater, chemicals, solid waste and recycled materials in all of our facilities worldwide, and we report our progress annually. We are also a recognized leader for our community-building, philanthropy and workplace practices. More information about our Hanes for Good corporate responsibility initiatives may be found at www.HanesForGood.com.

Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to December 31. All references to “2017”, “2016” and “2015” relate to the 52 week fiscal years ended on December 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and January 2, 2016, respectively. A significant subsidiary of ours, Hanes Holdings Lux S.à.r.l. (formerly named DBA Lux Holding S.A.) (“Hanes Europe Innerwear”), had a 53 week fiscal year ended on January 2, 2016 as a result of aligning Hanes Europe Innerwear’s year end with ours in the year after acquisition. The difference in reporting one additional week of financial information for Hanes Europe Innerwear did not have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Our Brands

Our portfolio of leading brands is designed to address the needs and wants of various consumer segments across a broad range of basic apparel products. Each of our brands has a unique consumer positioning that distinguishes it from its competitors and guides its advertising and product development. We discuss some of our most important brands in more detail below.

Hanes is the largest and most widely recognized brand in our portfolio. Hanes is the number one selling apparel brand in the U.S. and is found in eight out of 10 U.S. households. The Hanes brand covers all of our product categories, including men’s, women’s and children’s underwear, bras, socks, T-shirts, fleece, shapewear and sheer hosiery. Hanes stands for outstanding comfort, style and value. Hanes is one of the most widely distributed brands in apparel, with a presence across mass merchandise retailers, e-commerce sites, discount stores and department stores. Through collaborations with third parties, the brand has also gained distribution with specialty retailers like Supreme and Urban Outfitters and in high end retail establishments like Nordstrom, Barneys and Colette.

Champion is our second-largest brand. For nearly 100 years, Champion has been known for authentic American style and performance and helped pioneer some of the most important innovations in athleticwear, including reverse weave

sweatshirts, mesh practice uniforms and sports bras. Champion athleticwear can be found in sporting goods retailers, e-commerce sites, department stores, college bookstores and specialty retailers, including Urban Outfitters, Zumiez and PacSun. In addition, we distribute a full line of men's, women's and children's C9 Champion products exclusively through Target Corporation ("Target") stores. Champion has collaborated with designers and other iconic brands around the world, including Todd Snyder, Supreme, Off-White and Beams. The Champion brand's momentum has been fueled by distribution growth and expansion of Champion retail stores across Europe and Asia. As we prepare for the brand's centennial celebration, the Champion brand is poised to be a powerful global growth platform for Hanesbrands.

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Our brand portfolio also includes a number of iconic intimate apparel brands. Bonds is an over century-old brand that is the number one brand of men's underwear, women's underwear, children's underwear and socks in Australia. Maidenform is America's number one shapewear brand and has been trusted for stylish, modern bras, panties and shapewear since 1922. DIM is a flagship European brand and a mass market leader in hosiery, men's underwear, intimate apparel and socks in France. Bali offers a range of bras, panties and shapewear sold in the department store channel and is the number one bra brand in department stores. The Playtex brand is a recognized industry leader in supportive bras designed for the curvy woman and is sold everywhere from mass merchandise retailers to department stores.

In addition, we offer a variety of products under the following well-known brands: JMS/Just My Size, Nur Die/Nur Der, L'eggs, Lovable, Wonderbra, Berlei, Gear for Sports and Alternative.

These brands serve to round out our product offerings, allowing us to give consumers a variety of options to meet their diverse needs.

Our Segments

In the first quarter of 2017, we realigned our reporting segments to reflect the new model under which the business will be managed and results will be reviewed by the chief executive officer, who is our chief operating decision maker. The former Direct to Consumer segment, which consisted of our U.S. value-based ("outlet") stores, legacy catalog business and U.S. retail Internet operations, was eliminated. Our U.S. retail Internet operations, which sells products directly to consumers, is now reported in the respective Innerwear and Activewear segments. Other consists of our U.S. value-based ("outlet") stores, U.S. hosiery business (previously reported in the Innerwear segment) and legacy catalog operations. Prior year segment sales and operating profit results have been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

Our operations are managed and reported in three operating segments, each of which is a reportable segment for financial reporting purposes: Innerwear, Activewear and International. These segments are organized principally by product category and geographic location. Each segment has its own management that is responsible for the operations of the segment's businesses, but the segments share a common supply chain and media and marketing platforms.

The following table summarizes our operating segments by product category:

Segment	Primary Products	Primary Brands
Innerwear	Men's underwear, women's panties, children's underwear and socks	Hanes, Champion, Maidenform, Bali, JMS/Just My Size, Polo Ralph Lauren*
	Intimate apparel, such as bras and shapewear	Maidenform, Bali, Playtex, Hanes, JMS/Just My Size, DKNY,* Donna Karan*
Activewear	T-shirts, fleece, sport shirts, performance T-shirts and shorts, sports bras, thermals and teamwear	Champion, Hanes, JMS/Just My Size, Hanes Beefy-T, Gear for Sports, Alternative
International	Activewear, men's underwear, women's panties, children's underwear, intimate apparel, socks, hosiery and home goods	Champion, Bonds, DIM, Hanes, Sheridan, Playtex, Nur Die/Nur Der, Lovable, Wonderbra, Berlei, Maidenform, Abanderado, Shock Absorber, Zorba, Explorer, Kendall,* Sol y Oro, Polo Ralph Lauren,* Bellinda, Donna Karan,* DKNY*

*Brand used under a license agreement.

Financial information regarding Hanesbrands' segments is included in Note, "Business Segment Information," to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Innerwear

The Innerwear segment focuses on core apparel products, such as men's underwear, women's panties, children's underwear, socks and intimate apparel marketed under well-known brands that are trusted by consumers. We are the

intimate apparel category leader in the United States with our Hanes, Maidenform, Bali, Playtex, JMS/Just My Size, Donna Karan and DKNY brands, and we are also the leading manufacturer and marketer of men's underwear and children's underwear in the United States under the Hanes, Champion and Polo Ralph Lauren brands. During 2017, net sales from our Innerwear segment were \$2.5 billion, representing approximately 38% of total net sales.

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Activewear

We are a leader in the activewear market through our Champion, Hanes and JMS/Just My Size brands, where we sell products such as T-shirts and fleece to both retailers and wholesalers. In addition to activewear for men and women, Champion provides uniforms for athletic programs and includes an apparel program, C9 Champion, at Target stores. We also license our Champion name for footwear and sports accessories. In our branded printwear category, we supply our T-shirts, sport shirts and fleece products, including brands such as Hanes, Champion and Hanes Beefy-T, to customers, primarily wholesalers, who then resell to screen printers and embellishers. We sell licensed logo apparel in the mass retail channel and in collegiate bookstores and other channels under our Gear for Sports and Champion brands. We also sell licensed collegiate logo apparel primarily in the mass retail channel under our Knights Apparel brand. We also offer a range of quality, comfortable clothing for men, women and children marketed under the Hanes and JMS/Just My Size brands. In 2017, we expanded our activewear offerings with the acquisition of the Alternative brand, a better basics lifestyle brand for men and women that is sold to the embellishment channel and the retail, online and consumer directed channels. During 2017, net sales from our Activewear segment were \$1.7 billion, representing approximately 26% of total net sales.

International

Our International segment includes products that primarily span across the Innerwear and Activewear reportable segments and are primarily marketed under the DIM, Bonds, Champion, Hanes, Playtex, Nur Die/Nur Der, Sheridan, Lovable, Wonderbra, Maidenform, Shock Absorber, Abanderado, Berlei, Zorba, Kendall, Sol y Oro, Polo Ralph Lauren, Fila, Bellinda, Ritmo, Donna Karan and DKNY brands. Our Innerwear brands are market leaders across Australia and Western and Central Europe. In the intimate apparel category, we hold the number two market share in France, Italy, Spain and Australia. We are also the category leader in men's underwear in Australia, France and Spain, and in hosiery in France and Germany. During 2017, net sales from our International segment were \$2.1 billion, representing approximately 32% of total net sales and included sales primarily in Europe, Australia, Asia, Latin America, Canada, the Middle East and Africa. Our largest international markets are Europe, Australia, Japan, Canada, Mexico, and Brazil.

Customers and Distribution Channels

In 2017, approximately 68% of our net sales were to customers in the United States and approximately 32% were to customers outside the United States. Domestically, approximately 81% of our net sales were wholesale sales to retailers, 15% were consumer directed and 4% were wholesale sales to wholesalers and third party embellishers. We have well-established relationships with some of the largest apparel retailers in the world. Our largest customers are Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. ("Wal-Mart") and Target, accounting for 18% and 13%, respectively, of our total net sales in 2017. As is common in the basic apparel industry, we generally do not have purchase agreements that obligate our customers to purchase our products. However, the majority of our key customer relationships have been in place for 10 years or more. Wal-Mart and Target are our only customers with sales that exceed 10% of our total net sales in 2017. In our Innerwear segment, Wal-Mart accounted for 34% of net sales and Target accounted for 17% of net sales during 2017. In our Activewear segment, Target accounted for 25% of net sales and Wal-Mart accounted for 16% of net sales.

Sales to the mass merchant channel in the United States accounted for approximately 31% of our total net sales in 2017. We sell all of our product categories in this channel, including our Hanes, Champion, Playtex, Maidenform and JMS/Just My Size brands, as well as licensed logo apparel. Mass merchants feature high-volume, low-cost sales of basic apparel items along with a diverse variety of consumer goods products, such as grocery and drug products and other hard lines, and are characterized by large retailers, such as Wal-Mart and Target. Our largest mass merchant customer is Wal-Mart, which accounted for approximately 18% of our total net sales in 2017.

Sales to the mid-tier and department stores channel in the United States accounted for approximately 8% of our total net sales in 2017. Mid-tier stores target a higher-income consumer than mass merchants, focus more of their sales on apparel items rather than other consumer goods such as grocery and drug products and are characterized by large retailers such as Kohl's, J.C. Penney Company, Inc. and Sears Holdings Corporation. We sell all of our product categories in this channel. Traditional department stores target higher-income consumers and carry more high-end,

fashion conscious products than mid-tier stores or mass merchants and tend to operate in higher-income areas and commercial centers. Traditional department stores are characterized by large retailers such as Macy's, Inc. and Belk, Inc. We sell products in our intimate apparel, underwear, socks, hosiery and activewear categories through department stores.

Sales in the consumer directed channel in the United States accounted for approximately 10% of our total net sales in 2017. We sell products that span across the Innerwear and Activewear product categories in the e-commerce environment through our owned e-commerce websites and through pure play e-commerce sites, such as Amazon. We also sell a range of our products through our retail and value-based outlet stores, as well as through the e-commerce sites of our brick and mortar retail customers.

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Sales in other channels in the United States represented approximately 19% of our total net sales in 2017. We sell T-shirts, golf and sport shirts and fleece sweatshirts to wholesalers and third party embellishers primarily under our Hanes, Champion and Hanes Beefy-T brands. We also sell a significant range of our underwear, activewear and socks products under the Champion brand to wholesale clubs, such as Costco Wholesale Corporation, and sporting goods stores, such as DICK'S Sporting Goods. We sell primarily legwear and underwear products under the Hanes and L'eggs brands to food, drug and variety stores. We also sell licensed logo apparel in collegiate bookstores. We sell products that span across our Innerwear and Activewear segments to the U.S. military for sale to servicemen and servicewomen and through discount retailers, such as the Dollar General Corporation.

Sales in our International segment represented approximately 32% of our total net sales in 2017, and included sales in Europe, Australia, Asia, Latin America and Canada. We also have offices in each of these markets, as well as the Philippines, Thailand, Argentina, South Africa and Central America. Internationally, approximately 69% of our net sales were wholesale sales to retailers and 31% of our net sales were consumer directed sales through our owned retail stores and e-commerce sites. For more information about our sales on a geographic basis, see Note, "Geographic Area Information," to our consolidated financial statements.

Manufacturing, Sourcing and Distribution

During 2017, approximately 73% of units sold were from finished goods manufactured through a combination of facilities we own and operate and facilities owned and operated by third party contractors who perform some of the steps in the manufacturing process for us, such as dyeing, cutting and/or sewing. We sourced the remainder of our finished goods from third party manufacturers who supply us with finished products based on our designs. In making decisions about the location of manufacturing operations and third party sources of supply, we consider a number of factors, including labor, local operating costs, geopolitical factors, product quality, regional infrastructure, applicable quotas and duties and freight costs. We believe that our balanced approach to product supply, which relies on a combination of owned, contracted and sourced manufacturing located across different geographic regions, increases the efficiency of our operations, reduces product costs and offers customers a reliable source of supply.

Finished Goods That Are Manufactured by Hanesbrands

The manufacturing process for the finished goods that we manufacture begins with raw materials we obtain from suppliers. The principal raw materials in our product categories are cotton and synthetics. Cotton and synthetic materials are typically spun into yarn by our suppliers, which is then knitted into cotton, synthetic and blended fabrics. We source all of our yarn requirements from large-scale domestic and international suppliers. To a lesser extent, we purchase fabric from several domestic and international suppliers in conjunction with scheduled production. In addition to cotton yarn and cotton-based textiles, we use thread, narrow elastic and trim for product identification, buttons, zippers, snaps and lace. These fabrics are cut and sewn into finished products, either by us or by third party contractors. We currently operate 50 manufacturing facilities. Most of our cutting and sewing operations are strategically located in Asia, Central America and the Caribbean Basin. Alternate sources of these materials and services are readily available.

Finished Goods That Are Manufactured by Third Parties

In addition to our own manufacturing capabilities, we also source finished goods we design from third-party manufacturers, also referred to as "turnkey products." Many of these turnkey products are sourced from international suppliers by our strategic sourcing hubs in Asia.

All contracted and sourced manufacturing must meet our high quality standards. Further, all contractors and third-party manufacturers must be preaudited and adhere to our strict supplier and business practices guidelines. These requirements provide strict standards that, among other things, cover hours of work, age of workers, health and safety conditions and conformity with local laws and Hanesbrands' standards. Each new supplier must be inspected and agree to comprehensive compliance terms prior to commencing any production on our behalf. We audit compliance with these standards against our 265 question, scored audit protocol using both internal and external audit teams. We are also a fully accredited participating company in the Fair Labor Association. For more information, visit www.HanesForGood.com.

Distribution

As of December 30, 2017, we distributed our products from 43 distribution centers. These facilities include 14 facilities located in the United States and 29 facilities located outside the United States in regions primarily where we sell our products. We internally manage and operate 32 of these facilities, and we use third party logistics providers who operate the other 11 facilities on our behalf. International distribution operations use a combination of third party logistics providers, as well as owned and operated distribution operations, to distribute goods to our various international markets.

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Inventory

Effective inventory management is key to our success. Because our customers generally do not purchase our products under long-term supply contracts, but rather on a purchase order basis, effective inventory management requires close coordination with the customer base. We seek to ensure that products are available to meet customer demands while effectively managing inventory levels. We employ various types of inventory management techniques that include collaborative forecasting and planning, supplier-managed inventory, key event management and various forms of replenishment management processes. Our supplier-managed inventory initiative is intended to shift raw material ownership and management to our suppliers until consumption, freeing up cash and improving response time. We have demand management planners in our customer management group who work closely with customers to develop demand forecasts that are passed to the supply chain. We also have professionals within the customer management group who coordinate daily with our larger customers to help ensure that our customers' planned inventory levels are in fact available at their individual retail outlets. Additionally, within our supply chain organization we have dedicated professionals who translate the demand forecast into our inventory strategy and specific production plans. These individuals work closely with our customer management team to balance inventory investment/exposure with customer service targets.

Seasonality and Other Factors

Our operating results are subject to some variability due to seasonality and other factors. For instance, we generally have higher sales during the back-to-school and holiday shopping seasons and during periods of cooler weather, which benefits certain product categories such as fleece. Our diverse range of product offerings, however, provides some mitigation to the impact of seasonal changes in demand for certain items. Sales levels in any period are also impacted by customer decisions to increase or decrease their inventory levels in response to anticipated consumer demand. Our customers may cancel orders, change delivery schedules or change the mix of products ordered with minimal notice to us. Media, advertising and promotion expenses may vary from period to period during a fiscal year depending on the timing of our advertising campaigns for retail selling seasons and product introductions.

Product Innovation and Marketing

A significant component of our margin-enhancing Innovate-to-Elevate strategy is our strong product research and development and innovation capabilities. From 2015 to 2017, we spent nearly \$198 million on design, research and product development, including the development of new and improved products, including our Tagless apparel platform, ComfortFlex Fit bra platform, ComfortBlend fabric platform, temperature-control X-Temp fabric platform and FreshIQ advanced odor protection technology fabric platform.

Driving innovation platforms across brands and categories is a major element of our Innovate-to-Elevate strategy as it enables us to meet key consumer needs and leverage advertising dollars. During 2017, our advertising and promotion expense was approximately \$157 million, representing 2% of our total net sales. We advertise in consumer and trade publications, on radio and television and through digital initiatives including social media, online video and mobile platforms on the Internet. We also participate in cooperative advertising on a shared cost basis with major retailers in print and digital media and television.

Competition

The basic apparel market is highly competitive and rapidly evolving. Competition generally is based upon brand, comfort, fit, style and price. Our businesses face competition today from other large corporations and foreign manufacturers. Fruit of the Loom, Inc., a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., competes with us across most of our segments through its own offerings and those of its Russell Corporation and Vanity Fair Intimates offerings. Other competitors in our Innerwear segment include L Brands Inc.'s Victoria's Secret brand and Jockey International, Inc. Other competitors in our Activewear segment include various private label and controlled brands sold by many of our customers, as well as Gildan Activewear, Inc. and Gap Inc. Large European intimate apparel distributors such as Triumph International and Calzedonia S.p.A Group, as well as international activewear retailers such as Nike, Adidas, Puma, Under Armour and Converse, compete with us in our International segment. We also compete with many small manufacturers across all of our business segments, including our International segment. Additionally, mass merchant retailers, department stores and other retailers, including many of our customers, market and sell basic apparel

products under private labels that compete directly with our brands. Our competitive strengths include our strong brands with leading market positions, our industry-leading innovation, our high-volume, core products focus, our significant scale of operations, our global supply chain and our strong customer relationships. We continually strive to improve in each of these areas.

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Intellectual Property

We market our products under hundreds of trademarks in the United States and other countries around the world, the most widely recognized of which are Hanes, Champion, C9 Champion, Bonds, Maidenform, DIM, Bali, Playtex, Sheridan, JMS/Just My Size, Nur Die/Nur Der, L'eggs, Lovable, Wonderbra, Berlei, Gear for Sports, Alternative, Shock Absorber, Abanderado, and Zorba. Some of our products are sold under trademarks that have been licensed from third parties, such as Polo Ralph Lauren men's underwear and Donna Karan and DKNY intimate apparel. Some of our own trademarks are licensed to third parties, such as Champion for athletic-oriented accessories. In the United States and Canada, the Playtex trademark is owned by Playtex Marketing Corporation, of which we own a 50% interest and which grants to us a perpetual royalty-free license to the Playtex trademark on and in connection with the sale of apparel in the United States and Canada. The other 50% interest in Playtex Marketing Corporation is owned by Playtex Products, LLC, an unrelated third party, whose affiliate, Edgewell Personal Care Brands, LLC, has a perpetual royalty-free license to the Playtex trademark on and in connection with the sale of non-apparel products in the United States and Canada. Outside the United States and Canada, we own the Playtex trademark and perpetually license such trademark to Edgewell Personal Care Brands, LLC for non-apparel products. The Berlei trademark is owned by Berlei IP Limited, of which we own a 50% interest and which grants to us an exclusive, perpetual royalty-free license to the Berlei trademark on and in connection with the sale of apparel in Australia and New Zealand. The other 50% interest in Berlei IP Limited is owned by PD Enterprise Limited, an unrelated third party, who has an exclusive, perpetual royalty-free license to the Berlei trademark on and in connection with the sale of apparel products in Japan and China. Outside of Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China, Berlei IP Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries have the right to use the Berlei trademark on a worldwide basis. Our trademarks are important to our marketing efforts and have substantial value. We aggressively protect these trademarks from infringement and dilution through appropriate measures, including court actions and administrative proceedings. Although the laws vary by jurisdiction, trademarks generally remain valid as long as they are in use and/or their registrations are properly maintained. Most of the trademarks in our portfolio, including our core brands, are covered by trademark registrations in the countries of the world in which we do business, in addition to many other jurisdictions around the world, with a registration period of 10 years in most countries. Generally, trademark registrations can be renewed indefinitely as long as the trademarks are in use. We have an active program designed to ensure that our trademarks are registered, renewed, protected and maintained. We plan to continue to use all of our core trademarks and plan to renew the registrations for such trademarks as needed. We also own a number of copyrights.

Most of our copyrights are unregistered, although we have a sizable portfolio of copyrighted lace designs that are the subject of a number of registrations at the U.S. Copyright Office.

We place high importance on product innovation and design, and a number of these innovations and designs are the subject of patents. However, we do not regard any segment of our business as being dependent upon any single patent or group of related patents. In addition, we own proprietary trade secrets, technology and know-how that we have not patented.

Geographic Financial Summary

For a summary of our operations by geographic area for each of the three most recent fiscal years, including revenues from external customers and net property, see Note, "Geographic Area Information," to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Governmental Regulation and Environmental Matters

We are subject to U.S. federal, state and local laws and regulations that could affect our business, including those promulgated under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Flammable Fabrics Act, the Textile Fiber Product Identification Act, the rules and regulations of the Consumer Products Safety Commission and various environmental laws and regulations. Some of our international businesses are subject to similar laws and regulations in the countries in which they operate. Our operations also are subject to various international trade agreements and regulations. While we believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with all applicable governmental regulations, current governmental regulations may change or become more stringent

or unforeseen events may occur, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

We are subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations that govern our activities, operations and products that may have adverse environmental and health and safety effects, including laws and regulations relating to generating emissions, water discharges, waste, product and packaging content and workplace safety. Noncompliance with these laws and regulations may result in substantial monetary penalties and criminal sanctions. We are aware of hazardous substances or petroleum releases at certain of our facilities and are working with the relevant environmental authorities to investigate and address such releases. We also have been identified as a “potentially responsible party” at certain waste disposal sites

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undergoing investigation and cleanup under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (commonly known as Superfund) or state Superfund equivalent programs. Where we have determined that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can reasonably be estimated, we have accrued amounts in our balance sheet for losses related to these sites. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations and our remedial environmental obligations historically have not had a material impact on our operations, and we are not aware of any proposed regulations or remedial obligations that could trigger significant costs or capital expenditures in connection with such compliance.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Hanesbrands conducts business around the world in a highly ethical manner. We are protective of our strong reputation for corporate citizenship and social responsibility and proud of our significant achievements in the areas of environmental stewardship, workplace quality and community building.

We call our corporate social responsibility program “Hanes for Good” because adhering to responsible and sustainable business practices is good for our company, good for our employees, good for our communities and good for our investors. We own the majority of our supply chain and have more direct control over how we do business than many of our competitors. More than 73% of the apparel units that we sell is produced in facilities that we operate or control. We also have an industry-leading compliance program that helps to ensure our business partners live up to the high standards that we set for ourselves.

We have been recognized for our socially responsible business practices by such organizations as the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency Energy Star program, corporate responsibility advocate As You Sow, social compliance rating group Free2Work, the United Way, Corporate Responsibility magazine and others. In fact, Richard Noll, our Non-Executive Chairman and former Chief Executive Officer, received the 2016 Responsible CEO of the Year award from Corporate Responsibility magazine. We are also members of the Fair Labor Association, Sustainable Apparel Coalition, The Sustainability Consortium and Corporate Eco Forum.

We have made significant progress across a range of corporate social responsibility issues, but we recognize that there is always room for improvement. We pride ourselves on listening to others outside our company and reacting quickly and responsibly if issues emerge. We hope to continue making a positive and lasting contribution to our world in the years to come. More information about our Hanes for Good corporate responsibility initiatives may be found at www.HanesForGood.com.

Employees

As of December 30, 2017, we had approximately 67,200 employees, approximately 8,000 of whom were located in the United States. As of December 30, 2017, less than 50 employees in the United States were covered by collective bargaining agreements. A significant portion of our employees based in foreign countries are represented by works councils or unions or subject to trade-sponsored or governmental agreements. We believe our relationships with our employees are good.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

This section describes circumstances or events that could have a negative effect on our financial results or operations or that could change, for the worse, existing trends in our businesses. The occurrence of one or more of the circumstances or events described below could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows or on the trading prices of our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties that currently are not known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial also may adversely affect our businesses and operations. We operate in a highly competitive and rapidly evolving market, and our market share and results of operations could be adversely affected if we fail to compete effectively in the future.

The basic apparel market is highly competitive and evolving rapidly. Competition is generally based upon brand, comfort, fit, style and price. Our businesses face competition today from other large domestic and foreign corporations and manufacturers, as well as mass merchant retailers, department stores and other retailers, including many of our customers, that market and sell basic apparel products under private labels that compete directly with our brands.

Also, online retail shopping is rapidly evolving, and we expect competition in the e-commerce market to intensify in the future as the Internet facilitates competitive entry and comparison shopping. If we do not successfully develop and maintain a relevant omni-channel experience for our customers, our businesses and results of operations could be adversely impacted. Increased competition may result in a loss of or a reduction in shelf space and promotional support and reduced prices, in each case decreasing our cash flows, operating margins and profitability. Our ability to identify and capitalize on retail trends, including technology, e-commerce and other process efficiencies to gain market share and better service our customer base will, in large part, determine

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our future success. If we fail to compete successfully, our market share, results of operations and financial condition will be materially and adversely affected.

The rapidly changing retail environment could result in the loss of or material reduction in sales to certain of our customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The retail environment is highly competitive. Consumers are increasingly embracing shopping online and through mobile commerce applications. As a result, a greater portion of total consumer expenditures with retailers is occurring online and through mobile commerce applications. If our brick-and-mortar retail customers fail to maintain or grow their overall market position through the integration of physical retail presence and digital retail, these customers may experience financial difficulties including store closures, bankruptcies or liquidations. This could, in turn, substantially reduce our revenues, increase our credit risk and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Any inadequacy, interruption, integration failure or security failure with respect to our information technology could harm our ability to effectively operate our business.

Our ability to effectively manage and operate our business depends significantly on information technology systems. The failure of these systems to operate effectively and support global growth and expansion, problems with integrating various data sources, challenges in transitioning to upgraded or replacement systems, difficulty in integrating new systems or systems of acquired businesses, or a breach in security of these systems could adversely impact the operations of our business.

Hackers and data thieves are increasingly sophisticated and operate large-scale and complex automated attacks. Any breach of our network may result in the loss of valuable business data, misappropriation of our consumers' or employees' personal information, or a disruption of our business, which could give rise to unwanted media attention, materially damage our customer relationships and reputation, and result in lost sales, fines or lawsuits.

Moreover, we must comply with increasingly complex and rigorous regulatory standards enacted to protect business and personal data. Any failure to comply with these regulatory standards could subject us to legal and reputational risks. Misuse of or failure to secure personal information could also result in violation of data privacy laws and regulations, proceedings against us by governmental entities or others, damage to our reputation and credibility, and could have a negative impact on revenues and profits.

Significant fluctuations and volatility in the price of various input costs, such as cotton and oil-related materials, utilities, freight and wages, may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Inflation can have a long-term impact on us because increasing costs of materials and labor may impact our ability to maintain satisfactory margins. For example, the cost of the materials that are used in our manufacturing process, such as oil-related commodity prices and other raw materials, such as cotton, dyes and chemicals, and other costs, such as fuel, energy and utility costs, can fluctuate as a result of inflation and other factors. Similarly, a significant portion of our products are manufactured in other countries and declines in the value of the U.S. dollar may result in higher manufacturing costs. In addition, sudden decreases in the costs for materials may result in the cost of inventory exceeding the cost of new production, which could result in lower profitability, particularly if these decreases result in downward price pressure. If, in the future we incur volatility in the costs for materials and labor that we are unable to offset through price adjustments or improved efficiencies, or if our competitors' unwillingness to follow our price changes results in downward price pressure, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely affected.

Our failure to properly manage strategic projects in order to achieve the desired results may negatively impact our business.

The implementation of our business strategy periodically involves the execution of complex projects, which places significant demands on our management, accounting, financial, information and other systems and on our business. Our ability to successfully implement such projects is dependent on management's ability to timely and effectively anticipate and adapt to our changing business needs. We cannot assure you that our management will be able to

manage these projects effectively or implement them successfully. If we miscalculate the resources or time we need to complete a project or fail to implement the project effectively, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

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Due to the extensive nature of our foreign operations, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could negatively impact our results of operations.

A growing percentage of our total revenues (approximately 32% in 2017) is derived from markets outside the United States. We sell a majority of our products in transactions denominated in U.S. dollars; however, we purchase many of our raw materials, pay a portion of our wages and make other payments to participants in our supply chain in foreign currencies. As a result, when the U.S. dollar weakens against any of these currencies, our cost of sales could increase substantially. Outside the United States, we may pay for materials or finished products in U.S. dollars, and in some cases a strengthening of the U.S. dollar could effectively increase our costs where we use foreign currency to purchase the U.S. dollars we need to make such payments. Changes on foreign currency exchange rates could have an adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We use foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge material exposure to adverse changes in foreign exchange rates. However, no hedging strategy can completely insulate us from foreign exchange risk. We are also exposed to gains and losses resulting from the effect that fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates have on the reported results in our consolidated financial statements due to the translation of operating results and financial position of our foreign subsidiaries.

Our business depends on our senior management team and other key personnel.

Our success depends upon the continued contributions of our senior management team and other key personnel, some of whom have unique talents and experience and would be difficult to replace. The loss or interruption of the services of a member of our senior management team or other key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business during the transitional period that would be required for a successor to assume the responsibilities of the position. Our future success will also depend on our ability to develop and/or recruit employees with the core competencies needed to support our growth in global markets and in new products or services. We may not be able to attract or retain these employees, which could adversely affect our business.

Our operations in international markets, and our earnings in those markets, may be affected by legal, regulatory, political and economic risks.

During 2017, net sales from our International segment were \$2.1 billion, representing approximately 32% of total net sales. In addition, a significant amount of our manufacturing and production operations are located, or our products are sourced from, outside the United States. As a result, our business is subject to risks associated with international operations. These risks include the burdens of complying with foreign laws and regulations, unexpected changes in tariffs, taxes or regulatory requirements, and political unrest and corruption.

Regulatory changes could limit the countries in which we sell, produce or source our products or significantly increase the cost of operating in or obtaining materials originating from certain countries. Restrictions imposed by such changes can have a particular impact on our business when, after we have moved our operations to a particular location, new unfavorable regulations are enacted in that area or favorable regulations currently in effect are changed. Countries in which our products are manufactured or sold may from time to time impose additional new regulations, or modify existing regulations, including:

- changes in duties, taxes, tariffs and other charges on imports;
- limitations on the quantity of goods which may be imported into the United States from a particular country;
- requirements as to where products and/or inputs are manufactured or sourced;
- creation of export licensing requirements, imposition of restrictions on export quantities or specification of minimum export pricing and/or export prices or duties;
- limitations on foreign owned businesses; or
- government actions to cancel contracts, re-denominate the official currency, renounce or default on obligations, renegotiate terms unilaterally or expropriate assets.

In addition, political and economic changes or volatility, geopolitical regional conflicts, terrorist activity, political unrest, civil strife, acts of war, public corruption and other economic or political uncertainties could interrupt and negatively affect our business operations. All of these factors could result in increased costs or decreased revenues and could materially and adversely affect our product sales, financial condition and results of operations.

Recently, political discourse in the United States has increasingly focused on ways to discourage U.S. corporations from outsourcing manufacturing and production activities to foreign jurisdictions. Many prominent government officials have

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publicly addressed the need to discourage these practices through television, news publications and social media platforms, including through the possibility of imposing tariffs or other penalties on goods manufactured outside the United States to attempt to discourage these practices. During 2017, the United States has withdrawn from some of its existing trade agreements and it has also been suggested that the United States may materially modify or withdraw from other trade agreements. Any of these actions, if ultimately enacted, could adversely affect our results of operations or profitability. Further, our image, the reputation of our brands and our stock price may be adversely affected if we are publicly singled out for criticism by government officials as a result of our foreign operations. We are also subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, in addition to the anti-corruption laws of the foreign countries in which we operate. Although we implement policies and procedures designed to promote compliance with these laws, our employees, contractors and agents, as well as those companies to which we outsource certain of our business operations, may take actions in violation of our policies. Any such violation could result in sanctions or other penalties and have an adverse effect on our business, reputation and operating results.

In addition, in June 2016, voters in the United Kingdom approved an advisory referendum to withdraw from the European Union, commonly referred to as "Brexit." This referendum has created political and economic uncertainty, particularly in the United Kingdom and the European Union, and this uncertainty may persist for years. The withdrawal could significantly disrupt the free movement of goods, services, and people between the United Kingdom and the European Union, and result in increased legal and regulatory complexities, as well as potential higher costs of conducting business in Europe. The United Kingdom's vote to exit the European Union could also result in similar referendums or votes in other European countries in which we do business. The uncertainty surrounding the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal and its consequences could adversely impact consumer and investor confidence, and the level of consumer purchases of discretionary items and retail products, including our products. Any of these effects, among others, could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition. Our ability to successfully integrate acquired businesses could impact our financial results.

As a leading branded apparel company, we expect to continue pursuing strategic acquisitions as part of our long-term business strategy, such as our recent acquisitions of Champion Europe, Hanes Australasia and Alternative Apparel. Difficulties may arise in the integration of the business and operations of businesses that we acquire and, as a result, we may not be able to achieve the cost savings and synergies that we expect will result from such transactions.

Achieving cost savings is dependent on consolidating certain operational and functional areas, eliminating duplicative positions and terminating certain agreements for outside services. Additional operational savings are dependent upon the conversion of core operating systems, data systems and products and the standardization of business practices.

Complications or difficulties in the conversion of core operating systems, data systems and products may result in the loss of customers, operational problems, one-time costs currently not anticipated or reduced cost savings resulting from such acquisitions. Annual cost savings in each such transaction may be materially less than anticipated if the closing of the acquisition is delayed unexpectedly, the integration of operations is delayed beyond what is anticipated or the conversion to a single set of data systems is not accomplished on a timely basis.

Acquired businesses may not achieve expected results of operations, including expected levels of revenues, and may require unanticipated costs and expenditures. In addition, following completion of an acquisition, we may not be able to maintain the levels of revenue, earnings or operating efficiency that we and the acquired business have achieved or might achieve separately. Acquired businesses may also subject us to liabilities that we were unable to discover in the course of our due diligence, and our rights to indemnification from the sellers of such other businesses, even if obtained, may not be sufficient to offset the relevant liabilities. In addition, the integration of newly acquired businesses may be expensive and time-consuming and may not be entirely successful. Integration of the acquired businesses may also place additional pressures on our systems of internal control over financial reporting. The process of integrating the operations of acquired businesses could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the activities of one or more of our combined businesses and the possible loss of key personnel. If we are unable to successfully integrate any newly acquired business or if the acquired businesses fail to produce targeted results, it could have an adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

We rely on a relatively small number of customers for a significant portion of our sales, and the loss of or material reduction in sales to any of our top customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In 2017, our top 10 customers accounted for approximately 46% of our total net sales and our top two customers, Wal-Mart and Target accounted for 18% and 13% of our total net sales, respectively. We expect that these customers will continue to represent a significant portion of our net sales in the future. Moreover, our top customers are the largest market participants in our primary distribution channels across all of our product lines. We generally do not enter into purchase agreements that obligate our customers to purchase our products, and as a result, most of our sales are made on a purchase order basis. A decision by any of our top customers to significantly decrease the volume of products purchased from us could substantially

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reduce revenues and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, if any of our customers devote less selling space to apparel products, our sales to those customers could be reduced even if we maintain our share of their apparel business. Any such reduction in apparel selling space could result in lower sales and our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely affected.

We have a complex multinational tax structure, and changes in effective tax rates or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income tax returns could impact our capital deployment strategy and adversely affect our results. We have a complex multinational tax structure with multiple types of intercompany transactions, and our allocation of profits and losses among us and our subsidiaries through our intercompany transfer pricing agreements is subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. Our future effective tax rates could be adversely affected by earnings being lower than anticipated in countries where we have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated in countries where we have higher statutory rates, by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, or by changes in tax laws, regulations, accounting principles or interpretations thereof. In order to service our debt obligations, we may need to increase portions of income remitted to the United States from our foreign subsidiaries, which may increase our income tax expense. In addition, we are also subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns and related transfer pricing documentation by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these continuous examinations will not have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. Additionally, changes in tax laws, regulations, future jurisdictional profitability of us and our subsidiaries, and related regulatory interpretations in the countries in which we operate may impact the taxes we pay or tax provision we record, as well as our capital deployment strategy, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) was enacted. The Tax Act significantly revised U.S. corporate income tax law by, among other things, reducing the corporate income tax rate to 21%, introducing a new minimum tax on global intangible low-taxed income (“GILTI”) and implementing a modified territorial tax system that includes a one-time transition tax on deemed repatriated earnings from foreign subsidiaries. We have estimated the impact of the newly enacted law by incorporating assumptions made based upon our current interpretation and analysis to date of the Tax Act. Some of the tax provisions that become effective during fiscal year 2018 are expected to increase our effective tax rate, such as the new GILTI tax regime. The actual impact of the Tax Act may differ from our estimates due to, among other things, further refinement of our calculations as allowed under Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“SAB 118”), changes in interpretations and assumptions we have made, guidance that may be issued and actions we may take as a result of the Tax Act.

Our reputation, ability to do business and results of operations could be impaired by improper conduct by any of our employees, agents or business partners.

Our business is subject to federal, state, local and international laws, rules and regulations, such as state and local wage and hour laws, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Bribery Act, the False Claims Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (“ERISA”), the Global Data Protection Regulation, securities laws, import and export laws (including customs regulations), unclaimed property laws and many others. We cannot provide assurance our internal controls will always protect us from the improper conduct of our employees, agents and business partners. Any violations of law or improper conduct could damage our reputation and, depending on the circumstances, subject us to, among other things, civil and criminal penalties, material fines, equitable remedies (including profit disgorgement and injunctions on future conduct), securities litigation and a general loss of investor confidence, any one of which could have a material adverse impact on our business prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the market value of our stock.

The loss of one or more of our suppliers of finished goods or raw materials may interrupt our supplies and materially harm our business.

We purchase all of the raw materials used in our products and approximately 27% of the units sold derived from apparel designed by us from a limited number of third party suppliers and manufacturers. Our ability to meet our

customers' needs depends on our ability to maintain an uninterrupted supply of raw materials and finished products from our third party suppliers and manufacturers. Our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected if any of our principal third party suppliers or manufacturers experience financial difficulties that they are not able to overcome resulting from worldwide economic conditions, production problems, difficulties in sourcing raw materials, lack of capacity or transportation disruptions, or if for these or other reasons they raise the prices of the raw materials or finished products we purchase from them. The magnitude of this risk depends upon the timing of any interruptions, the materials or products that the third party manufacturers provide and the volume of production.

Our dependence on third parties for raw materials and finished products subjects us to the risk of supplier failure and customer dissatisfaction with the quality of our products. Quality failures by our third party manufacturers or changes in their

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financial or business condition that affect their production could disrupt our ability to supply quality products to our customers and thereby materially harm our business.

The success of our business is tied to the strength and reputation of our brands. If the reputation of one or more of our brands erodes significantly, it could have a material impact on our financial results.

Many of our brands have worldwide recognition, and our financial success is directly dependent on the success of our brands. The success of a brand can suffer if our marketing plans or product initiatives do not have the desired impact on a brand's image or its ability to attract consumers. Our results could also be negatively impacted if one of our brands suffers substantial harm to its reputation due to a significant product recall, product-related litigation or the sale of counterfeit products. Additionally, negative or inaccurate postings or comments on social media or networking websites about the Company, its practices or one of its brands could generate adverse publicity that could damage the reputation of our brands.

We also license some of our important trademarks to third parties. For example, we license Champion to third parties for athletic-oriented accessories. Although we make concerted efforts to protect our brands through quality control mechanisms and contractual obligations imposed on our licensees, there is a risk that some licensees may not be in full compliance with those mechanisms and obligations. If the reputation of one or more of our brands is significantly eroded, it could adversely affect our sales, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Our results of operations could be materially harmed if we are unable to manage our inventory effectively and accurately forecast demand for our products.

We are faced with the constant challenge of balancing our inventory levels with our ability to meet marketplace needs. Factors that could affect our ability to accurately forecast demand for our products include our ability to anticipate and respond effectively to evolving consumer preferences and trends and to translate these preferences and trends into marketable product offerings, as well as unanticipated changes in general economic conditions or other factors, which result in cancellations of orders or a reduction or increase in the rate of reorders placed by retailers.

Inventory reserves can result from the complexity of our supply chain, a long manufacturing process and the seasonal nature of certain products. We sell a large number of our products to a small number of customers, and these customers generally are not required by contract to purchase our goods. As a result, we often schedule internal production and place orders for products with third-party manufacturers before our customers' orders are firm. If we fail to accurately forecast consumer demand, we may experience excess inventory levels or a shortage of product required to meet the demand. Inventory levels in excess of consumer demand may result in inventory write-downs and the sale of excess inventory at discounted prices, which could have an adverse effect on the image and reputation of our brands and negatively impact profitability. On the other hand, if we underestimate demand for our products, our manufacturing facilities or third-party manufacturers may not be able to produce products to meet consumer requirements, and this could result in delays in the shipment of products and lost revenues, as well as damage to our reputation and relationships. These risks could have a material adverse effect on our brand image as well as our results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, sudden decreases in the costs for materials may result in the cost of inventory exceeding the cost of new production; if this occurs, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flow, particularly if we hold a large amount of excess inventory. Excess inventory charges can reduce gross margins or result in operating losses, lowered plant and equipment utilization and lowered fixed operating cost absorption, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Our existing customers may require products on an exclusive basis, forms of economic support and other changes that could be harmful to our business.

Customers increasingly may require us to provide them with some of our products on an exclusive basis, which could cause an increase in the number of stock keeping units, or "SKUs," we must carry and, consequently, increase our inventory levels and working capital requirements. Moreover, our customers may increasingly seek markdown allowances, incentives and other forms of economic support, which reduce our gross margins and affect our profitability. Our financial performance is negatively affected by these pricing pressures when we are forced to reduce

our prices without being able to correspondingly reduce our production costs.

We may be adversely affected by unseasonal or severe weather conditions.

Our business may be adversely affected by unseasonable or severe weather conditions. Periods of unseasonably warm weather in the fall or winter, or periods of unseasonably cool and wet weather in the spring or summer, can negatively impact retail traffic and consumer spending. In addition, severe weather events such as snow storms or hurricanes typically lead to

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temporarily reduced retail traffic. Any of these conditions could result in negative point-of-sale trends for our merchandise and reduced replenishment shipments to our wholesale customers.

Inability to access sufficient capital at reasonable rates or commercially reasonable terms or maintain sufficient liquidity in the amounts and at the times needed could adversely impact our business.

We rely on our cash flows generated from operations and the borrowing capacity under our Revolving Loan Facility and other external debt financings to meet the cash requirements of our business. We have significant capital requirements and will need continued access to debt capital from outside sources in order to efficiently fund the cash flow needs of our business and pursue strategic acquisitions.

Although we currently have available credit facilities to fund our current operating needs, we cannot be certain that we will be able to replace our existing credit facilities or refinance our existing or future debt at a reasonable cost when necessary. The ability to have continued access to reasonably priced credit is dependent upon our current and future capital structure, financial performance, our credit ratings and general economic conditions. If we are unable to access the capital markets at a reasonable economic cost, it could have an adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Our inability to successfully recover should we experience a disaster or other business continuity problem could cause material financial loss, loss of human capital, regulatory actions, reputational harm, or legal liability.

We have a complex global supply chain and distribution network that supports our ability consistently to provide our products to our customers. Should we experience a local or regional disaster or other business continuity problem, such as an earthquake, tsunami, terrorist attack, pandemic or other natural or man-made disaster, our continued success will depend, in part, on the safety and availability of our personnel, our office facilities, and the proper functioning of our computer, telecommunication and other systems and operations. While our operational size, the diversity of locations from which we operate, and our redundant back-up systems provide us with a strong advantage should we experience a local or regional disaster or other business continuity event, we could still experience operational challenges, in particular depending upon how a local or regional event may affect our human capital across our operations or with regard to particular aspects of our operations, such as key executive officers or personnel in our technology group. If we cannot respond to disruptions in our operations, for example, by finding alternative suppliers or replacing capacity at key manufacturing or distribution locations, or cannot quickly repair damage to our information, production or supply systems, we may be late in delivering, or be unable to deliver, products to our customers. These events could result in reputational damage, lost sales, cancellation charges or excessive markdowns. All of the foregoing can have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

If we are unsuccessful in establishing effective advertising, marketing and promotional programs, our sales could be negatively affected.

Inadequate or ineffective advertising could inhibit our ability to maintain brand relevance and drive increased sales. Additionally, if our competitors increase their spending on advertising and promotions, if our advertising, media or marketing expenses increase, or if our advertising and promotions become less effective than those of our competitors, we could experience a material adverse effect on our business results of operations and financial condition.

Economic conditions may adversely impact demand for our products, reduce access to credit and cause our customers, suppliers and other business partners to suffer financial hardship, all of which could adversely impact our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Although the majority of our products are replenishment in nature and tend to be purchased by consumers on a planned, rather than on an impulse, basis, our sales are impacted by discretionary spending by consumers.

Discretionary spending is affected by many factors that are outside of our control, including, among others, general business conditions, interest rates, inflation, consumer debt levels, the availability of consumer credit, currency exchange rates, taxation, energy prices, unemployment trends and other matters that influence consumer confidence and spending. Reduced sales at our wholesale customers may lead to lower retail inventory levels, reduced orders to us or order cancellations. These lower sales volumes, along with the possibility of restrictions on access to the credit markets, may result in our customers experiencing financial difficulties including store closures, bankruptcies or

liquidations. This may result in higher credit risk relating to receivables from our customers who are experiencing these financial difficulties. Any of these occurrences could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In addition, economic conditions, including decreased access to credit, may result in financial difficulties leading to restructurings, bankruptcies, liquidations and other unfavorable events for our suppliers of raw materials and finished goods, logistics and other service providers and financial institutions which are counterparties to our credit facilities and derivatives transactions. In addition, the inability of these third parties to overcome these difficulties may increase. If third parties on which

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we rely for raw materials, finished goods or services are unable to overcome financial difficulties and provide us with the materials and services we need, or if counterparties to our credit facilities or derivatives transactions do not perform their obligations, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be adversely affected.

If we fail to maintain effective internal controls, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or timely or prevent or detect fraud, which could have a material adverse effect on our business or the market price of our securities.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial reports and to effectively prevent or detect fraud. If we cannot provide reasonable assurance with respect to our financial reports and effectively prevent or detect fraud, our brands and operating results could be harmed. Pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we are required to furnish a report by management on internal control over financial reporting, including management's assessment of the effectiveness of such control. Internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Therefore, even effective internal controls cannot provide absolute assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, including any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or if we experience difficulties in their implementation, our business and operating results could be harmed and we could fail to meet our reporting obligations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and the market price of our securities.

We may suffer negative publicity if we or our third party manufacturers violate labor laws or engage in practices that are viewed as unethical or illegal, which could cause a loss of business.

We cannot fully control the business and labor practices of our third party manufacturers, the majority of whom are located in Asia, Central America and the Caribbean Basin. If one of our own manufacturing operations or one of our third party manufacturers violates or is accused of violating local or international labor laws or other applicable regulations, or engages in labor or other practices that would be viewed in any market in which our products are sold as unethical, we could suffer negative publicity, which could tarnish our brands' image or result in a loss of sales. In addition, if such negative publicity affected one of our customers, it could result in a loss of business for us.

We are subject to certain risks as a result of our indebtedness.

Our indebtedness primarily includes (i) a \$1.0 billion revolving loan facility (the "Revolving Loan Facility"), a \$750 million term loan a facility (the "Term Loan A"), a \$500 million term loan b facility (the "Term Loan B"), a AUD\$200 million Australian term a-1 loan facility (the "Australian Term A-1") and an AUD\$65 million Australian revolving loan facility (the "Australian Revolver" and together with the Revolving Loan Facility, the Term Loan A, the Term Loan B, the Australian Term A-1 and the Australian Revolver, the "Senior Secured Credit Facility"), (ii) our \$900 million 4.625% Senior Notes due 2024 (the "4.625% Senior Notes") and our \$900 million 4.875% Senior Notes due 2026 (the "4.875% Senior Notes"), (iii) our €500 million 3.5% Senior Notes due 2024 (the "3.5% Senior Notes") and (iv) a \$275 million accounts receivable securitization facility (the "Accounts Receivable Securitization Facility").

The Senior Secured Credit Facility contains restrictions that affect, and in some cases significantly limit or prohibit, among other things, our ability to borrow funds, pay dividends or make other distributions, make investments, engage in transactions with affiliates, or create liens on our assets. Covenants in the Senior Secured Credit Facility and the Accounts Receivable Securitization Facility require us to maintain a minimum interest coverage ratio and a maximum total debt to EBITDA (earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation expense and amortization), or leverage ratio. The indentures governing the Senior Notes also restrict our ability to incur additional secured indebtedness in an amount that exceeds the greater of (a) \$3.0 billion or (b) the amount that would cause our consolidated secured net debt ratio to exceed 3.25 to 1.00, as well as certain other customary covenants and restrictions. These restrictions and covenants could limit our ability to obtain additional capital in the future to fund capital expenditures or acquisitions, meet our debt payment obligations and capital commitments, fund any operating losses or future development of our

business affiliates, obtain lower borrowing costs that are available from secured lenders or engage in advantageous transactions that monetize our assets or conduct other necessary or prudent corporate activities. Any failure to comply with these covenants and restrictions could result in an event of default that accelerates the maturity of our indebtedness under such facilities, resulting in an adverse effect on our business.

The lenders under the Senior Secured Credit Facility have received a pledge of substantially all of our existing and future direct and indirect subsidiaries, with certain customary or agreed-upon exceptions for certain foreign subsidiaries and certain other subsidiaries. Additionally, these lenders generally have a lien on substantially all of our assets and the assets of our U.S. subsidiaries and certain other foreign subsidiaries, with certain exceptions. The financial institutions that are party to the Accounts Receivable Securitization Facility have a lien on certain of our domestic accounts receivable. As a result of these

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pledges and liens, if we fail to meet our payment or other obligations under the Senior Secured Credit Facility or the Accounts Receivable Securitization Facility, the lenders under those facilities will be entitled to foreclose on substantially all of our assets and, at their option, liquidate these assets, which would adversely impact the operations of our business.

Market returns could have a negative impact on the return on plan assets for our pension, which may require significant funding.

The plan assets of our pension plans, which had a return of approximately 11% during 2017 and a return of approximately 3% during 2016, are invested mainly in domestic and international equities, bonds, hedge funds and real estate. We are unable to predict the variations in asset values or the severity or duration of any disruptions in the financial markets or adverse economic conditions in the United States, Europe and Asia. The funded status of these plans, and the related cost reflected in our consolidated financial statements, are affected by various factors that are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty, particularly in the current economic environment. Under the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (the "Pension Protection Act"), losses of asset values may necessitate increased funding of the plans in the future to meet minimum federal government requirements. Under the Pension Protection Act funding rules, our U.S. qualified pension plan is approximately 94% funded as of December 30, 2017. Any downward pressure on the asset values of these plans may require us to fund obligations earlier than we had originally planned, which would have a negative impact on cash flows from operations.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, our business may be adversely affected.

Our trademarks are important to our marketing efforts and have substantial value. We aggressively protect these trademarks from infringement and dilution through appropriate measures, including court actions and administrative proceedings. We are susceptible to others imitating our products and infringing our intellectual property rights. Infringement or counterfeiting of our products could diminish the value of our brands or otherwise adversely affect our business. Actions we have taken to establish and protect our intellectual property rights may not be adequate to prevent imitation of our products by others or to prevent others from seeking to invalidate our trademarks or block sales of our products as a violation of the trademarks and intellectual property rights of others. In addition, unilateral actions in the United States or other countries, such as changes to or the repeal of laws recognizing trademark or other intellectual property rights, could have an impact on our ability to enforce those rights.

The value of our intellectual property could diminish if others assert rights in, or ownership of, our trademarks and other intellectual property rights. We may be unable to successfully resolve these types of conflicts to our satisfaction. In some cases, there may be trademark owners who have prior rights to our trademarks because the laws of certain foreign countries may not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. In other cases, there may be holders who have prior rights to similar trademarks. We are from time to time involved in opposition and cancellation proceedings with respect to some items of our intellectual property.

We design, manufacture, source and sell products under trademarks that are licensed from third parties. If any licensor takes actions related to their trademarks that would cause their brands or our company reputational harm, our business may be adversely affected.

We design, manufacture, source and sell a number of our products under trademarks that are licensed from third parties, such as our Polo Ralph Lauren men's underwear and our Donna Karan and DKNY intimate apparel. Because we do not control the brands licensed to us, our licensors could make changes to their brands or business models that could result in a significant downturn in a brand's business, adversely affecting our sales and results of operations. If any licensor engages in behavior with respect to the licensed marks that would cause us reputational harm, or if any of the brands licensed to us violates the trademark rights of another or are deemed to be invalid or unenforceable, we could experience a significant downturn in that brand's business, adversely affecting our sales and results of operations, and we may be required to expend significant amounts on public relations, advertising and, possibly, legal fees.

Our balance sheet includes a significant amount of intangible assets and goodwill. A decline in the estimated fair value of an intangible asset or of a business unit could result in an asset impairment charge, which would be recorded as a noncash expense in our Consolidated Statement of Income.

Goodwill, trademarks and other identifiable intangible assets must be tested for impairment at least annually. The fair value of the goodwill assigned to a business unit could decline if projected revenues or cash flows were to be lower in the future due to effects of the global economy or other causes. If the carrying value of intangible assets or of goodwill were to exceed its fair value, the asset would be written down to its fair value, with the impairment loss recognized as a noncash charge in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

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As of December 30, 2017, we had approximately \$1.2 billion of goodwill and \$1.4 billion of trademarks and other identifiable intangibles on our balance sheet, which together represent 37% of our total assets. No impairment was identified in 2017. Changes in the future outlook of a business unit could result in an impairment loss, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our balance sheet includes a significant amount of deferred tax assets. We must generate sufficient future taxable income to realize the deferred tax benefits.

As of December 30, 2017, we had approximately \$197 million of net deferred tax assets on our balance sheet, which represents approximately 3% of our total assets. Deferred tax assets relate to temporary differences (differences between the assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the assets and liabilities in the calculation of taxable income). The recognition of deferred tax assets is reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that the tax benefits associated with the deferred tax benefits will not be realized. If we are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income in certain jurisdictions, or if there is a significant change in the actual effective tax rates or the time period within which the underlying temporary differences become taxable or deductible, we could be required to increase the valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets, which would cause an increase in our effective tax rate. A significant increase in our effective tax rate could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

We had approximately 67,200 employees worldwide as of December 30, 2017, and our business operations and financial performance could be adversely affected by changes in our relationship with our employees or changes to U.S. or foreign employment regulations.

We had approximately 67,200 employees worldwide as of December 30, 2017. This means we have a significant exposure to changes in domestic and foreign laws governing our relationships with our employees, including wage and hour laws and regulations, fair labor standards, minimum wage requirements, overtime pay, unemployment tax rates, workers' compensation rates, citizenship requirements and payroll taxes, which likely would have a direct impact on our operating costs. Approximately 59,200 of those employees were outside of the United States. A significant increase in minimum wage or overtime rates in countries where we have employees could have a significant impact on our operating costs and may require that we relocate those operations or take other steps to mitigate such increases, all of which may cause us to incur additional costs, expend resources responding to such increases and lower our margins.

In addition, less than 50 of our employees in the United States and a significant number of our international employees are members of labor organizations or are covered by collective bargaining agreements. If there were a significant increase in the number of our employees who are members of labor organizations or become parties to collective bargaining agreements, we would become vulnerable to a strike, work stoppage or other labor action by these employees that could have an adverse effect on our business.

Anti-takeover provisions of our charter and bylaws, as well as Maryland law, may reduce the likelihood of any potential change of control or unsolicited acquisition proposal that you might consider favorable.

Our charter permits our Board of Directors, with the approval of a majority of the entire Board and without stockholder approval, to amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have the authority to issue. In addition, our Board of Directors may classify or reclassify any unissued shares of common stock or preferred stock and may set the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers and other terms of the classified or reclassified shares. Our Board of Directors could establish a series of preferred stock that could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders. Our charter also provides that a director may be removed at any time, but only for cause, as defined in our charter, and then only by the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors. We have also elected to be subject to certain provisions of Maryland law that provide that any and all vacancies on our Board of Directors may only be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of our remaining directors, even if they do not constitute a quorum, and that any director elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred. Under

Maryland law, our Board of Directors also is permitted, without stockholder approval, to implement a classified board structure at any time.

Our bylaws provide that nominations of persons for election to our Board of Directors and the proposal of business to be considered at a stockholders meeting may be made only in the notice of the meeting, by or at the direction of our Board of Directors or by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and has complied with the advance notice procedures of our bylaws. Also, under Maryland law, business combinations between us and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder, including mergers, consolidations, share exchanges or, in circumstances specified in the statute, asset transfers or issuances or reclassifications of equity securities, are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. An interested stockholder includes any person who beneficially

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owns 10% or more of the voting power of our stock or any affiliate or associate of ours who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of our stock. A person is not an interested stockholder under the statute if our Board of Directors approved in advance the transaction by which he otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving a transaction, our Board of Directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by our Board. After the five-year prohibition, any business combination between us and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by our Board of Directors and approved by two supermajority votes or our common stockholders must receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, for their shares. The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by our Board of Directors prior to the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder.

These and other provisions of Maryland law or our charter and bylaws could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be considered favorably by our stockholders.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 1C. Executive Officers of the Registrant

The chart below lists our executive officers and is followed by biographical information about them. Each of our executive officers is elected annually by the Board of Directors to serve until his or her successor is elected and qualifies or until his or her death, resignation or removal. No family relationship exists between any of our directors or executive officers.

Name	Age	Positions
Gerald W. Evans, Jr.	58	Chief Executive Officer
Barry A. Hytinen	43	Chief Financial Officer
Joia M. Johnson	57	Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
W. Howard Upchurch	53	Group President, Innerwear Americas
John T. Marsh	52	Group President, Global Activewear
Michael E. Faircloth	52	Group President, Global Supply Chain, Information Technology and E-Commerce
M. Scott Lewis	47	Chief Accounting Officer and Controller

Gerald W. Evans, Jr. has served as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company since October 2016. From August 2013 until October 2016, Mr. Evans served as Chief Operating Officer of the Company. From October 2011 until August 2013, Mr. Evans served as Co-Chief Operating Officer of the Company. Prior to his appointment as Co-Chief Operating Officer, Mr. Evans served as our Co-Operating Officer, President International, from November 2010 until October 2011. From February 2009 until November 2010, he was our President, International Business and Global Supply Chain. From February 2008 until February 2009, he served as our President, Global Supply Chain and Asia Business Development. From September 2006 until February 2008, he served as Executive Vice President, Chief Supply Chain Officer. From July 2005 until September 2006, Mr. Evans served as a Vice President of Sara Lee and as Chief Supply Chain Officer of Sara Lee Branded Apparel. Mr. Evans served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Sara Lee Sportswear and Underwear from March 2003 until June 2005 and as President and Chief Executive Officer of Sara Lee Sportswear from March 1999 to February 2003.

Barry A. Hytinen has served as our Chief Financial Officer since October 2017. Prior to his appointment as Chief Financial Officer and since 2015, Mr. Hytinen served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Tempur Sealy International, Inc. (“Tempur Sealy International”), a publicly traded global bedding manufacturer. Prior to that role and since 2005, he served in a range of finance, corporate development, financial planning and investor relations roles at Tempur Sealy International, including as Executive Vice President, Corporate Development and

Finance. Prior to joining Tempur Sealy International, Mr. Hytinen served as Chief Financial Officer of Fogbreak Software, a venture-backed software company. Earlier in his career, he held finance and corporate development positions at Vignette and General Electric.

Joia M. Johnson has served as our Chief Administrative Officer since October 2016 and as our General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since January 2007. Since 2007, Ms. Johnson has also served as our Chief Legal Officer. From May 2000 until January 2007, Ms. Johnson served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of RARE Hospitality International, Inc., an owner, operator and franchisor of national chain restaurants acquired by Darden Restaurants,

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Inc. in October 2007. Ms. Johnson currently serves on the Board of Directors of Crawford & Company, the world's largest independent provider of claims management solutions to the risk management and insurance industry.

W. Howard Upchurch has served as our Group President, Innerwear Americas (a position previously known as President, Innerwear) since January 2011. Prior to his appointment as Group President, Innerwear Americas, Mr. Upchurch served as our Executive Vice President and General Manager, Domestic Innerwear from January 2008 until December 2010 and as our Senior Vice President and General Manager, Intimate Apparel from July 2006 until December 2007. Prior to the completion of the Company's spin off from Sara Lee, Mr. Upchurch served as President of Sara Lee Intimates and Hosiery.

John T. Marsh has served as our Group President, Global Activewear (a position previously known as President, Activewear) since May 2011. Prior to his appointment as Group President, Global Activewear, Mr. Marsh served as our Activewear Group General Manager during April 2011, as our Senior Vice President and General Manager, Casualwear from January 2008 to March 2011, as our Vice President and General Manager, Casualwear from September 2007 to December 2007 and as our Vice President and General Manager, Imagewear from July 2006 to September 2007. Prior to the completion of the Company's spin off from Sara Lee, Mr. Marsh served as Vice President of Hanes Printables.

Michael E. Faircloth has served as our Group President, Global Supply Chain, Information Technology and E-Commerce since January 2018. He served as our President, Chief Global Supply Chain and Information Technology Officer from 2014 to 2017 and as our Chief Global Operations Officer (a position previously known as President, Chief Global Supply Chain Officer) from 2010 to 2014. Prior to his appointment as Chief Global Operations Officer, Mr. Faircloth served as our Senior Vice President, Supply Chain Support from October 2009 to November 2010, as our Vice President, Supply Chain Support from March 2009 to September 2009 and as our Vice President of Engineering & Quality from July 2006 to March 2009. Prior to the completion of the Company's spin off from Sara Lee, Mr. Faircloth served as Vice President, Industrialization of Sara Lee.

M. Scott Lewis has served as the Company's Chief Accounting Officer and Controller since May 2015. Mr. Lewis joined the Company in 2006 as Director, External Reporting and was promoted in 2011 to Vice President, External Reporting, promoted in 2013 to Vice President, Financial Reporting and Accounting, and promoted in December 2013 to Vice President, Tax. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Lewis served as senior manager with the accounting, audit and tax consulting firm KPMG.

Item 2. Properties

We own and lease properties supporting our administrative, manufacturing, distribution and direct outlet activities. As of December 30, 2017, we owned and leased properties in 39 countries, including 50 manufacturing facilities and 43 distribution centers, as well as office facilities. The leases for these properties expire between 2018 and 2049, with the exception of some seasonal warehouses that we lease on a month-by-month basis. As of December 30, 2017, we also operated 245 direct outlet stores in the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and 475 retail and outlet stores internationally, most of which are leased under five-year, renewable lease agreements and several of which are leased under 10-year agreements. We believe that our facilities, as well as equipment, are in good condition and meet our current business needs.

We own our approximately 470,000 square-foot headquarters located in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, which houses our various sales, marketing and corporate business functions. Research and development as well as certain product-design functions also are located in Winston-Salem, while other design functions are located in a mix of leased and owned facilities in New York City and Lenexa, Kansas.

Our products are manufactured through a combination of facilities we own and operate and facilities owned and operated by third party contractors who perform some of the steps in the manufacturing process for us, such as cutting and/or sewing. We source the remainder of our finished goods from third party manufacturers who supply us with finished products based on our designs. Our most significant manufacturing facilities include an approximately 1.1 million square-foot owned facility located in San Juan Opico, El Salvador, an approximately 660,000 square-foot owned facility located in Cadca, Slovakia and an approximately 600,000 square-foot owned facility located in Bonao,

Dominican Republic. We distribute our products from 43 distribution centers. These facilities include 14 facilities located in the United States and 29 facilities located outside the United States in regions where we manufacture our products. Our most significant distribution facilities include an approximately 1.3 million square-foot leased facility located in Perris, California, an approximately 900,000 square-foot leased facility located in Rural Hall, North Carolina and an approximately 700,000 square-foot owned facility located in Martinsville, Virginia.

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The following table summarizes the properties primarily used by our segments as of December 30, 2017:

	Owned Square Feet	Leased Square Feet	Total
Properties by Segment ⁽¹⁾			
Innerwear	2,347,885	5,864,949	8,212,834
Activewear	2,458,519	3,033,133	5,491,652
International	2,831,800	3,539,278	6,371,078
Other	303,445	1,099,990	1,403,435
Totals	7,941,649	13,537,350	21,478,999

Excludes vacant land, facilities under construction, facilities no longer in operation intended for disposal, facilities (1) associated with discontinued operations, sourcing offices not associated with a particular segment, and office buildings housing corporate functions.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Although we are subject to various claims and legal actions that occur from time to time in the ordinary course of our business, we are not party to any pending legal proceedings that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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PART II

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

Market for our Common Stock

Our common stock currently is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, or the "NYSE," under the symbol "HBI." We have not made any unregistered sales of our equity securities.

The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices for our common stock as reported by the NYSE for each quarter during the last two fiscal years.

	High	Low
2017		
Quarter Ended April 1, 2017	\$23.98	\$18.91
Quarter Ended July 1, 2017	\$23.32	\$20.04
Quarter Ended September 30, 2017	\$25.73	\$22.38
Quarter Ended December 30, 2017	\$25.00	\$18.90

2016

Quarter Ended April 2, 2016	\$31.36	\$23.25
Quarter Ended July 2, 2016	\$30.42	\$24.96
Quarter Ended October 1, 2016	\$28.24	\$24.14
Quarter Ended December 31, 2016	\$27.07	\$21.40

Holders of Record

On January 30, 2018, there were 16,534 holders of record of our common stock. Because many of the shares of our common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to determine the exact number of beneficial stockholders represented by these record holders, but we believe that there were approximately 222,095 beneficial owners of our common stock as of January 30, 2018.

Dividends

In 2015, our Board of Directors declared regular quarterly dividends of \$0.10 per share on outstanding common stock, which were paid in 2015. On March 3, 2015, we effected a four-for-one stock split in the form of a 300% stock dividend to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 9, 2015.

In 2016, our Board of Directors increased our regular quarterly dividend rate to \$0.11 per share on outstanding common stock, which were paid in 2016.

In January 2017, our Board of Directors increased the regular quarterly dividend rate to \$0.15 per share on outstanding common stock. During the fiscal year, regular quarterly cash dividends of \$0.15 per share were paid on March 7, 2017, June 6, 2017, September 6, 2017 and December 5, 2017.

In February 2018, our Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per share on outstanding common stock to be paid on March 13, 2018 to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 20, 2018.

We intend to continue to pay regular quarterly dividends on our outstanding common stock. However, there can be no assurance that future dividends will be declared and paid. The declaration and payment of future dividends, the amount of any such dividends, and the establishment of record and payment dates for dividends, if any, are subject to final determination by our Board of Directors after its review of general business conditions, our financial condition and results of operations, our capital requirements, our prospects and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

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Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

The following table sets forth our repurchases of our common stock, on a trade date basis, during the fiscal quarter ended December 30, 2017 under the share repurchase program authorized by our Board of Directors in 2016.

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share ⁽²⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased under the Program ⁽¹⁾
October 1, 2017 to November 4, 2017	—	\$	—	25,303,666
November 5, 2017 to December 2, 2017	3,954,610	20.06	3,954,610	21,349,056
December 3, 2017 to December 30, 2017	989,449	20.89	989,449	20,359,607
Total	4,944,059		4,944,059	

(1) On April 27, 2016, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program for up to 40 million shares to be repurchased in open market transactions, subject to market conditions, legal requirements and other factors.

(2) Average price paid per share for shares purchased as part of our publicly-announced plan.

We net settle our employee stock option exercises and restricted stock unit and performance stock unit vestings, which results in the withholding of shares to cover the option exercise price and the minimum statutory withholding tax obligations that we are required to pay in cash to the applicable taxing authorities on behalf of our employees. We do not consider these transactions to be common stock repurchases.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the comparable cumulative return of the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 1500 Apparel, Accessories & Luxury Goods Index. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested in our common stock and each index on December 27, 2012. The stock price performance on the following graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

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Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information about our equity compensation plans as of December 30, 2017:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights		Weighted Average Price of Outstanding Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (1)	
	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted Average Price of Outstanding Warrants and Rights		Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (1)	Weighted Average Price of Outstanding Warrants and Rights
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	5,232	\$ 16.76		13,262	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—		—	
Total	5,232	\$ 16.76		13,262	

The amount appearing under “Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans” includes 9,533 shares available under the Hanesbrands Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (As Amended and Restated) and 3,729 shares available under the Hanesbrands Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan of 2006.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table presents our selected historical financial data. The statement of income data for the years ended December 30, 2017, December 31, 2016 and January 2, 2016 and the balance sheet data as of December 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The statement of income data for the years ended January 3, 2015 and December 28, 2013 and the balance sheet data as of January 2, 2016, January 3, 2015 and December 28, 2013 has been derived from our consolidated financial statements not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The data should be read in conjunction with our historical financial statements and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Statement of Income Data:	Years Ended				
	December 30, 2017	December 31, 2016	January 2, 2016	January 3, 2015	December 28, 2013
	(amounts in thousands, except per share data)				
Net sales	\$6,471,410	\$ 6,028,199	\$5,731,549	\$5,324,746	\$ 4,627,802
Operating profit	723,068	775,649	595,118	563,954	515,186
Income from continuing operations	63,991	536,927	428,855	404,519	330,494
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(2,097)) 2,455	—	—	—
Net income	\$61,894	\$ 539,382	\$428,855	\$404,519	\$ 330,494

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Earnings (loss) per share — basic:					
Continuing operations	\$0.17	\$ 1.41	\$1.07	\$1.01	\$ 0.83
Discontinued operations	(0.01) 0.01	—	—	—
Net income	\$0.17	\$ 1.41	\$1.07	\$1.01	\$ 0.83
Earnings (loss) per share — diluted:					
Continuing operations	\$0.17	\$ 1.40	\$1.06	\$0.99	\$ 0.81
Discontinued operations	(0.01) 0.01	—	—	—
Net income	\$0.17	\$ 1.40	\$1.06	\$0.99	\$ 0.81
Dividends per share	\$0.60	\$ 0.44	\$0.40	\$0.30	