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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2004

OR

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

Commission File Number 0-24395

bebe stores, inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California
(State or Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

94-2450490
(IRS Employer
Identification Number)

400 Valley Drive
Brisbane, California 94005
(Address of principal executive offices)

Telephone: (415) 715-3900

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. [X] Yes [] No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act). [X] Yes [] No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuers of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE OF \$0.001 PER SHARE, 26,014,451 SHARES
OUTSTANDING AS OF APRIL 30, 2004. SUCH SHARES WERE CONVERTED TO
39,021,677 SHARES AFTER THE 3 FOR 2 STOCK SPLIT.

bebe stores, inc.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

bebe stores, inc.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands, except share data)
(unaudited)

	As of March 31, 2004	As of June 30, 2003	As of March 31, 2003
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash and equivalents	\$ 170,624	\$ 132,889	\$ 120,833
Short term marketable securities	--	10,500	10,400
Receivables	1,794	1,750	5,610
Inventories	26,553	25,422	25,686
Prepaid and other	5,681	6,289	5,626
Total current assets	204,652	176,850	168,155
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	60,975	52,305	53,115
Long term marketable securities	7,875	7,875	7,875
Other assets	4,915	4,948	6,287
Total assets	\$ 278,417	\$ 241,978	\$ 235,432
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 13,247	\$ 15,310	\$ 13,536
Accrued liabilities	16,290	11,700	12,504
Total current liabilities	29,537	27,010	26,040
Deferred rent	16,199	13,623	12,268
Total liabilities	45,736	40,633	38,308
Commitments and contingencies			
Shareholders' equity:			
Preferred stock-authorized 1,000,000 shares at \$0.001 par value per share; no shares issued and outstanding	--	--	--
Common stock-authorized 60,000,000 shares at \$0.001 par value per share; issued and outstanding 38,999,289, 38,524,313 and 38,480,372 shares	26	26	26
Additional paid-in capital	45,694	39,918	39,077
Deferred compensation	(64)	(75)	--
Accumulated other comprehensive income	422	269	65
Retained earnings	186,603	161,207	157,956
Total shareholders' equity	232,681	201,345	197,124
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 278,417	\$ 241,978	\$ 235,432

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

bebe stores, inc.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Net sales	\$ 83,637	\$ 68,772	\$ 279,203	\$ 243,437
Cost of sales, including production and occupancy	44,924	39,839	147,937	132,392
Gross profit	38,713	28,933	131,266	111,045
Selling, general and administrative expenses	30,485	29,258	92,104	87,014
Income (loss) from operations	8,228	(325)	39,162	24,031
Interest (income) and other, net	(524)	(552)	(1,480)	(1,597)
Earnings before income taxes	8,752	227	40,642	25,628
Provision for income taxes	3,288	85	15,247	9,600
Net earnings	\$ 5,464	\$ 142	\$ 25,395	\$ 16,028
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.42
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.41
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	38,869	38,475	38,728	38,455
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	39,797	38,832	39,612	38,814

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

bebe stores, inc.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 25,395	\$ 16,028
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to cash provided by operating activities:		
Non-cash compensation expense	111	--
Depreciation and amortization	9,271	9,506
Tax benefit from stock options exercised	773	60
Net loss (gain) on disposal of property	96	(84)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(103)	(3,429)
Inventories	(1,128)	(2,319)
Other assets	(151)	(124)
Prepaid expenses	621	1,590
Accounts payable	(2,062)	1,397
Accrued liabilities	4,582	2,164
Income taxes payable	21	(41)
Deferred rent	2,576	2,180
Net cash provided by operating activities	40,002	26,928
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements	(17,883)	(11,768)
Proceeds from sales of equipment	--	6
Purchase of marketable securities	--	(24,503)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	10,500	6,228
Net cash used by investing activities	(7,383)	(30,037)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayments of capital leases	--	(2)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	4,903	393
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,903	391
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	213	120
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	37,735	(2,598)
Cash and equivalents:		
Beginning of year	132,889	123,431
End of period	\$ 170,624	\$ 120,833

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

bebe stores, inc.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets of bebe stores, inc. ("The Company") as of March 31, 2004 and March 31, 2003, the condensed consolidated statements of earnings for the three months and nine months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 and the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X, without audit. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary to present fairly the financial position at the balance sheet dates and the results of earnings for three months then ended have been included. The condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2003, presented herein, was derived from the audited balance sheet included in the Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003.

Our business is affected by the pattern of seasonality common to most retail apparel businesses. The results for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of future financial results.

Certain notes and other information have been condensed or omitted from the interim condensed consolidated financial statements presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Therefore, these condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2003.

In April 2004, the Company declared a 3 for 2 stock split, which became effective May 5, 2004. All share and per share amounts included herein have been adjusted for this 3 for 2 stock split.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company's marketable securities are classified as "available for sale." Marketable securities are comprised of closed-end variable interest rate funds that invest primarily in tax-exempt municipal bonds. Short-term marketable securities consist of investments with maturities less than or equal to 1 year. Long-term marketable securities consist of investments with maturities greater than 1 year. As of March 31, 2004, the carrying value approximated the fair value based on the nature of the investments held.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed as net earnings divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through stock options, warrants and other convertible securities.

The following is a reconciliation of the number of shares used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	38,869	38,475	38,728	38,455
Incremental shares from the assumed issuance of stock options	928	357	884	359
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	39,797	38,832	39,612	38,814

The number of incremental shares from the assumed issuance of stock options is calculated applying the treasury stock method.

Excluded from the computation of the number of diluted weighted average shares outstanding were antidilutive options of 986,876 and 1,724,002 for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and 614,051 and 1,809,433 for the nine months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income (income, expenses, gains and losses that bypass the income statement and are reported directly as a separate component of equity). The Company's comprehensive income equals net income plus or minus foreign currency translation adjustments for all periods presented.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2003	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2003
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Net income	\$ 5,464	\$ 142	\$ 25,395	\$ 16,028
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(103)	166	153	102
Total comprehensive income	\$ 5,361	\$ 308	\$ 25,548	\$ 16,130

STOCK PLAN INFORMATION

The Company has various stock option plans that provide for the granting of stock options to officers, key employees and directors. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," whereby the options are granted at market price, and therefore no compensation costs are recognized. However, the Company recorded compensation expense, net of income tax, of \$17,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and \$70,000 for the nine months ended March 31, 2004 related to restricted stock units granted to the Board of Directors. The Company has elected to retain its current method of accounting as described above and has adopted the Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) Nos. 123 and 148 disclosure requirements. The fair value of option grants and shares issued are estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

If compensation expense for the Company's various stock option plans had been determined based upon the fair values at the grant dates for awards under those plans in accordance with SFAS No. 123, the Company's pro-forma net earnings, basic and diluted earnings per common share would have been as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2003	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2003
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net income				
As reported	\$ 5,464	\$ 142	\$ 25,395	\$ 16,028
Add: Stock based employee compensation, net of income tax	17	0	70	0
Deduct: Stock based employee compensation determined under the fair value method, net of income tax	(985)	(462)	(2,037)	(2,012)
Proforma	\$ 4,496	\$ (320)	\$ 23,428	\$ 14,016
Basic EPS				
As reported	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.42
Proforma	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.36
Diluted EPS				
As reported	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.41
Proforma	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.36

LEGAL MATTERS

From time to time, we may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations. As of the date of this filing, we are currently involved in several ongoing legal proceedings. We cannot predict with certainty the outcome of these legal proceedings. Adverse settlements or resolutions could negatively impact earnings in the quarter of settlement or resolution; however, we do not believe any of these proceedings will, individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Along with approximately one hundred and seven other parties, we were named in a class action suit filed on April 17, 2003, Los Angeles Superior Court (case No. BC294155) concerning the substance of one of the questions on our employment application. Plaintiffs are seeking compensatory, statutory and injunctive relief. The case was dismissed on January 28, 2004, based on a misjoinder of Defendants. A similar complaint has been filed on January 30, 2004, against bebe as an individual Defendant, but bebe has not yet been served. At this time we estimate the potential loss to be approximately \$13,000.

Three former employees sued bebe on November 20, 2003, in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo (case No. CIV435794) alleging that they were misclassified as exempt employees under California law. The plaintiffs purport to bring this action on behalf of a class of former and present California bebe store managers and co-managers. Plaintiffs are seeking compensatory, statutory and injunctive relief. At this time we are not able to estimate a loss or range of potential losses.

A former employee sued bebe on January 20, 2004 in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Diego (case No. GIC824505) alleging unpaid wages and unfair business practices. The plaintiff purports to bring the action on behalf of a class of California employees who hold or have held the position of Co-Manager or others similarly designated. The lawsuit seeks compensatory, statutory and injunctive relief. At this time we are not able to estimate a loss or range of potential losses.

On February 23, 2004, The Wet Seal, Inc. filed a lawsuit in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange against bebe and its current Chief Executive Officer, Greg Scott, who previously was employed as President of The Wet Seal's Arden B. division until January 7, 2004. The lawsuit asserts causes of action against Scott and/or bebe for (1) specific performance of contract; (2) intentional interference with contract; (3) misappropriation of trade secrets; and (4) unfair competition. At this time we are not able to estimate a loss or range of potential losses.

We intend to defend ourselves vigorously against the above claims.

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

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. This Form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements that could differ from actual future results. Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions that include words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "estimates," "thinks," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including our ability to respond to changing fashion trends, competition within our industry, our ability to manage our growth and other factors described below, that may cause our actual results and performance to be materially different from any future results or performance expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Although we believe that these statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, we cannot assure you that our goals will be achieved. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Form 10-Q, and we assume no obligation to update or revise them or provide reasons why actual results may differ. Factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to, openings in key management positions, miscalculation of the demand for our products, effective management of our growth, decline in comparable store sales performance, ongoing competitive pressures in the apparel industry, changes in the level of consumer spending or preferences in apparel, our ability to attract and retain key management personnel and/or other factors discussed in "Risks That May Affect Results" and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q.

Our current fiscal year end is June 30, 2004 and we report on a calendar month basis. Effective July 1, 2004, we will switch our month end to a 4-4-5 week period end. Each period will end on a Saturday. Fiscal year 2005 will start on July 1, 2004 and will end on July 2, 2005. The quarter end beginning with July 1, 2004 will end October 2, 2004 and will include 3 additional days in the reporting period.

OVERVIEW

We design, develop and produce a distinctive line of contemporary women's apparel and accessories. While we attract a broad audience, our target customers are 21 to 35-year-old women who seek current fashion trends interpreted to suit their lifestyle needs. The "bebe look," appeals to a hip, sophisticated, body-conscious woman who takes pride in her appearance. The bebe customer expects value in the form of quality at a competitive price.

Our broad product offering includes tops, pants, skirts, dresses, suits, logo products, casual sportswear, activewear, outerwear, handbags and other accessories. We design and develop the majority of our merchandise in-house. The merchandise is then manufactured to our specifications, the majority of which is produced domestically. The remainder of our merchandise is selected directly from third party manufacturers' lines.

Our stores are designed to create a clean, upscale boutique environment, featuring contemporary furnishings and sophisticated details. The open floor design allows customers to readily view the majority of the merchandise on display while store fixtures allow for the efficient display of garments, outfits and accessories.

We market our products under the bebe and BEBE SPORT brand names through our 189 retail stores, of which 155 are bebe stores, 16 are BEBE SPORT stores, and 18 are bebe outlet stores. These stores are located in 32 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. In addition, we have an on-line store at www.bebe.com and our licensees operate 12 international stores.

bebe stores. The Company was founded by Manny Mashouf, our current Chairman of the Board. We opened our first store in San Francisco, California in 1976, which was also the year we incorporated.

BEBE SPORT stores. The Company launched BEBE SPORT in the first half of fiscal 2003 to satisfy the casual lifestyle needs of the bebe customer. The BEBE SPORT product line is active inspired sportswear featuring cotton knits, fleece, casual active bottoms, sweaters, outerwear and accessories that are easy, sexy and modern.

bebe outlet stores. The Company utilizes the outlets as a clearance vehicle for merchandise from our retail stores. Additionally, we round out the inventory of these stores with full price logo merchandise and, to a lesser extent, garments specifically produced for the outlet stores often using excess fabric inventory.

On-line store. The on-line store offers the customer an extension of the bebe store experience and provides a broader merchandise assortment from which the customer can choose. It is also used as a vehicle to communicate with our customers through advertising and direct mail. For the nine months ended March 31, 2004, bebe.com represented approximately 3% of total revenue.

We reinforce our brand with a distinctive lifestyle image advertising campaign, using prominent fashion photographers. We believe that our emphasis on non-product specific lifestyle advertising promotes brand awareness and attracts customers. We communicate the images to consumers through a variety of advertising vehicles including fashion magazines, bus shelters, in-store displays, customer mailings and the BEBE SPORT catalog. We further enhance the bebe brand image by designing our on-line and retail stores to create an upscale, inviting, boutique environment.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The preparation of these financial statements requires the appropriate application of certain accounting policies, many of which require us to make estimates and assumptions about future events and their impact on amounts reported in our financial statements and related notes. Since future events and their impact cannot be determined with certainty, the actual results will inevitably differ from our estimates. Such differences could be material to the financial statements. We believe our application of accounting policies, and the estimates inherently required therein, are reasonable. These accounting policies and estimates are constantly reevaluated, and adjustments are made when facts and circumstances dictate a change. Our accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 to the financial statements in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2003.

We have identified certain critical accounting policies, which are described below:

Inventories. Our inventories are stated at the lower of weighted average cost or market. We estimate shrinkage for the period between the last physical count and balance sheet date. Our estimate can be affected by shrinkage trends. In order to assess that raw material is recorded properly, we age the fabric inventory and record a reserve to reduce the cost in accordance with our established policy, which is based on historical experience. To ensure that finished goods inventory is recorded properly, we review our inventory and reduce the cost if the selling price is marked down below cost. These assumptions can have an impact on current and future operating results and financial position.

Long-lived assets. We review long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances, such as store closures or poor performing stores, indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. If the undiscounted cash flows from the long-lived assets are less than the carrying value we record an impairment charge equal to the difference between the carrying value and the asset's fair value. In addition, at the time a decision is made to close a store, we record an impairment charge, if appropriate, or accelerate depreciation over the revised useful life. Historically, our impairment charges have been immaterial. During the nine months ended March 31, 2004, we recorded an impairment charge of \$81,000 for a poor performing store where the carrying value of the asset will not be recovered. We believe at this time that the long-lived assets' carrying values and useful lives continue to be appropriate.

Sales Return Reserve. We record a reserve for estimated product returns based on historical return trends. As of March 31, 2004, we had a sales return reserve of \$653,000. If actual returns are greater than those projected, additional sales returns may be recorded in the future.

Income Taxes. We record reserves for estimates of probable settlements of domestic and foreign tax audits. At any one time, many tax years may be subject to audit by various taxing jurisdictions. The results of these audits and negotiations with taxing authorities may affect our tax expense. Our effective tax rate in a given financial statement period may be materially impacted by changes in the mix and level of earnings.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We operated 189 stores at March 31, 2004 compared to 177 stores at March 31, 2003. We opened 10 new stores in the first nine months of fiscal 2004 and expect to open approximately 20 stores during fiscal 2004. In addition to our traditional retail locations, we also operate an on-line store, which can be found at www.bebe.com.

The following table sets forth certain financial data as a percentage of net sales for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Statements of Operations Data:				
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales, including production and occupancy (1)	53.7	57.9	53.0	54.4
Gross profit	46.3	42.1	47.0	45.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses (2)	36.5	42.5	33.0	35.7
Income from operations	9.8	(0.4)	14.0	9.9
Interest income and other, (net)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Earnings before income taxes	10.5	0.4	14.6	10.5
Provision for income taxes	4.0	0.2	5.5	3.9
Net earnings	6.5%	0.2%	9.1%	6.6%

(1) Cost of sales includes the cost of merchandise, production costs and occupancy costs.

(2) Selling, general and administrative expenses primarily consist of non-occupancy store costs, corporate overhead and advertising costs.

Net Sales. Net sales increased to \$83.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$68.8 million in the same period of the prior year, an increase of \$14.8 million, or 21.5%. Net sales for the quarter included \$73.0 million from stores open more than one year. During the quarter comparable store sales increased 16.7% versus the prior year. The increase in comparable store sales performance was largely due to a more balanced assortment of merchandise that contributed to an increase in transactions per store. The remaining sales of \$10.6 million were generated by stores not included in the comparable store sales base, on-line sales, wholesale sales to international licensees, and royalty revenue from product licensees.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2004, net sales increased to \$279.2 million from \$243.4 million in the same nine-month period of the prior year, an increase of \$35.8 million, or 14.7%. Net sales for the nine-month period included \$245.8 million from stores open more than one year, representing a 9.7% increase in comparable store sales versus the prior year. The increase in comparable store sales performance was largely due to a more balanced assortment of merchandise that contributed to an increase in transactions per store. The remaining sales of \$33.4 million were generated by stores not included in the comparable store sales base, on-line sales, wholesale sales to international licensees, and royalty revenue from product licensees.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Net sales (In thousands)	\$ 83,637	\$ 68,772	\$279,203	\$243,437
Total net sales increase (decrease) percentage	21.5%	(2.6%)	14.7%	0.2%
Comparable store sales increase (decrease) percentage	16.7%	(11.0%)	9.7%	(9.6%)
Net sales per average square foot (1)	\$ 124	\$ 107	\$ 419	\$ 384
Square footage - at end of period (In thousands)	673	643	673	643
Number of Store Locations:				
Beginning of Period	188	178	180	165
New store locations	2	2	10	15
Closed store locations	1	3	1	3
End of Period	189	177	189	177

(1) Net sales per average square foot is calculated using net store sales and a monthly average store square footage.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased to \$38.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$28.9 million for the same three-month period of the prior year, an increase of \$9.8 million, or 33.9%. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 46.3% for the three-month period ended March 31, 2004 from 42.1% in the same three-month period of the prior year. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of net sales from the prior year of 4.2% was the result of improved merchandise margins and favorable occupancy leverage as a result of higher comparable store sales.

Gross profit increased to \$131.3 million during the nine months ended March 31, 2004 from \$111.0 million for the same nine-month period of the prior year, an increase of \$20.3 million, or 18.3%. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 47.0% for the nine-month period ended March 31, 2004 from 45.6% in the same nine-month period of the prior year. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of net sales from the prior year of 1.4% was the result of improved merchandise margins and favorable occupancy leverage as a result of higher comparable store sales.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses, which primarily consist of non-occupancy store costs, corporate overhead and advertising costs, increased to \$30.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$29.3 million in the same period of the prior year, an increase of \$1.2 million, or 4.1%. As a percentage of net sales, these expenses decreased to 36.5% during the three-month period from 42.5% in the same period of the prior year. This decrease as a percentage of net sales was primarily due to lower compensation associated with improved store productivity and lower depreciation expense due to fully depreciated assets and store closures offset by the accrual for incentive compensation.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2004, selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$92.1 million from \$87.0 million in the same nine-month period of the prior year, an increase of \$5.1 million, or 5.9%. As a percentage of net sales, these expenses decreased to 33.0% during the nine-month period from 35.7% in the same period of the prior year. This decrease as a percentage of net sales was primarily due to lower compensation associated with improved store productivity and lower depreciation expense due to fully depreciated assets and store closures offset by the accrual for incentive compensation.

Interest Income and Other, Net. We generated approximately \$0.5 million of interest income and other, net during the three months ended March 31, 2004 as compared to approximately \$0.6 million in the same three-month period of the prior year. For the nine months ended March 31, 2004, we generated approximately \$1.5 million of interest income and other, net as compared to approximately \$1.6 million in the same nine-month period of the prior year. The decreases are the result of lower interest rates offset by higher average cash balances.

Provision for Income Taxes. The effective tax rate was approximately 37.5% for both periods.

Seasonality of Business and Quarterly Results

Our business varies with general seasonal trends that are characteristic of the retail and apparel industries. As a result, our typical store generates a disproportionate amount of our annual net sales in the first half of our fiscal year (which includes the fall and holiday selling seasons) compared to the second half of our fiscal year. If for any reason our sales were below seasonal norms during the first half of our fiscal year, our annual operating results would be negatively impacted. Because of the seasonality of our business, results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results that may be achieved for a full fiscal year.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our working capital requirements vary widely throughout the year and generally peak in the first and second fiscal quarters. At March 31, 2004, we had approximately \$178.5 million of cash and equivalents, and marketable securities on hand. In addition, we have a revolving line of credit, under which we can borrow or issue letters of credit up to a combined total of \$10.0 million. As of March 31, 2004, there were no borrowings under the line of credit. As of March 31, 2004, letters of credit outstanding totaled \$3.9 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2004 was \$40.0 million versus \$26.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2003. Cash provided by operating activities for the period was primarily generated by earnings before depreciation and deferred rent and changes in working capital. The increase from prior year is due primarily to higher net earnings and changes in working capital.

Net cash used by investing activities for the nine-month period ended March 31, 2004 was \$7.4 million primarily due to the purchase of an office building and the opening of 10 new stores offset by the sale of marketable securities, whereas, for the nine-month period ended March 31, 2003, \$30.0 million was used primarily in the purchases of marketable securities, expenditures related to the opening of 15 new stores, and investments in management information systems. We expect to open approximately 20 stores during fiscal 2004 and estimate that total capital expenditures will be approximately \$25.0 million in fiscal 2004.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$4.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2004 compared to \$0.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2003, and was derived from proceeds from stock option exercises.

We believe that our cash on hand, together with our cash flows from operations, will be sufficient to meet our capital and operating requirements for at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements, however, will depend on numerous factors, including without limitation, the size and number of new and expanded stores and/or store concepts, investment costs for management information systems, corporate office and distribution center expansions, potential acquisitions and/or joint ventures, stock repurchase, and future results of operations.

Inflation

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on the results of operations in the recent past. However, we cannot assure that our business will not be affected by inflation in the future.

RISKS THAT MAY AFFECT RESULTS

Factors that might cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements discussed elsewhere in this report, as well as affect our ability to achieve our financial and other goals, include, but are not limited to, the following:

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS:

- 1. The success of our business depends in large part on our ability to identify fashion trends as well as to react to changing customer demand in a timely manner.** Consequently, we depend in part upon the continuing favorable market response to the creative efforts of our merchandising, design and marketing teams' ability to anticipate trends and fashions that will appeal to our consumer base. If we miscalculate our customers' product preferences or the demand for our products, we may be faced with significant excess inventory or lack of inventory. Historically, this type of occurrence has resulted in excess fabric for some products, missed sales opportunities and markdowns and/or write-offs, which has impaired our profitability, and may do so in the future. Similarly, any failure on our part to anticipate, identify and respond effectively to changing consumer demands and fashion trends will adversely affect our sales.
- 2. If we are unable to obtain raw materials or find manufacturing facilities, our financial condition may be harmed.** We do not own any manufacturing facilities and therefore depend on a limited number of third parties to manufacture our products. We place all of our orders for production of merchandise and raw materials by purchase order and do not have any long-term contracts with any manufacturer or supplier. If we fail to obtain sufficient quantities of raw materials, it could have a harmful effect on our results of operations. Furthermore, we have received in the past, and may receive in the future, shipments of products from manufacturers that fail to conform to our quality control standards. In such event, unless we are able to obtain replacement products in a timely manner, we may lose sales. If we fail to maintain favorable relationships with these production facilities and to obtain an adequate supply of quality raw materials on commercially reasonable terms, it could harm our business and results of operations.
- 3. We depend on third party apparel manufacturers for production and storage, and our sales may be negatively affected if the manufacturers do not perform acceptably, or if design changes are communicated after the production has begun.** We develop a significant portion of our merchandise in conjunction with third party apparel manufacturers. In some cases, we select merchandise directly from these manufacturers' lines. We do not have long-term contracts with any third party apparel manufacturers and purchase all of the merchandise from such manufacturers by purchase order. Furthermore, we have received in the past, and may receive in the future, shipments of products from third party apparel manufacturers that fail to conform to our quality control standards. In such event, unless we are able to obtain replacement products in a timely manner, we may lose sales. We cannot assure you that third party manufacturers (1) will not supply similar products to our competitors, (2) will not stop supplying products to us completely or (3) will supply products that satisfy our quality control standards. In addition, certain of our third party manufacturers store our raw materials. In the event our inventory was damaged or destroyed and we were unable to obtain replacement raw materials, our earnings may be negatively impacted.

In addition, if we decide to change a key element of the design after the manufacturing process has begun we may negatively impact the manufacturer's ability to deliver the products on a timely basis which could impact earnings.

4. Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain key employees in order to support our existing business and future expansion. From time to time, we actively recruit qualified candidates to fill key positions within the Company. There is substantial competition for experienced personnel, which we expect to continue. We compete for experienced personnel with companies who have greater financial resources than we do. In the past, we have experienced significant turnover of our executive management team and retail store personnel. We are also exposed to employment practice litigation due to the large number of employees and high turnover of our sales associates. If we fail to attract, motivate and retain qualified personnel, it could harm our business and limit our ability to expand.

In addition, we depend upon the expertise and execution of our key employees, particularly Manny Mashouf, the founder, Chairman of the Board, and majority shareholder. We do not carry “key person” life insurance policies on any of our employees. If we lose the services of Mr. Mashouf or any key officers or employees, it could harm our business and results of operations.

5. If we are not able to successfully develop and expand our new BEBE SPORT store concept our revenue base and earnings may be impaired. During fiscal 2003, we launched a new store concept, BEBE SPORT, in which our product offering is focused on active inspired sportswear branded with “BEBE SPORT”. We have committed significant financial and human resources to developing and expanding this concept. The failure of this new store concept might result in a negative impact to earnings.

6. There can be no assurance that future store openings will be successful. We expect to open approximately 20 stores in fiscal 2004, of which approximately 13 will be BEBE SPORT stores. There can be no assurance that these stores, or any other stores that we might open in the future, will be successful or that our overall gross profit will increase as a result of opening these stores. In addition, most of our new store openings in fiscal 2004 will be in existing markets. These openings may affect the existing stores’ net sales volumes and profitability. Our failure to predict accurately the demographic or retail environment at any future store location could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

7. Any serious disruption at our major facilities could have a harmful effect on our business. We currently operate our corporate office in Brisbane, California, a distribution facility in Benicia, California, and a design studio and production facility in Los Angeles, California. Any serious disruption at these facilities whether due to construction, relocation, fire, earthquake, terrorist acts or otherwise would harm our operations and could have a harmful effect on our business and results of operations. We are in process of implementing a business continuity plan that will address recovery in the event of a serious disruption at one of our major facilities.

8. We face significant competition in the retail and apparel industry, which could harm our sales and profitability. The retail and apparel industries are highly competitive and are characterized by low barriers to entry. We expect competition in our markets to increase. The primary competitive factors in our markets are: brand name recognition, sourcing strategies, product styling, quality, presentation and pricing, timeliness of product development and delivery, store ambiance, customer service and convenience.

We compete with traditional department stores, specialty store retailers, business to consumer websites, off-price retailers and direct marketers for, among other things, raw materials, market share, retail space, finished goods, sourcing and personnel. Because many of these competitors are larger and have substantially greater financial, distribution and marketing resources than we do, we may lack the resources to adequately compete with them. If we fail to compete in any way, it could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

9. Purchases of the merchandise we sell are generally discretionary and are therefore particularly susceptible to economic slowdowns. If economic conditions change, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Consumers are generally more willing to make discretionary purchases, including purchases of fashion products, during periods in which favorable economic conditions prevail.

The United States economy is directly affected by global political factors that are beyond our control. Any escalation of military action involving the United States could cause increased volatility in financial markets, which could adversely affect consumer confidence and spending habits.

10. If we are not able to successfully protect our intellectual property our ability to capitalize on the value of our brand name may be impaired. Even though we take actions to establish, register and protect our trademarks and other proprietary rights, we cannot assure you that we will be successful or that others will not imitate our products or infringe upon our intellectual property rights. In addition, we cannot assure you that others will not resist or seek to block the sale of our products as infringements of their trademark and proprietary rights.

We are seeking to register our trademarks domestically and internationally. Obstacles may exist that may prevent us from obtaining a trademark for the bebe name or related names. We may not be able to register certain trademarks, purchase the right or obtain a license to use the bebe name or related names on commercially reasonable terms. If we fail to obtain trademark registrations, ownership or license the requisite rights, it would limit our ability to expand. Furthermore, if we do not show use of our trademarks, our trademark rights may lapse over time.

11. If an independent manufacturer violates labor or other laws, or is accused of violating any such laws, or if their labor practices diverge from those generally accepted as ethical, it could harm our business and brand image. While we maintain a policy to monitor the operations of our independent manufacturers by having an independent firm inspect these manufacturing sites, and all manufacturers are contractually required to comply with such labor practices, we cannot control the actions or the public's perceptions of such manufacturers, nor can we assure that these manufacturers will conduct their businesses using ethical or legal labor practices. Apparel companies can be held jointly liable for the wrongdoings of the manufacturers of their products. While we do not control their employees' employment conditions or the manufacturer's business practices, and the manufacturers act in their own interest, they may act in a manner that result in negative public perceptions of us and/or employee allegations or court determinations that we are jointly liable.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR COMMON STOCK:

1. Our stock price may fluctuate because of the small number of shares that can be publicly traded and the low average daily trading volumes. The vast majority of our outstanding shares of our common stock are not registered and are subject to trading restrictions. As of March 31, 2004, only 9,251,808 (split adjusted) shares of our common stock were available to be publicly traded, and as a result, our average daily trading volumes are relatively low, and our stock price is vulnerable to market swings due to large purchases, sales and short sales of our common stock.

2. Because a principal shareholder controls the Company, other shareholders may not be able to influence the direction the Company takes. As of March 31, 2004, Manny Mashouf, the Chairman, beneficially owned approximately 76.3% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. As a result, he alone can control the election of directors and the outcome of all issues submitted to the shareholders. This may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire shares, may discourage acquisition bids, and could limit the price that certain investors might be willing to pay for shares of common stock. This concentration of stock ownership may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our Company.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risks, which include changes in U.S. interest rates and, to a lesser extent, foreign exchange rates. We do not engage in financial transactions for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

We currently maintain a portfolio of variable investments consisting of cash equivalents, short-term marketable securities and long-term marketable securities. Marketable securities are comprised of closed-end variable interest rate funds that invest primarily in tax-exempt municipal bonds. Due to the variable nature of these investments, their value is typically not subject to market rate changes. According to our investment policy, we may invest in taxable and tax exempt instruments. In addition, the policy establishes limits on credit quality, maturity, issuer and type of instrument. Marketable securities are classified as “available for sale”. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio.

All highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents. The remaining investments are considered short-term marketable securities if maturities range between four and twelve months or long term marketable securities if maturities are over twelve months.

The following table lists our cash equivalents and long-term marketable securities at March 31, 2004:

	2004	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash equivalents	\$ 162,454	\$ 162,454
Weighted average interest rate	1.07%	
Long term marketable securities	7,875	7,875
Weighted average interest rate	1.77%	
Total	\$ 170,329	\$ 170,329

The interest payable on our bank line of credit is based on variable interest rates and therefore affected by changes in market interest rates. If interest rates rose 10% from the bank's reference rate as of March 31, 2004, our results from operations and cash flows would not be affected since we have no outstanding borrowings.

Foreign Currency Risks

We enter into a significant amount of purchase obligations outside of the U.S. which are settled in U.S. Dollars and, therefore, have only minimal exposure to foreign currency exchange risks. We also operate a subsidiary with a base currency other than the U.S. Dollar. This subsidiary represented approximately two percent of total revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 and, therefore, presents only minimal exposure to foreign currency exchange risks. We do not hedge against foreign currency risks and believe that foreign currency exchange risk is immaterial.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. No significant changes were made to our internal controls during our most recent quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations. As of the date of this filing, we are currently involved in several ongoing legal proceedings. We cannot predict with certainty the outcome of these legal proceedings. Adverse settlements or resolutions could negatively impact earnings in the quarter of settlement or resolution; however, we do not believe any of these proceedings will, individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Along with approximately one hundred and seven other parties, we were named in a class action suit filed on April 17, 2003, Los Angeles Superior Court (case No. BC294155) concerning the substance of one of the questions on our employment application. Plaintiffs are seeking compensatory, statutory and injunctive relief. The case was dismissed on January 28, 2004, based on a misjoinder of Defendants. A similar complaint has been filed on January 30, 2004, against bebe as an individual Defendant, but bebe has not yet been served. At this time we estimate the potential loss to be approximately \$13,000.

Three former employees sued bebe on November 20, 2003, in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo (case No. CIV435794) alleging that they were misclassified as exempt employees under California law. The plaintiffs purport to bring this action on behalf of a class of former and present California bebe store managers and co-managers. Plaintiffs are seeking compensatory, statutory and injunctive relief. At this time we are not able to estimate a loss or range of potential losses.

A former employee sued bebe on January 20, 2004 in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Diego (case No. GIC824505) alleging unpaid wages and unfair business practices. The plaintiff purports to bring the action on behalf of a class of California employees who hold or have held the position of Co-Manager or others similarly designated. The lawsuit seeks compensatory, statutory and injunctive relief. At this time we are not able to estimate a loss or range of potential losses.

On February 23, 2004, The Wet Seal, Inc. filed a lawsuit in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange against bebe and its current Chief Executive Officer, Greg Scott, who previously was employed as President of The Wet Seal's Arden B. division until January 7, 2004. The lawsuit asserts causes of action against Scott and/or bebe for (1) specific performance of contract; (2) intentional interference with contract; (3) misappropriation of trade secrets; and (4) unfair competition. At this time we are not able to estimate a loss or range of potential losses.

We intend to defend ourselves vigorously against the above claims.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits. The following is a list of exhibits filed as part of this Report on Form 10-Q.

Exhibit	Description
31.1	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
32.2	Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

Date of Report	Items	Description
January 8, 2004	7,12	The Company issued a press release announcing December 2003 sales.
January 22, 2004	7, 12	The Company issued a press release announcing its results for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2003.
February 5, 2004	7, 12	The Company issued a press release announcing January 2004 sales.
March 4, 2004	7, 12	The Company issued a press release announcing February 2004 sales and updated third quarter guidance.

SIGNATURES

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

Dated May 14, 2004

bebe stores, inc.

/s/ Walter Parks

Walter Parks, Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Number	Description
31.1	Section 302	Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Section 302	Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 906	Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2	Section 906	Certification of Chief Financial Officer

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Gregory Scott, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-Q of bebe stores, inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (c) Disclosed in this report any change to the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 14, 2004

/s/ Gregory Scott
Gregory Scott
Chief Executive Officer

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Walter Parks, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-Q of bebe stores, inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (c) Disclosed in this report any change to the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 14, 2004

/s/ Walter Parks
Walter Parks
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of bebe stores, inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Gregory Scott, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, based on my knowledge:

(1) The Quarterly Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m); and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 14, 2004

/s/ Gregory Scott
Gregory Scott
Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of bebe stores, inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Walter Parks, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, based on my knowledge:

(1) The Quarterly Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m); and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 14, 2004

/s/ Walter Parks
Walter Parks
Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission.
