



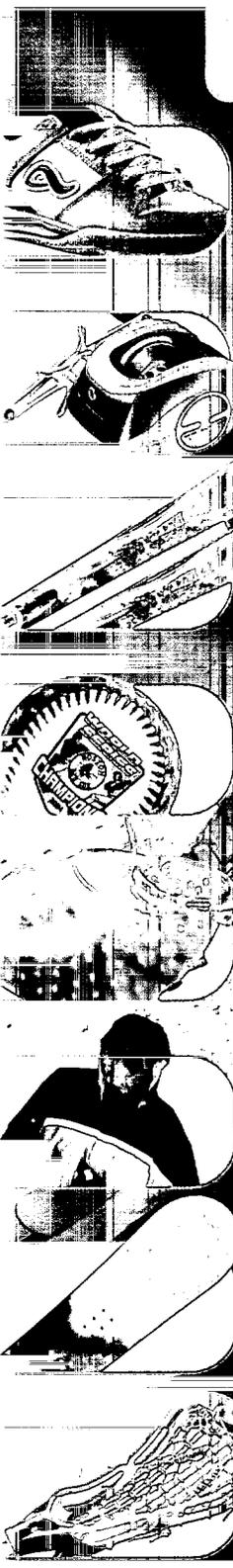
OUR YEAR IN SPORTS

K2 annual Report 2004



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Rawlings and the Red Sox – world champions

Wildly popular, paintball

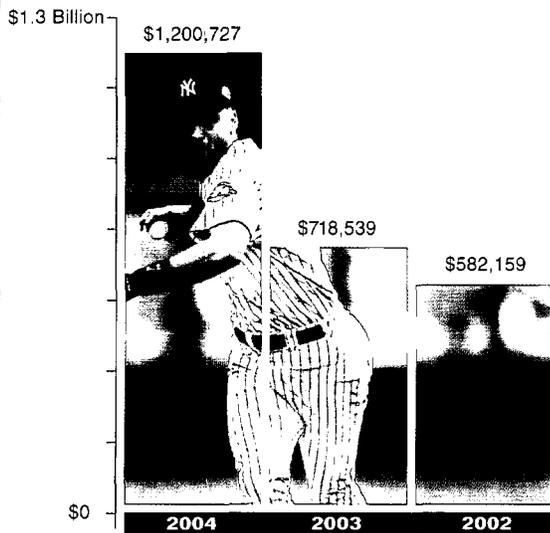
Shakespeare hooks the world's biggest catfish

All-star acquisitions

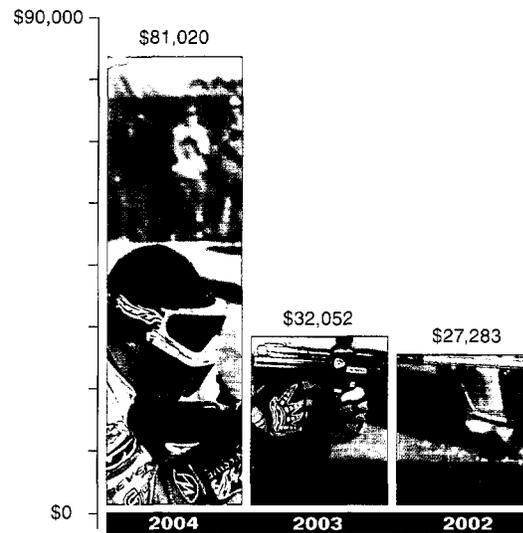
And more...

Financial Highlights

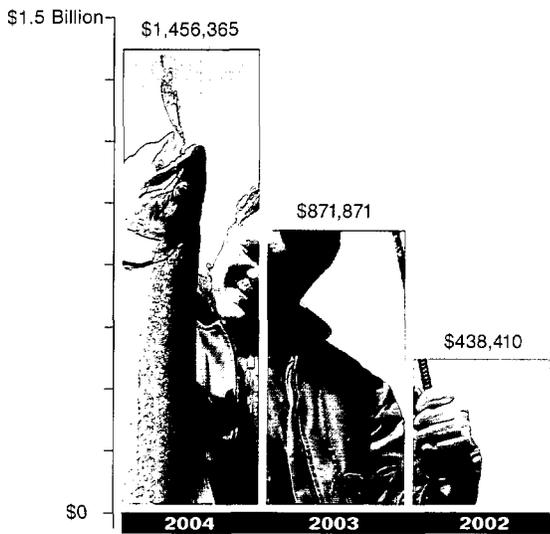
Net Sales



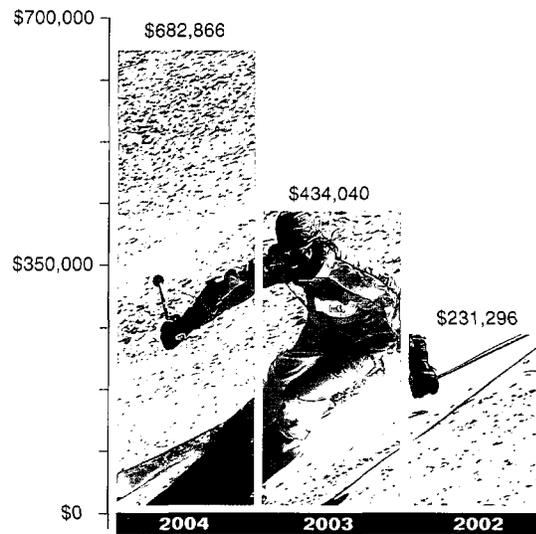
Operating Income



Total Assets



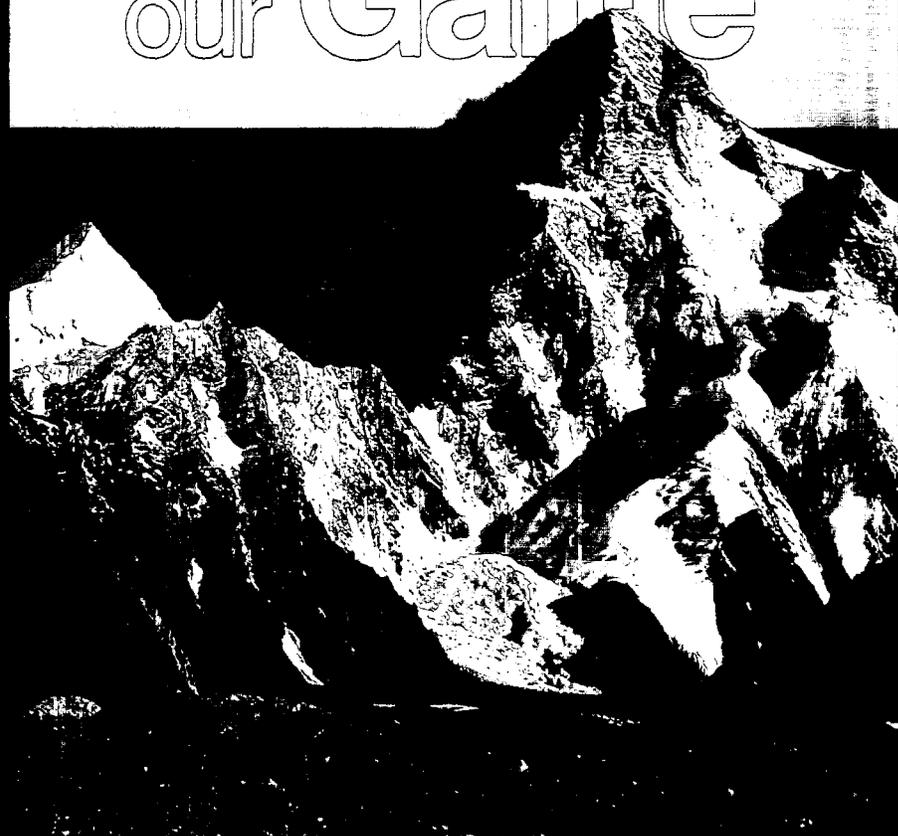
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Amounts shown are in thousands.

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Top of our Game



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Company Overview

K2 is a leading designer, manufacturer and distributor of premier branded sports equipment, technical apparel and footwear and other recreational products. K2's diverse portfolio of owned brands offers innovative products that are utilized primarily in team and individual sports, enabling participation in activities such as baseball, softball, alpine skiing, snowboarding, fishing, water and outdoor sports, skateboarding and paintball.

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions that may never materialize or prove incorrect. K2's actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and do not reflect the potential impact of any future divestitures, mergers, acquisitions or other business combinations. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements including any projections of net sales, gross margin, expenses, earnings or losses from operations, synergies or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations; any statement concerning developments, performance or industry rankings relating to products; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements of expectation or belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. The risks, uncertainties and assumptions referred to herein include K2's ability to successfully execute its acquisition plans and growth strategy, integration of acquired businesses, weather conditions, consumer spending, continued success of manufacturing in the People's Republic of China, global economic conditions, product demand, financial market performance and other risks that are described from time to time in K2's Securities and Exchange Commission reports, including K2's Annual Report on Form 10-K, that are available through the EDGAR system without charge at the SEC's website, www.sec.gov. K2 cautions that the foregoing list of important factors is not exclusive, and K2 assumes no obligation and does not intend to update these forward-looking statements.



To our shareholders:

We think annual reports are largely boring and self-serving documents full of data that either has already been made public or is useless in determining what the company is really all about. This year, we decided to give you a magazine-style look at some of the highlights of the products sold at retail this year, some historical perspective on a few of the operating divisions, and a sense of how our gear is used day in and day out by sportsmen and women around the globe. It's all in keeping with our philosophy: Never be ordinary. Continue to bring the customer new and innovative ideas.

Strategic plans, corporate philosophies, business objectives and senior managements change as a result of current events or performance, but corporate cultures are much more dependable and durable. We hope that after reading this annual report you have a sense of what we do, how

proud our entire team is of all that K2 has accomplished over the decades (in some cases centuries), and how much more opportunity there is to continue to grow our enterprise.

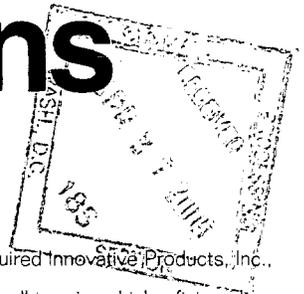
With over 5 million square feet of manufacturing and administrative facilities, along with more than 12,000 K2 associates worldwide, we are positioned exactly where we want to be for the future.

We hope you enjoy our new format and look forward to receiving it annually. We hope, too, that you will continue to support our efforts to be the driving force for innovation and growth in the arena of sporting goods equipment and apparel.

Warmest regards,

Richard J. Heckmann
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

2004 Major Acquisitions



Fotoball USA

Fotoball, a noted manufacturer and marketer of souvenir and promotional products for team sports, joined the K2 family at the beginning of the year. Once the merger was completed, Fotoball's name was changed to K2 Licensing & Promotions, Inc., the company that created this year's top-selling Rawlings commemorative World Series baseball.



Worr

Worr Game Products, Inc. and All-Cad Manufacturing, Inc. were acquired in April under the umbrella name, Worr Games. Worr is well-respected in the world of paintball, where it holds a premium position for its paintball markers. Worr is also the developer of paintball's Autococker gun technology, delivering the quicker action and faster response with which paintball players can enhance their game.



IPI

In April, K2 acquired Innovative Products, Inc., better known to all-terrain vehicle aficionados as IPI. IPI pioneered rack-mounting systems for all-terrain vehicles. The company has also developed a number of inventive products and accessories for the popular ATV market that continues to gain a strong audience among outdoor enthusiasts of all ages.



'04 • • • • • '05

Ex Officio

The leader in outdoor and travel apparel for men, women and children became part of the K2 family in May. Since its founding in 1987, Ex Officio has continued to introduce clothing innovations, from moisture-wicking and fast-drying apparel with serious UV protection to stain-resistant and most currently, bug-repellent, clothing named appropriately enough, Buzz Off™.



Marmot

Marmot Mountain Ltd., the leader in premium technical outdoor apparel and equipment, was acquired at the end of June. Marmot is synonymous with quality performance clothing, including expedition garments and outdoor wear that's waterproof and breathable, windproof, insulated and more. The company also leads the field in expedition-quality tents, packs and sleeping bags.

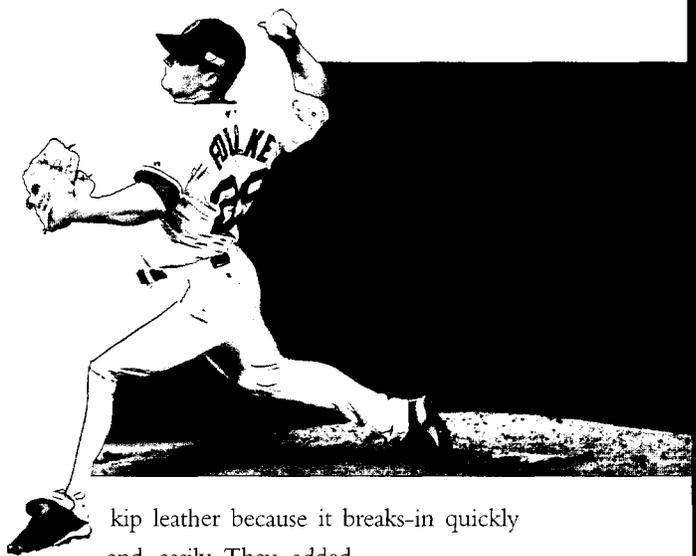


Völkl and Marker

K2 acquired Völkl Sports Holding AG, or Völkl, and The CT Sports Holding AG, or Marker, in July. Völkl, founded in 1889, is a top choice of Alpine skiers internationally, including Olympic and World Cup racers. For more than 80 years, the company has manufactured skis with the highest-performance rating. Marker, which was founded in 1952, introduced the first safety ski binding that same year. Today, Marker is recognized worldwide for the finest ski bindings, and for quality and value in outdoor apparel and accessories.



Rawlings® and the Red Sox®



The catch that ended an 86-year curse

A few minutes before midnight on October 27, 2004, in the 9th inning of the fourth game of the World Series between the St. Louis Cardinals and the Boston Red Sox, Keith Foulke placed his hand inside a Rawlings Pro Preferred Series glove and delivered his pitch.

The batter swung, Foulke scooped the ground ball into his Rawlings glove and underhanded it to first base for the game's final out. "The Curse of the Bambino" was broken. And the Boston Red Sox became baseball's world champions for the first time since 1918.

Victory fits like a glove

The Rawlings Pro Preferred™ Series glove came to life in 2001. Rawlings' glove-design team was determined to create and craft the best baseball glove in the world, regardless of cost.

The designers selected soft, durable

kip leather because it breaks-in quickly and easily. They added

genuine deerskin linings for unparalleled comfort and fit. And then, they made the glove fit each player's position, handing professional athletes and recreational ballplayers alike a unique advantage.

The Rawlings Pro Preferred Series glove is the best, hands down. Just ask Keith Foulke of the world champion Boston Red Sox.

Rawlings owns the baseball-glove market, and more

Rawlings' 115-year history has been peppered with firsts – in design, in innovation and in being the first choice for pros and amateurs around the world.

The first baseball glove with a web came from Rawlings. The first six-finger web glove was another Rawlings' invention.

Rawlings has also developed some of the most recognized and utilized team-sports equipment, from bats and helmets to basketballs, footballs, protective equipment and uniforms, including the first football shoulder pads.



The official baseball of the major baseball league and the Pro Preferred™ Series glove from the company with more than a century of performance and protection.



K2 LICENSING & PROMOTIONS

Having a ball

The curse-reversing Red Sox win this year hit home for K2 Licensing & Promotions. The company introduced seven versions of the World Series balls and shipped nearly 115,000 in the two weeks following the championship game. By the end of 2004, 160,000 K2 souvenir baseballs had been sold.



Sports Illustrated magazine offered the K2 balls as a reward in a television spot advertising the Red Sox championship, generating sales of an additional 30,000 units. The balls, plus related collector pieces, were distributed through team shops; sporting goods stores; grocery, department and specialty stores; and even restaurants across the nation.

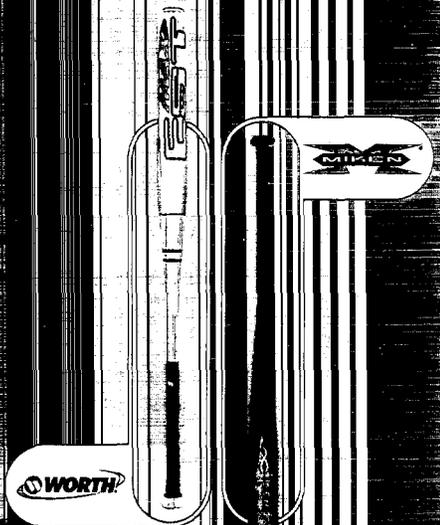
Pure Olympic Gold

A Miken FREAK[®] and a Worth XGOLD[™] helped to bat Team USA to a softball gold medal at the 2004 Olympics, defeating challenger Team Australia.

Miken-sponsored Crystl Bustos hit two home runs, including one drive with her E-FLEX[™]-powered Miken FREAK that drove the softball 220 feet – over the left field fence – across a strip of grass and past a row of saplings – before it touched down and rolled another 100 feet to a stop.

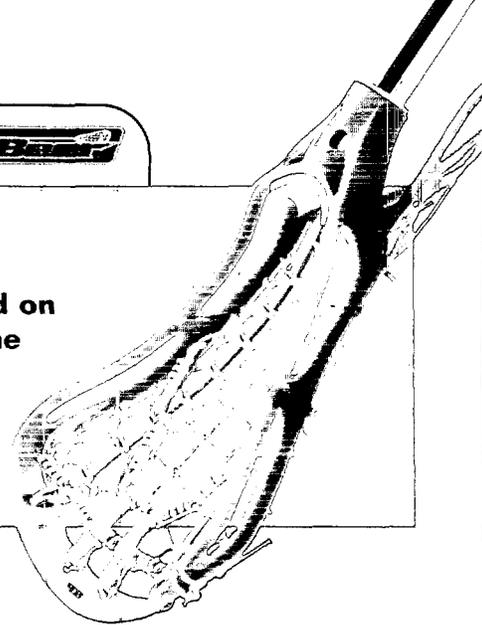
"I don't know how far it went," Bustos said. "I just know it took off in a hurry."

Stacey Nuvean's contributions to Team USA's win were no less dramatic. With one swing of her Worth XGOLD bat, she ripped the ball down the left field line, advancing a runner to second base and giving the USA a 3-0 lead after one inning.



In the 3rd inning, with one out, Nuvean cranked a home run with her Worth XGOLD, putting the USA in the lead 3-0 and well on its way to collecting a 5-1 victory and its third consecutive Olympic gold medal.

On women's fields everywhere in this country and on most women's fields around the world, the trademark orange deBeer's Apex[®] stands out in color and in popularity.



The Orange Stick of Champions

Orange dominates the field of women's lacrosse. The orange-colored deBeer Apex[®] with yellow strings has quickly become a favorite among women lacrosse players. And it's also the chosen stick of champions.

In May 2004, Amy Appelt netted her 200th goal for the University of Virginia with her orange Apex, helping to lead the UVA Cavaliers to the 2004 NCAA title.

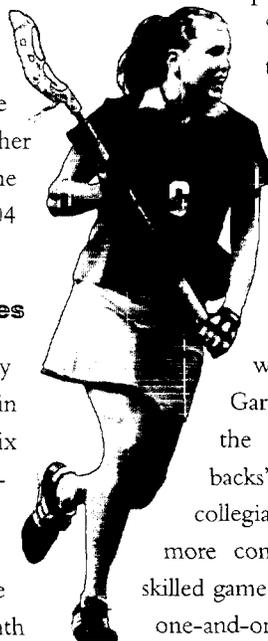
Adding the winning moves

When lacrosse coach Cindy Timchal saw her first Apex in December 2000, about six months after its launch, she wasted no time in arming her team, the University of Maryland Terrapins, with Apex sticks. The team went on to win its seventh

consecutive NCAA women's lacrosse title the following May.

About this same time, brothers Paul and Gary Gait, legendary lacrosse players and creators of the "Air Gait," the "Around-the-World" pass and bent handles, crossed paths with Timchal and the Terrapins. Paul designed the equipment that allowed the Terrapins to do things that have never before been done on a women's lacrosse field. And

Gary gave them the moves – the "risers" and "behind the backs" that transformed women's collegiate lacrosse into a tougher, more competitive sport and more skilled game played, of course, with the one-and-only deBeer Apex.



A Straight Shot at a Major Market

From its fledgling official beginning in 1981, the sport of paintball has skyrocketed. Ten million players in the U.S. alone are expected to generate \$700 million in retail sales in 2005. Of that, K2 expects to maintain a commanding share of the equipment market.

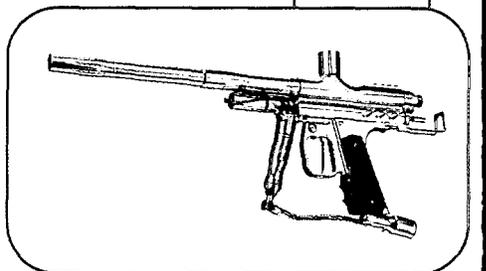
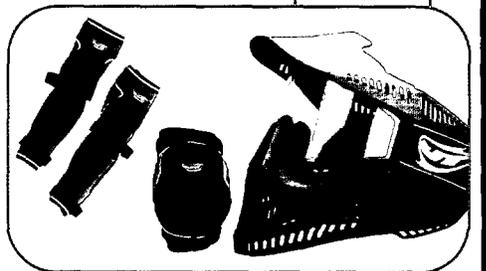
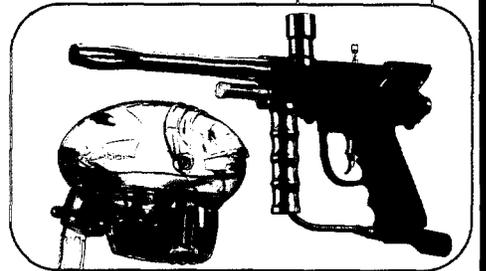
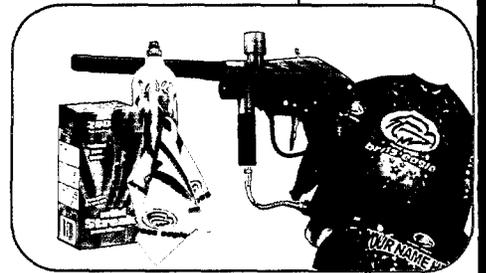
K2 is a leader in the paintball market through the Brass Eagle™, Viewloader®, JT™ USA and, Worr® Game Products brands. Brass Eagle, one of the industry's most-recognized names, produces markers, loaders and paintballs. Viewloader is the leader in loader technology and also maintains a strong industry position across the board with its markers and paintballs. JT USA manufactures the premiere apparel and protective gear in the industry. Worr Game Products, known for its Autococker® marker technology, is a recent K2 acquisition.

On ESPN and around the world

The first ESPN World Championships of Paintball was produced and aired in 1996. By that time, there

were playing fields, stores and tournaments not only in the United States and Canada, but also throughout the world.

In little more than a decade, paintball had spread throughout Europe, from Scandinavia and the United Kingdom to the shores of the Mediterranean. By the mid-'90s, Africans were playing paintball. So were Russians, Israelis, Koreans, South Americans and Australians. According to a 2003 survey of the twelve most popular action sports, paintball registered in the top three.



Team Dynasty

More titles than wall space

The 15-player Dynasty team exploded onto the professional paintball circuit in 2001. Since then, the team has claimed more than 70 national and international titles.

Dynasty is...

- the only team to win the Millennium Series three years in a row
- the only team to win the NPPL three years in a row
- the only team to win the World Points Series three years in a row

- the only team to win the Triple Crown three years in a row

...and the list just goes on and on.

K2's products support Dynasty's winning tradition

What gives Dynasty its winning edge? Good question, but the team's not divulging any secrets. Mystery has always surrounded Team Dynasty's strategies and technical abilities. What we do know is that K2 products have been a part of their winning tradition. Take heart, though, because they are sharing some of their acclaimed tactics through paintball clinics and DVDs.

The playing field is wide open

Contrary to what you might think, paintball is not a game dominated by youth. Players range from around 10 years of age to 35+. While adults aged 18 to 34 account for 40 percent of all players, 12- to 17-year-old teens are an equally vital market segment, representing 33 percent of all players.

Men and women play paintball and they compete equally. People from all professions and lifestyles enjoy the sport, which has been compared to chess since it's a game that requires quick and decisive thinking. Paintball has wide-spread appeal because it's not simply a game of strength, speed or agility. The keys to paintball success are intelligence, determination and teamwork.



Looks can fool you. Paintball ranks as one of the safest sports.

fishing

Shakespeare® All the World's a Stream

The Shakespeare Fishing Tackle division is now into its second century of outfitting fishermen, women and kids with many of the finest rods, reels and related accessories. Shakespeare leads the world in fishing-equipment manufacturing, including the Ugly Stik®, the world's No. 1-selling fishing rod. With its Flex-clear tip design®, the Ugly Stik is extremely sensitive and exceptionally tough.

At the inaugural World Record Achievement Awards, hosted by the International Game Fish Association last March in Dania Beach, Florida, Shakespeare hooked a first for freshwater rods and a third for saltwater rods. But a 14-foot Shakespeare surf rod is the real record holder.

Texan lands 121-pound catfish with his Shakespeare rod

This is no fish story: earlier this year, Cody Mullenix's 14-foot Shakespeare surf rod, with a 20-pound test line,

buckled from the tip down to the butt in the sandy bank on the Lake Texoma shoreline. After a 20-minute tug of war between man and fish, Cody won, reeling in a 121-pound catfish estimates put at about 27 years old.

Cody's a conservationist at heart, so he kept the catfish in the water close to shore until a 'live truck' arrived to transport it to the Texas Freshwater Fisheries Center in Athens, Texas. That's where the 58-inch by 39-inch Splash, as he's called, is swimming these days – an inspiration to every angler dreaming of the big one that didn't get away.



Ugly Stik®

Shakespeare®
SINCE 1897

SHAKESPEARE MARINE ANTENNAS

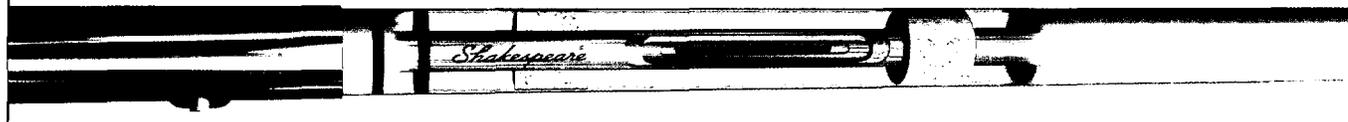
Shakespeare®

SINCE 1897

ANTENNA DIVISION

Signaling world leadership strong and clear

Shakespeare's marine-antenna technology is the finest in the world. Leading the product line is the company's new Silver Series™, featuring a silver-plated brass-choking sleeve that suppresses cable radiation and delivers a maximum on-air signal. The Silver Series' brass outer casing ensures a long and efficient mechanical life, and its high-quality copper inner conductor optimizes signal strength.



Pflueger™ The Reel Thing

Pflueger is a legend in the fishing world for its superior reels, like the President® bait cast reel, easily the smoothest casting and retrieving reel available. The President has a one-way clutch instant anti-reverse bearing for quick hook sets and a patented six-pin adjustable centrifugal brake system for ultimate cast control.

Pflueger pro staff qualifies for 2004 BASS Masters Classic®

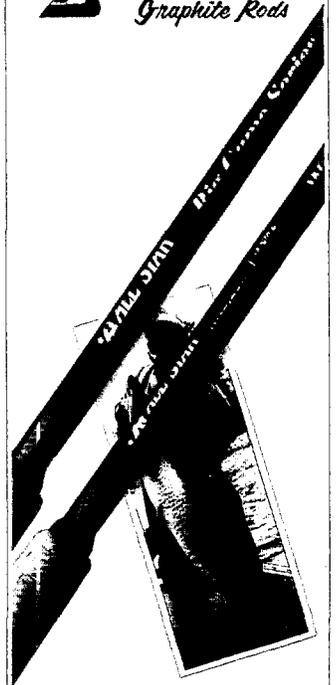
The biggest lure for anglers is the BASS Master Classic® – fishing's version of the

Super Bowl® or the Daytona 500®. The competition includes the best tournament fishermen and women, so it's especially rewarding that four Pflueger pros – Mark Davis, Davy Hite, Jason Quinn and Tim Horton – qualified this year for the most prestigious event in the fishing world.

As Pflueger pros, Davis, Hite, Quinn and Horton fish major tournaments, represent the company at events and through advertising, assist in development and also field test new products.



ALL STAR
Graphite Rods



Shakespeare's Newest Star

Shakespeare recently acquired All Star™ Graphite Rods, adding the renowned freshwater rods to the company's product repertoire. Avid anglers recognize All Star as the leader in graphite rods.

Shakespeare pros put it all on the line



When a whisper-thin piece of nylon holds a \$100,000 fish, it better be the best piece of nylon around. And Shakespeare's Supreme® fishing line is unsurpassed.

The premium monofilament line went through months of testing in the lab and in the water at the

hands of Shakespeare's five pros before being introduced to the fishing public in 2005.

Supreme makes fishing more enjoyable because anglers can cast farther without their line twisting or kinking. The line's proven strength and durability assure fishermen they'll be able to handle every variety of fishing situation.



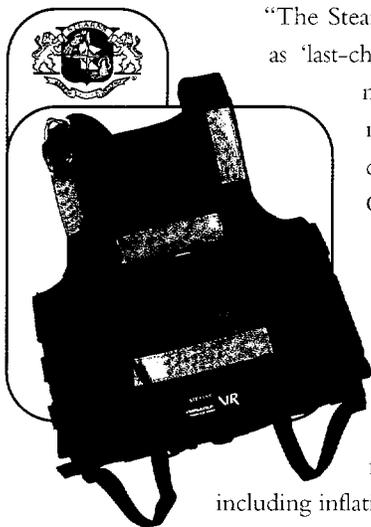
men they'll be able to handle every variety of fishing situation.

Floating on Waves of Praise



Stearns® is a major supplier of personal flotation devices (PFDs) to the U.S. Military and the company takes its job of “protecting those who protect us,” seriously.

That commitment has registered strongly with Ralph G. Lund, program manager of Marine Lifesaving and Diving at the Defense Supply Center in Philadelphia. He relies on Stearns for life preservers and buoyant life vests because “...Stearns is an exceptional company that places its duty to customers above all else.”



“The Stearns items are classified as ‘last-chance’ survival equipment and have strict manufacturing and quality requirements. Our customers routinely provide feedback to this office on their satisfaction with the products and the products’ capability to perform when needed, including inflation properties, turning

ability in water and durability during use.”

Vests for the U.S. Military have been designed to accommodate specific service needs, such as pockets that fit particular gear, hold dye markers, lights, whistles, and more. Then, too, some vests are color-keyed, each vest color corresponding to a specific job responsibility.

A 65-year history of excellence

While Stearns is synonymous with PFDs, that’s not all there is to the company. The Stearns line includes specialized outdoor gear, from inflatable boats, kayaks and canoes to rain suits, industrial and military safety clothing and equipment to marine accessories.

The company began in Minnesota in 1941. From a single plant with about 40 employees, Stearns manufactured frost shields – clear sheets that prevented condensation and frost from forming on automobile windshields during winter. When demand for the product began to get a cold shoulder from the marketplace because of the advent of interior car heaters, Stearns started developing products for outdoor activities. By the time the 21st century rolled in, Stearns was manufacturing in its Minnesota plants and working with suppliers in more than 15 countries.

STEARNS PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES

Swimming in sales around the world

In the recreational market, Stearns is the No. 1 manufacturer of personal flotation devices (PFDs), selling through mass merchants, big box retailers and independent dealers in more than 50 countries.

During the 1960s, Stearns revolutionized the PFD, transforming it from the orange horse collar-shaped life preserver to a more comfortable and stylish personal flotation device. Today the company leads in name recognition and market share for PFDs used for boating, waterskiing, fishing, tubing, paddle sports, sailing and kids’ water sports.

STEARNS®





Sniffing out a dedicated audience

Supported by sales to hunters and anglers, Mad Dog Gear® by Stearns® continues to flourish with its waterproof, breathable hunting apparel and outerwear, backpacks, day packs and hunting accessories in a number of camouflage patterns. For 2005, the product line has been expanded to one of the broadest

Gear apparel line, wader and boot line, and ATV accessories.

A number of the innovative Mad Dog Gear products contain the popular Ducks Unlimited® (DU) license, the world leader in wetland and waterfowl conservation. The DU name appears exclusively on Mad Dog

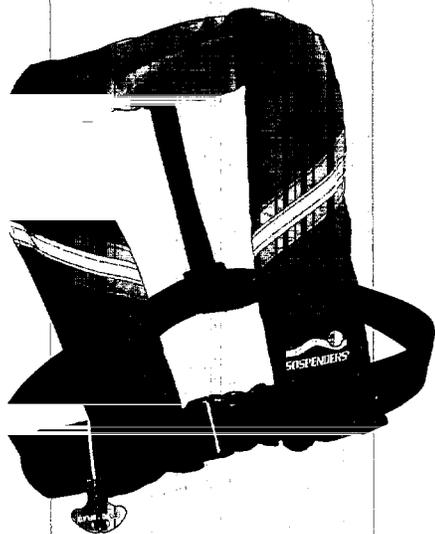
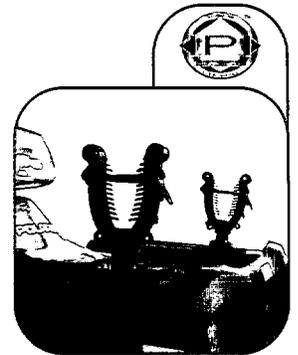
Gear by Stearns camouflage waders, knee boots and accessories designed for waterfowl hunting.



offerings in the industry, with the Mad Dog

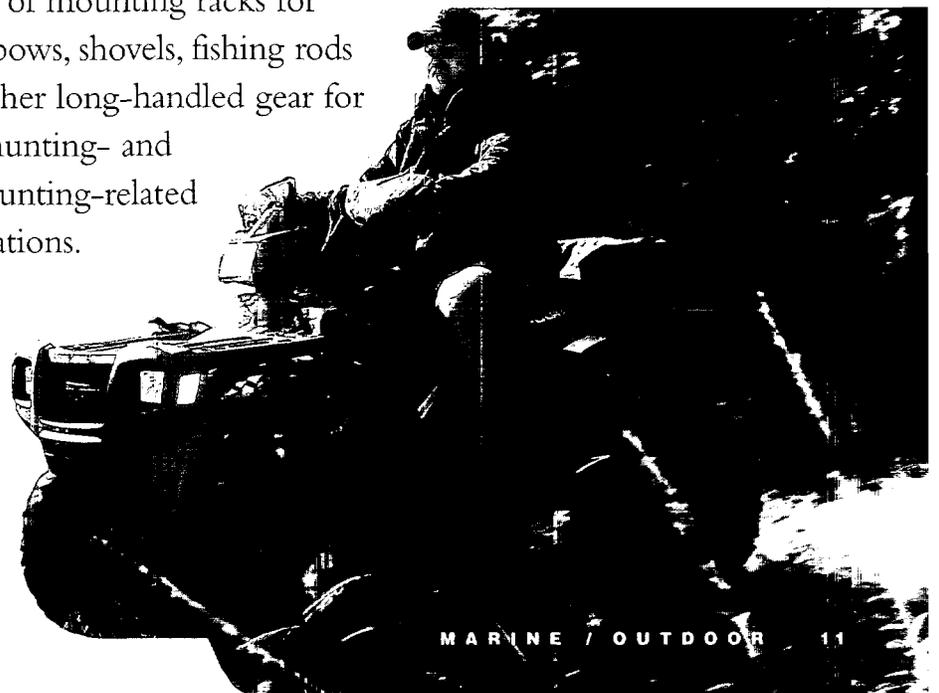
Innovative Products

To round out the Mad Dog Gear lineup, Stearns recently acquired Innovative Products, Incorporated (IPI), adding up to 24 patented products and 42 patent-pending items in the all-terrain vehicle (ATV) accessory line. Products include the innovative Fin Grip™ family of mounting racks for guns, bows, shovels, fishing rods and other long-handled gear for both hunting- and non-hunting-related applications.



A leg up on water safety

Stearns acquired SOSPENDERS® in November 2004. The lightweight and comfortable SOSPENDERS product line is highly regarded by boaters, sailors, kayakers, hunters and anglers. This addition continues to position Stearns as the leader in industrial and recreational water-safety products.



technical apparel &
FOOTWEAR

Leading – and Lighting – the Way

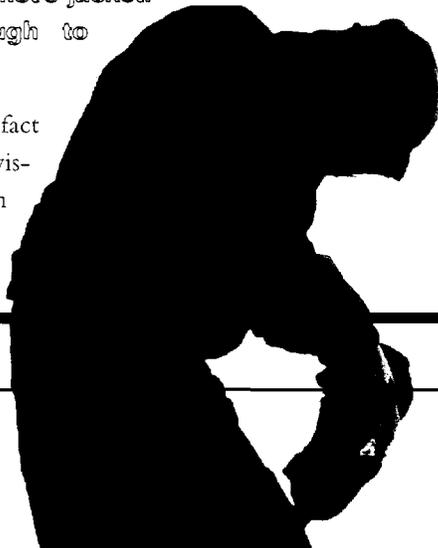


Until two years ago, the Canadian Mountain Holidays ski guides were a bright fixture in Banff's Rockies. Really bright.

The guides said they looked like parrots in their day glow-colored uniforms. True, the vivid uniforms did the job, keeping them visible to clients of the largest and most prestigious helicopter ski guide service in the world. But couldn't Marmot, their official uniform supplier for nearly a decade, come up with a more sedate solution?

Project Marmot's jacket:
bright enough to
read by

Based on the fact
that the most vis-
ible light in
inclement



weather is electroluminescent light, Project Marmot, the R&D division of Marmot, developed the Phenomenon EL™ (electroluminescent) jacket.

The Phenomenon EL is one of the first jackets in the world to integrate a power source – electroluminescent panels and circuitry – into performance outerwear. Panels on the shoulders and in the hood emit sufficient light for map reading, tracking and identification in the worst weather.

Buoyed by the success of the Phenomenon EL jacket, Project Marmot is currently testing prototypes to incorporate data, video, voice and GPS systems into sports clothing and wearable technology for outdoor professionals.

And the Canadian Mountain Holidays ski guides, while still a glowing fixture in Alberta, are much happier these days.

DANA DESIGN® BACKPACKS

Peek up. Head out.

Function is at the top of its form
in a Dana Design backpack.



Ex Officio® clothing and accessories effectively eliminate what bugs you

No more sticky sprays. No more goopy lotions. Ex Officio treats the outdoor and travel-loving world to Buzz Off™, the only insect-repellent clothing registered by the EPA.

The active ingredient, which is tightly bound to the garments, forms an invisible and odorless barrier around the clothes and your body. Unlike traditional insect repellents, Buzz Off's repellent stays on the clothes and never comes off on your skin. It's effective against ants, flies, chiggers, midges, mos-



quitoes and ticks, introducing a new defense against West Nile virus and Lyme disease. It's also a sun protector, blocking harmful UV rays up to 30+.

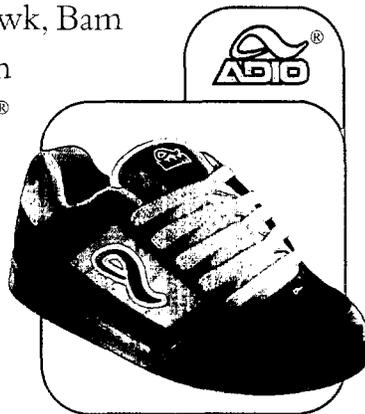
Buzz Off is the latest in Ex Officio's performance-engineered clothing. The company, which has been at the forefront of this industry since 1987, developed the first climate-control vented shirt. In 1994, Ex Officio built UV protection into a shirt and in 2000, it was one of the leading companies to add antibacterial benefits to its clothing.



Adio® footwear is Rider designed, Tested and Approved



The best skateboarders design the best skateboard shoes! Skateboard legends like Tony Hawk, Bam Margera, Kenny Anderson and Jeremy Wray head up the Adio® R&D team. They demand the best traction, durability and comfort possible to meet their needs. With their help Adio is one of the fastest growing skateboard shoe brands on the market.



Planet Earth takes skateboard inspired apparel from the streets to the mountain with designs that are technical and stylish.

Völkl and Marker Ski and Binding in Perfect Harmony

One ski. One binding. Put them together and the whole is most definitely greater than the sum of the parts.

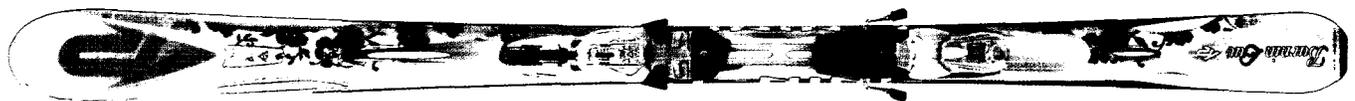
Völkl skis and Marker Motion™ bindings are a match made in heaven, both for skiers and retailers. The Motion system that weds Völkl skis with Marker bindings is a readymade ski and binding package pairing the top names in the industry. And with the new award-winning iPT-Motion-System, it's also an engineering marvel of synergy. Skiers have better ski flex, resulting in improved edge and snow contact. On the slopes, that translates into greater control and better skiing for every skier.

Sales in the U.S. peak

Völkl ranks among the top four ski brands in the world. It's No. 1 in market share among specialty retailers in the United States, ringing up more retail dollars than any other ski maker. Völkl's presence on the slopes is equally as impressive. Since 1998, the company's athletes have collected eight Olympic and seven World Championship medals. Early in the 2004-2005 World Cup competition, Tanja Poutiainen, Alois Vogl and Manfred Pranger were on Völkl ski-assisted winning streaks. As well, Völkl athletes can be seen regularly in the X Games, U.S. Freeskiing Open and in every major ski film.



K2 Sports T:Nine™ Skis



Forget unisex. High-end women's skis are hot

While some said women buy unisex, not high-end women's-specific skis, the K2 Women's Alliance Team insisted women want their own skis – skis that work with their bodies and movements on snow.

The team contributed to the design, development and even the marketing of

the new T:Nine™ women's-specific skis with their unique tip shapes to help initiate turns; an exclusive damping system to reduce vibration; a core technology that delivers more flex where it's necessary, while maintaining stiffness and power in the center of the ski; and of course, fashionable graphics.

With strong performances both at the till and on the hill for the T:Nines, K2's

snowboarding, bike and skate divisions have created their own women's alliance teams to spearhead progressive women's products in each category. One U.S. industry-leading trade publication, summed it up in a September 2004 update: "K2 is leading the way when it comes to women's-specific gear."



On a roll with snowboards and bindings

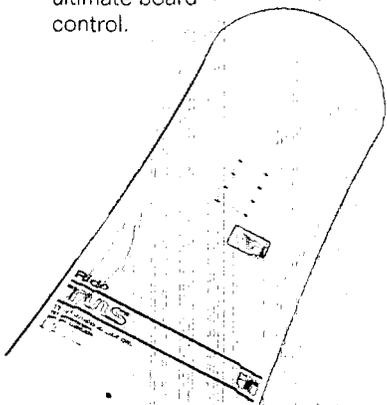
Get ready for the ride of your life! The Timeless™ all-mountain snowboard has been overhauled to outperform and outmaneuver every other board out there.

The Timeless features a thermal sidewall for a consistently more responsive ride, along with a revolutionary noise-reduction construction that dampens vibration and enhances ride smoothness under all conditions. The new board's ride is zippier and less fatiguing, thanks to a special carbon sandwiched between two damping layers.

This board rides roughshod over the competition; Ride's SPi™ bindings have been engineered to do the same. With aluminum construction borrowed from jet airplanes, the newly enhanced SPi bindings are just what snowboarders ordered:

- Both the length and height of the heel cup are now adjustable.
- A precurved ankle strap distributes pressure evenly across the surface of the boot.
- Top-strap positions can be changed on the fly – over the top or the front of the foot.

Add Ride shock pads and precision fit, and snowboarders have the bindings with ultimate board control.

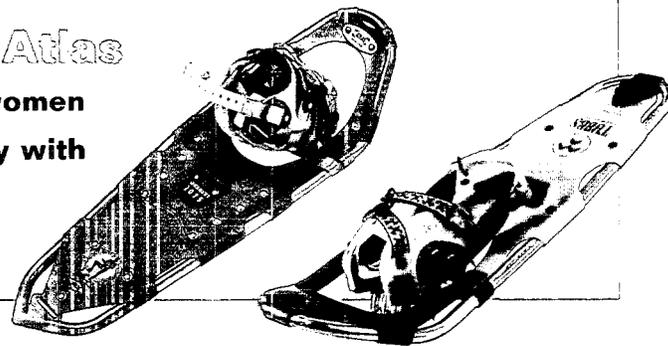


RIDE
SNOWBOARDS

TUBBS™
SNOWSHOES

ATLAS™
SNOW-SHOE

Tubbs and Atlas snowshoes for women are walking away with market share.



K2 Snowboarding's Cinch™ binding

The first conventional strap binding with speed-system technology now offers an upgraded men's model and women's-specific model for snowboarders who want the performance and comfort of traditional straps with the ease and convenience of speed-system entry.

K2
SNOWBOARDING



One size fits all: patented Cinch technology accommodates any boot size or brand.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of K2 Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of K2 Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004. Our audits also included the financial statements and schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (a-2). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight

Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of K2 Inc. at December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows

for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of K2 Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 9, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

**San Diego, California
March 9, 2005**

Ernst & Young LLP

Selected Financial Data

	Year Ended December 31				
	2004	2003	2002	2001 (a)	2000
(Thousands, except per share figures)					
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$1,200,727	\$718,539	\$582,159	\$589,519	\$665,562
Cost of products sold	800,678	498,620	411,620	429,338	462,242
Gross profit	400,049	219,919	170,539	160,181	203,320
Selling expenses	197,134	116,509	86,394	103,688	108,274
General and administrative expenses	121,895	71,358	56,862	55,212	56,223
Operating income	81,020	32,052	27,283	1,281	38,823
Interest expense	21,449	9,950	8,966	13,631	14,814
Debt extinguishment costs (b)	—	6,745	—	—	—
Other income, net (c)	(246)	(2,218)	(253)	(375)	(191)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before provision (credit) for income taxes	59,817	17,575	18,570	(11,975)	24,200
Provision (credit) for income taxes	20,876	6,151	6,500	(4,271)	7,502
Income (loss) from continuing operations	38,941	11,424	12,070	(7,704)	16,698
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	(119)
Net Income (loss)	\$ 38,941	\$ 11,424	\$ 12,070	(\$7,704)	\$ 16,579
Basic earnings (loss) per share of Common Stock:					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.67	(\$0.43)	\$ 0.93
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.67	(\$0.43)	\$ 0.92
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of Common Stock:					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.67	(\$0.43)	\$ 0.93
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	(0.01)
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.67	(\$0.43)	\$ 0.92
Dividends:					
Cash - per share of Common Stock	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Basic shares outstanding of Common Stock	40,285	24,958	17,941	17,940	17,949
Diluted shares outstanding of Common Stock (d)	49,345	28,750	17,994	17,940	18,040
Balance Sheet Data: (e)					
Total current assets	\$ 773,156	\$525,532	\$323,924	\$307,175	\$305,132
Total assets	1,456,365	871,871	438,410	423,400	424,110
Total current liabilities	349,175	254,761	115,302	99,422	121,742
Long-term obligations	349,347	133,261	73,007	97,828	69,836
Total debt plus off-balance sheet financing facility (f)	415,911	216,138	96,120	160,557	173,292
Shareholders' equity	682,866	434,040	231,296	214,657	227,248

(a) Operating income and net loss include downsizing costs totaling \$18.0 million (\$11.7 million net of taxes) of which \$15.7 million was charged to cost of products sold and \$2.3 million was charged to general and administrative expenses.

(b) For 2003, amount includes \$4.7 million of a make-whole premium and \$2.0 million for the write-off of capitalized debt costs.

(c) For 2004 and 2003, other income includes a \$0.2 million and \$2.2 million gain related to the sale of the composite utility and decorative light pole product lines. See Note 3 to Notes Consolidated Financial Statements.

(d) For 2004 and 2003, diluted shares of common stock outstanding include the dilutive impact of stock options and warrants and the assumed conversion of convertible subordinated debentures. See Note 13 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(e) For 2003 and 2004, the increase in balance sheet data, including total current assets, total assets, total current liabilities, long-term obligations, total debt plus off-balance sheet financing facility and shareholders' equity was primarily attributable to K2's acquisition activities during 2004 and 2003. See Note 2 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(f) Years 2001 and 2000 include debt related to an accounts receivable securitization facility that qualified for off-balance sheet treatment.

Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") should be read in connection with the other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including Part I, "Item 1: Business"; Part II, "Item 6: Selected Financial Data"; and Part II, "Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." The various sections of this MD&A contain a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based on K2's current expectations and could be affected by the uncertainties and risk factors described throughout this filing and particularly in the "Factors That Could Affect Future Results" section. K2's actual results may differ materially, and these forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future divestitures, mergers, acquisitions or other business combinations.

K2 Inc. is a premier, branded consumer products company with a portfolio of leading brands including *Shakespeare*, *Pfueger* and *Stearns* in the Marine and Outdoor segment; *Rawlings*, *Worth* and *K2 Licensing & Promotions* in the Team Sports segment; *K2*, *Völkl*, *Marker*, *Ride* and *Brass Eagle* in the Action Sports segment; and *Adio*, *Marmot* and *Ex Officio* in the Footwear and Apparel segment. K2's diversified mix of products is used primarily in team and individual sports activities such as fishing, watersports activities, baseball, softball, alpine skiing, snowboarding, in-line skating and mountain biking. The Marine and Outdoor segment represented \$336.9 million, or 28.1%, of K2's 2004 consolidated net sales, the Action Sports segment represented \$502.7 million, or 41.9% of 2004 consolidated net sales, the Team Sports segment had net sales of \$250.4 million, or 20.8% of 2004 consolidated net sales and the Footwear and Apparel segment had net sales of \$110.7 million, or 9.2% of 2004 consolidated net sales.

Overview

K2 believes that in 2004 there were two continuing major trends in the sporting goods industry. First, the sporting goods market experienced little or no growth in wholesale sales. Second, there was a growing influence of large format sporting goods retailers and retailer buying groups as well as the consolidation of certain sporting goods retailers worldwide, all of which has resulted in a consolidation of sporting goods suppliers. Based on these market trends, K2 believes that the most successful sporting goods suppliers will be those with greater financial and other resources, including those with the ability to produce or source high-quality, low cost products and deliver these products on a timely basis, to invest in product development projects and the ability to access distribution channels with a broad array of products and brands. In addition, as the influence of large sporting goods retailers grows, K2 believes that these retailers will prefer to rely on fewer and larger sporting goods suppliers to help them manage the supply of products and the allocation of shelf space.

As a result of these market trends, K2 has embarked upon a program to leverage its existing operations and to complement and diversify its product offerings within the sporting goods and recreational products industries. K2 intends to implement its internal growth strategy by continuing to improve operating efficiencies, extending its product offerings through new product launches and maximizing its extensive distribution channels. In addition, K2 will seek strategic acquisitions of other sporting goods companies with well-established brands and with complementary distribution channels.

K2 has begun to see results from its efforts reflected in its financial performance. Net sales for 2004 improved 67.1% to \$1.2 billion from \$718.5 million in 2003, which was up 23.4% from \$582.2 million in 2002, primarily due to the acquisitions K2 completed during 2003 and 2004, as well as organic growth from most of K2's existing brands. Gross profit percentage improved to 33.3% in 2004 from 30.6% in 2003 and 29.3% in 2002 primarily as the result of a more favorable product mix resulting from K2's recent acquisitions, fewer close-out sales and continued reduced product costs associated with the China manufacturing facility. Operating income for 2004 increased to \$81.0 million, or 6.7% of net sales, from \$32.1 million, or 4.5% of net sales, in 2003 and \$27.3 million, or 4.7% of net sales, in 2002, primarily as the result of higher sales volume and an improvement in gross profit percentage, partially offset by higher selling and general and administrative expenses.

During 2004 and 2003, K2 made significant progress towards achieving its strategic objectives as follows:

- K2 completed nine acquisitions during 2004, including the following:
 - Acquisition in a stock-for-stock exchange offer/merger transaction of Fotoball USA, Inc. (later renamed K2 Licensing & Promotions, Inc.), a marketer and manufacturer of souvenir and promotional products, principally for team sports;
 - Acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Worr and All-Cad, businesses engaged in the design, manufacturing, selling and distribution of paintball markers and paintball-related products and accessories;
 - Acquisition of substantially all of the assets of IPI Innovations, Inc., a business engaged in the design, manufacturing, selling and distribution of gun and bow mounting systems, and other products and accessories for all-terrain vehicles;

- Acquisition of Ex Officio, a division of The Orvis Company, Inc. a business engaged in the design, manufacture, selling and distribution of high-end travel, adventure and outdoor clothing and accessories;
 - Acquisition of Marmot, a leader in the premium technical outdoor apparel and equipment market;
 - Acquisitions of Vökl and Marker: Vökl is a well established and recognized brand in the worldwide alpine ski market and Marker has gained worldwide recognition for its patented ski-bindings; and
 - Acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Miken Composites LLC, a business engaged in the design, manufacturing, selling and distribution of composite softball bats and softball-related products and accessories.
- K2 completed seven acquisitions during 2003, including the following:
- Acquisition in a stock-for-stock exchange offer/merger transaction of Rawlings, a leading marketer and manufacturer of baseball equipment;
 - Acquisition of all of the outstanding capital stock of Worth, a leading marketer and manufacturer of softball equipment; and
 - Acquisition in a stock-for-stock exchange offer/merger transaction of Brass Eagle, a worldwide leader in the design, manufacture, marketing, and distribution of paintball products, including paintball markers, paintballs, and accessories.
- The newly acquired brands along with K2's existing brands have allowed K2 to aggregate its brand strength in complementary distribution channels in a consolidating industry characterized by large format sporting goods retailers and retail buying groups.
 - The newly acquired brands have helped K2 strengthen its customer relationships.
 - Since 2003, K2 has entered several new sports markets such as baseball, softball, paintball, lacrosse, snowshoeing and apparel, which provides K2 with additional platforms for future growth opportunities.
 - K2 has continued to leverage its China manufacturing and Asian product sourcing capabilities. During 2003 and 2004, K2 increased the capacity of its China operations and increased the size of its sourcing group to accommodate the product needs of its acquisitions and existing companies.
 - K2 introduced a number of new products during 2003 and 2004 in the sporting goods markets as a means to drive organic growth.
 - K2 continued to focus on cost reduction initiatives by relocating the manufacturing of K2 branded products to K2's China facilities.
 - K2 established the K2 Merchandising group to improve the marketing of K2 products and strengthen K2's relationships with its retailers.
 - K2 completed a restructuring of its debt and equity through the private placement of \$200.0 million of senior notes in July 2004, the replacement of K2's revolving credit facility with an amended and restated revolving credit facility of \$250.0 million in July 2004, and the public offering of \$99.2 million of common stock. These new sources of capital replaced higher interest borrowings and provided K2 more opportunity and flexibility to make progress towards its strategic objectives.

Matters Affecting Comparability

Operating Segments. As a result of recent acquisitions, K2 has reclassified its business into the following four segments based on similar product types, distribution channels and management's perspective in evaluating K2's various lines of business: Marine and Outdoor, Action Sports, Team Sports and Footwear and Apparel. The Marine and Outdoor segment includes *Shakespeare* fishing tackle and monofilament products as well as *Stearns* outdoor products. The Action Sports segment includes skis, bindings, snowboards, snowshoes, in-line skates and paintball products. The Team Sports segment includes baseball and softball products and *K2 Licensing & Promotions* products. The Footwear and Apparel segment includes skateboard shoes and apparel, technical apparel and equipment and outdoor and adventure travel apparel. All periods presented have been recasted to reflect these changes in the segments.

Acquisitions. K2's operating results for 2004 include the operating results for its acquisitions completed during 2004 and 2003. Approximately \$452.7 million of the \$482.2 million increase in net sales, when compared to 2003, are attributable to K2's acquisitions during 2004 and 2003 as discussed below.

K2's operating results for 2003 also include the operating results for its acquisitions completed during 2003. Approximately \$113.9 million of the \$136.3 million increase in net sales, when compared to 2002, are attributable to K2's acquisitions during 2003 as discussed below.

Divestiture. On May 27, 2003, K2 completed the sale of the assets of its composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines (the "Division") to a subsidiary of Genlyte Thomas Group LLC. The Division was sold for approximately \$20.1 million in cash and the assumption of certain liabilities by the buyer. During 2004 and 2003, K2 recorded a gain on sale of the Division of \$0.2 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, which included a reserve in respect of the estimated costs of disposal and amounts related to the retention of certain liabilities by K2.

Debt Extinguishment Costs. K2's operating results for 2003 include approximately \$6.7 million of debt extinguishment costs in conjunction with K2's debt refinancing activities in March 2003. K2 expensed approximately \$2.0 million (\$1.3 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share, after tax) of capitalized debt costs related to the payoff of the amounts outstanding under its existing debt facilities, and an additional \$4.7 million (\$3.1 million, or \$0.11 per diluted share, after tax) was paid in cash and expensed for a make-whole premium related to the prepayment of K2's \$200 million of senior notes.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain ratios and relationships calculated from the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002:

(In thousands, except per share data)				2004 vs. 2003		2003 vs. 2002	
	2004	2003	2002	Increase		Increase/(Decrease)	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
Net sales	\$1,200.7	\$718.5	\$582.2	\$482.2	67.1%	\$136.3	23.4%
Gross profit	400.0	219.9	170.5	180.1	81.9%	49.4	29.0%
Operating income	81.0	32.1	27.3	48.9	152.3%	4.8	17.6%
Net income (a)	38.9	11.4	12.1	27.5	241.2%	(0.7)	(5.8%)
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.42	95.5%	(\$0.23)	(34.3%)

Expressed as a percentage of net sales:

Gross margin (b)	33.3%	30.6%	29.3%
Selling, general and administrative expense	26.6%	26.2%	24.6%
Operating margin (c)	6.7%	4.5%	4.7%

(a) Net income for 2003 includes \$6.7 million (\$4.4 million net of taxes) for debt extinguishment costs as discussed in **Note 7, Borrowings and Other Financial Instruments**, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and in **Matters Affecting Comparability** above.

(b) Gross Margin is defined as gross profit divided by net sales as presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

(c) Operating Margin is defined as operating profit divided by net sales as presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Downsizing and Restructuring Activities

Pursuant to the acquisitions made by K2 during 2004 and 2003, K2 approved restructuring and exit plans related to the closure of certain facilities of the acquired companies. In accordance with EITF 95-3, "Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination", K2 established reserves for employee severance, employee relocation costs and lease termination costs totaling approximately \$11.0 million and \$5.1 million during 2004 and 2003, respectively. These reserves were recognized as assumed liabilities of the acquired companies. The reserves established were not individually significant to any of K2's acquisitions during 2003 or 2004.

Review of Operations: Comparison of 2004 to 2003

Net sales increased to \$1.2 billion from \$718.5 million in the prior year. Net income for 2004 was \$38.9 million, or \$0.86 per diluted share, as compared to net income of \$11.4 million, or \$0.44 per diluted share, in the prior year. Net income for 2003 included \$4.4 million, or \$0.15 per diluted share, in after-tax charges for early extinguishment of debt.

Net sales. In the Marine and Outdoor segment, net sales for 2004 totaled \$336.9 million as compared with \$324.0 million in 2003. The 2003 year included \$12.6 million of net sales related to *Shakespeare's* composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines (the "Division"). K2 sold the assets of the Division in May 2003. The overall improvement in net sales during 2004 (excluding the 2003 net sales of the Division) resulted from increased sales of *Shakespeare* fishing tackle products of \$10.7 million, new sales of all-terrain vehicle accessory products of \$5.3 million resulting from K2's acquisition of IPI during the second quarter of 2004, higher sales of *Stearns* products of \$6.8 million

and increased sales of *Shakespeare* monofilament products of \$2.8 million. Sales of *Shakespeare* fishing tackle products improved, reflecting growth in sales of *Pflueger* reels, marine antennas and the addition of *All-Star* rods in mid-2004. Increased sales of *Stearns* outdoor products reflected higher demand for rain gear and children's flotation products. Sales of monofilament products improved, reflecting demand for new products in the European market.

In the Action Sports segment, net sales for 2004 were \$502.7 million as compared with \$247.0 million in the prior year. The increase is the result of \$101.7 million and \$8.3 million in net sales of paintball products and snowshoes, respectively (companies acquired in the 2003 fourth quarter), \$136.4 million in net sales resulting from the acquisitions of *Völkl* and *Marker* in July 2004, and from higher sales of snowboard products of \$13.0 million and *K2* skis of \$18.9 million. Partially offsetting these increases was a decline in sales of in-line skates and scooters of \$23.9 million. The increase in snowboard sales resulted mainly from the popularity of the *Ride* brand, while ski sales benefited from the popularity of *K2* skis in the domestic and European markets. The decline in in-line skates sales is the result of sluggish worldwide retail sales for the industry, caused by soft consumer demand.

In the Team Sports segment, net sales for 2004 were \$250.4 million as compared with \$116.9 million in 2003. The increase from 2003 is primarily due to the acquisitions of *Rawlings* at the end of the 2003 first quarter, *Worth* at the end of the 2003 third quarter and *K2 Licensing & Promotions* in January 2004, resulting in additional net sales of \$93.5 million, \$27.8 million and \$29.2 million, respectively.

In the Footwear and Apparel segment, net sales for 2004 were \$110.7 million as compared with \$30.6 million in 2003. The increase in net sales from 2003 is the result of the acquisitions of *Ex Officio* and *Marmot* in 2004 which had combined sales of \$64.2 million for *K2* in 2004 as well as higher sales of skateboard shoes and apparel of \$15.9 million. The increase in sales of skateboard shoes and apparel reflects the strong sell through of the *Adio* shoe brand and an expanded retail distribution network.

K2's international operations (operating locations outside of the U.S.) represented \$329.6 million, or 27.5% of *K2's* consolidated net sales for 2004 as compared to \$208.9 million, or 29.1% of *K2's* consolidated net sales for 2003. The increase in net sales from international operations was due to the acquisitions of *Völkl* and *Marker* during 2004 which had net sales from international operations of \$97.3 million, improved ski and snowboard sales of \$18.5 million and \$6.9 million of higher sales of *Shakespeare* monofilament products in Europe, and a \$16.2 million increase as the result of stronger foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar as compared to 2003. These improvements were partially offset by lower 2004 sales of in-line skates of \$14.7 million.

Gross profit. Gross profit for 2004 was \$400.0 million, or 33.3% of net sales, as compared with \$219.9 million, or 30.6% of net sales in 2003. The improvement in gross profit dollars for 2004 was attributable to the increase in 2004 sales volume and an increase in gross profit as a percentage of net sales. The improvement in the gross profit percentage was due to a more favorable product mix as compared to 2003 resulting from *K2's* recent acquisitions, fewer close-out sales in the current year as compared to the prior year, as well as continued reduced products costs associated with the China manufacturing facility. These improvements were partially offset by increased raw material costs.

Costs and expenses. Selling expenses for 2004 increased to \$197.1 million, or 16.4% of net sales, as compared with \$116.5 million, or 16.2% of net sales, in 2003. The increase in selling expenses was attributable to the increase in sales volume for 2004 as compared to the prior year and recent acquisitions made by *K2* which resulted in additional selling expenses of \$65.2 million. In addition, translated selling expenses for international locations were \$3.0 million higher as a result of stronger foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar as compared to 2003.

General and administrative expenses for 2004 were \$121.9 million, or 10.2% of net sales, compared with \$71.4 million, or 9.9% of net sales, in 2003. The increase in general and administrative expenses in dollars for 2004 was primarily attributable to higher sales volume during the 2004 period and recent acquisitions made by *K2* which resulted in additional general and administrative expenses of \$35.3 million. In addition, *K2* incurred higher amortization costs on intangible assets of \$1.6 million as the result of *K2's* acquisition activities in 2003 and 2004, and \$2.1 million in higher external professional fees related to *K2's* compliance with section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In addition, translated general and administrative expenses for international locations were \$1.2 million higher as a result of stronger foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar as compared to 2003.

Research and development expenses increased \$4.9 million, or 51.0%, to \$14.5 million from \$9.6 million in 2003 as the result of *K2's* acquisitions during 2003 and 2004, which resulted in the inclusion of additional research and development expenses totaling \$3.6 million beginning with the date of each acquisition. The remaining increase in research and development expenses was attributable to additional costs spent in the development of new products.

Operating income. Operating income for 2004 increased to \$81.0 million, or 6.7% of net sales, as compared to operating income of \$32.1 million, or 4.5% of net sales, in 2003. The increase in operating income reflects higher sales volume and an improvement in gross profit percentage, partially offset by higher selling and general and administrative expenses. The improvement in operating income as a percentage of net sales was due to higher gross profits as a percentage of net sales.

K2's international operations (for operating locations outside of the U.S.) represented \$38.6 million, or 47.7% of K2's operating income, for 2004 as compared with \$13.8 million, or 43.0% of K2's operating income for 2003. The increase in operating income from international operations during 2004 was attributable to the acquisitions of Völkl and Marker in 2004, and improved sales of skis, snowboards and monofilament products, partially offset by lower sales of in-line skates.

Interest expense. Interest expense for 2004 increased to \$21.4 million, compared with \$10.0 million in 2003. The increase in interest expense for 2004 was primarily attributable to higher average borrowing levels during the entire year resulting from K2's acquisitions during 2003 and 2004. Borrowings on average were higher during 2004 due to borrowings made to fund acquisitions and the seasonal working capital requirements of the businesses acquired during 2004 and 2003.

Other income, net. Other income was \$0.2 million for 2004 as compared to \$2.2 million in 2003. Other income generally includes gains or losses on disposals of fixed assets and other miscellaneous income and expenses. In 2004 and 2003, other income included a \$0.2 million and \$2.2 million gain, respectively, on the sale of the composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines.

Income taxes. The effective income tax rate for 2004 was 34.9% and for 2003 was 35.0%.

Segment information. Total segment operating profit (before interest expense, corporate expenses, the gain on the sale of the composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines, debt extinguishment costs and income taxes) improved to \$95.1 million in 2004 from \$37.9 million in 2003. See Note 14, "Segment Information" for the calculation of segment operating profit.

In the Marine and Outdoor segment, operating profit was \$42.4 million in 2004 as compared with an operating profit of \$44.4 million in 2003. The 2003 year included \$0.8 million of operating income related to *Shakespeare's* composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines (the "Division"). K2 sold the assets of the Division in May 2003. The remaining decline in operating profit was attributable to lower gross margins on sales of monofilament products due to an increase in raw material costs and an increase in sales of lower margin products. The acquisitions made by K2 during 2004 in this segment did not have a significant impact on operating profit during 2004.

In the Action Sports segment, operating profit was \$39.3 million in 2004 as compared to an operating profit of \$4.7 million in 2003. The improvement in operating profit was attributable to the acquisitions of Völkl and Marker in July 2004 and Brass Eagle in December 2003, which resulted in increased sales volume during 2004 and higher gross margins. Partially offsetting these improvements was a \$3.6 million increase in amortization expense of intangible assets and of the increase to fair market value of acquired inventories, which were a direct result of K2's acquisitions in this segment during 2003 and 2004. K2's other acquisition in this segment during 2004 did not have a significant impact on operating profit during 2004. The operating profit for 2004 includes the results of the acquisitions of Völkl and Marker in July 2004. Both Völkl and Marker are highly seasonal businesses that are profitable in the third and fourth quarters and normally generate losses in the first and second quarters of the year.

In the Team Sports segment, an operating profit of \$2.4 million was reported in 2004 as compared to an operating loss of \$12.1 million in 2003. The improvement in operating profit was attributable to a full year of operating results of Rawlings and Worth, which were acquired by K2 in March 2003 and September 2003, respectively. In addition the acquisition of K2 Licensing & Promotions in January 2004 contributed to the improvement in operating profit. Partially offsetting these improvements was a \$1.1 million increase in amortization expense of intangible assets which was a direct result of K2's acquisitions in this segment during 2003 and 2004. K2's other acquisition in this segment during 2004 did not have a significant impact on operating profit during 2004.

In the Footwear and Apparel segment, operating profit was \$11.0 million in 2004 as compared to an operating profit of \$0.9 million in 2003. The improvement in operating profit was attributable to the acquisitions of Marmot in June 2004 and Ex Officio in May 2004, which resulted in increases sales volume and higher gross margins during 2004. In addition, operating profit generated by skateboard shoes and apparel improved due to increased sales volume and improved gross margins as the result of fewer close-out sales. Partially offsetting these improvements was a \$1.5 million increase in amortization expense of intangible assets which was a direct result of K2's acquisitions in this segment during 2004. The operating profit for 2004 includes the results of the acquisitions of Marmot in June 2004. Marmot is a highly seasonal business that is profitable in the third and fourth quarters and normally generates losses in the first and second quarters of the year.

Review of Operations: Comparison of 2003 to 2002

Net sales increased to \$718.5 million from \$582.2 million in the prior year. Net income for 2003 was \$11.4 million, or \$0.44 per diluted share, as compared to net income of \$12.1 million, or \$0.67 per diluted share, in the prior year. Net income for 2003 included \$4.4 million, or \$0.15 per diluted share, in after-tax charges for early extinguishment of debt.

Net sales. In the Marine and Outdoor segment, net sales for 2003 totaled \$324.0 million as compared with \$328.7 million in 2002. The overall decline in sales was attributable to the sale of the assets of the composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines in May 2003 resulting in lower sales of \$20.2 million, partially offset by increased sales of *Stearns* outdoor products of \$6.2 million and *Shakespeare* cutting line and monofilament products of \$10.5 million. Increased sales of *Stearns* outdoor products reflected new product introductions, and higher demand for rain gear and children's flotation products. These improvements were offset by a \$2.7 million decline in sales of *Shakespeare* fishing tackle products due to lower sales in the European markets.

In the Action Sports segment, net sales for 2003 were \$247.0 million as compared with \$217.9 million in the prior year. The sales improvement was attributable to increased sales of snowboard products of \$5.0 million, skis of \$4.1 million, in-line skates of \$6.3 million and the combined sales contribution of \$14.7 million from K2's acquisitions during 2003. The increase in snowboard sales resulted mainly from the popularity of the *Ride* brand, while ski sales benefited from the popularity of K2's skis in the domestic and European markets. Increased in-line skate sales were the result of strong demand in the European and Asian markets.

In the Team Sports segment, net sales for 2003 were \$116.9 million as compared with \$19.3 million in 2002. The increase in sales was attributable to K2's acquisition activities during 2003 which contributed sales of \$99.2 million during 2003. Sales of *Hilton* apparel declined by \$1.6 million as the business was restructured during the year and integrated into the Rawlings operations.

In the Footwear and Apparel segment, net sales for 2003 were \$30.6 million as compared with \$16.3 million in 2002. The increase in skateboard shoes and apparel reflected the strong sell through of the *Adio* shoe brand and an expanded retail distribution network.

K2's international operations (operating locations outside of the U.S.) represented \$208.9 million, or 29.1% of K2's consolidated net sales for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 as compared to \$189.5 million, or 32.5% of K2's consolidated net sales for the twelve months ended December 31, 2002. The increase in net sales from international operations was due to increased sales in the European and Asian markets of in-line skates of \$12.7 million and higher combined ski and snowboard sales of \$6.6 million.

Gross profit. Gross profit for 2003 was \$219.9 million, or 30.6% of net sales, as compared with \$170.5 million, or 29.3% of net sales in 2002. The improvement in gross profit dollars for the year was attributable to the increase in sales volume and the improvement in gross profit as a percentage of net sales. The improvement in gross profit percentage as a percentage of net sales was due to fewer close-out sales of in-line skates in 2003 as compared to 2002, continued shifting of product manufacturing and sourcing to K2's China manufacturing facility and an increase in the sales of higher margin products, particularly related to K2's acquisitions during 2003.

Costs and expenses. Selling expenses for 2003 increased to \$116.5 million, or 16.2% of net sales as compared with \$86.4 million, or 14.8% of net sales, in 2002. The dollar and percentage increase in selling expenses was attributable to K2's acquisitions during 2003, which resulted in increased volume-related selling expenses of \$24.4 million without a corresponding full year benefit of net sales, and K2's additional investment in advertising and marketing of its brands during 2003.

General and administrative expenses for 2003 were \$71.4 million, or 9.9% of net sales, compared with \$56.9 million, or 9.8% of net sales, in 2002. The dollar and percentage increase in 2003 was attributable to K2's acquisitions during 2003, which resulted in increased expenses of \$9.6 million without a corresponding full year benefit of net sales, higher pension expenses of \$2.1 million and the impact of stronger foreign currencies on translated expenses as compared to 2002. Research and development expenses increased \$1.1 million, or 12.9%, to \$9.6 million from \$8.5 million in 2002 as the result of K2's acquisitions during 2003, which resulted in the inclusion of additional research and development expenses beginning with the date of each acquisition.

Operating income. Operating income for 2003 increased to \$32.1 million or 4.5% of net sales, as compared to operating income of \$27.3 million, or 4.7% of net sales, in 2002. The increase in operating income reflects higher sales volume and an improvement in gross profit percentage, partially offset by higher selling and general and administrative expenses. The decline in operating income as a percentage of net sales was due to higher selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales, partially offset by higher gross profits as a percentage of net sales.

K2's international operations (for operating locations outside of the U.S.) represented \$13.8 million, or 42.9% of K2's operating income, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 as compared with \$8.5 million, or 31.1% of K2's operating income, for the twelve months ended December 31,

2002. The improvement in operating income from international operations during 2003 was due to the increase in sales volume in the European and Asian markets and improved margins from fewer close-out sales.

Interest expense. Interest expense for 2003 increased to \$10.0 million, compared with \$9.0 million in 2002. The increase in interest expense for 2003 was primarily attributable to higher average borrowing levels during the year resulting from K2's acquisitions during 2003, as well as approximately \$0.4 million of amortization expense associated with the warrants issued on K2's \$25 million convertible subordinated debentures. These increases were partially offset by lower average interest rates on borrowings.

Debt Extinguishment Costs. In conjunction with K2's debt refinancing activities in March 2003, K2 expensed approximately \$2.0 million (\$1.3 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share, after tax) of capitalized debt costs related to the payoff of the amounts outstanding under its existing debt facilities, and an additional \$4.7 million (\$3.1 million, or \$0.11 per diluted share, after tax) was paid in cash and expensed for a make-whole premium related to the prepayment of K2's Senior Notes.

Other income, net. Other income increased to \$2.2 million from \$0.3 million in 2002. Other income generally includes gains or losses on disposals of fixed assets and other miscellaneous income and expenses. In 2003, other income also included a \$2.2 million gain on the sale of the composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines.

Income taxes. The effective income tax rate for 2003 and 2002 was 35.0%.

Segment information. Total segment operating profit (before interest expense, corporate expenses, the gain on the sale of the composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines, debt extinguishment costs and income taxes) improved to \$37.9 million in 2003 from \$30.6 million in 2002.

In the Marine and Outdoor segment, operating profit was \$44.4 million in 2003 as compared with an operating profit of \$42.8 million in 2002. The improvement in operating profit was attributable to reduced product costs from the China manufacturing facility and an increase in sales of higher margin products. The improvements in operating profit were partially offset by decreased operating profits resulting from the sale of the assets of the composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines in May 2003. The acquisition made by K2 during 2003 in this segment did not have a significant impact on operating profit during 2003.

In the Action Sports segment, an operating profit of \$4.7 million was reported in 2003 as compared with an operating loss of \$5.5 million in 2002. The improvement in operating profit was attributable to the increase in sales volume (excluding the impact of acquisitions) during 2003, improved gross margins as the result of fewer close-out sales, reduced product costs from the China manufacturing facility and an increase in sales of higher margin products. The acquisitions made by K2 during 2003 in this segment did not have a significant impact on operating profit during 2003.

In the Team Sports segment, an operating loss of \$12.1 million was reported in 2003 as compared to an operating loss of \$4.4 million in 2002. The increase in the loss was attributable to a decline in corporate apparel sales as the business was restructured during 2003, and due to lower gross margins on corporate apparel sales as the result of certain inventory reduction efforts. In addition, the operating loss increased \$4.5 million due to higher selling, general and administrative expenses from the newly acquired companies in the segment without the impact of the highest seasonal sell-ins and gross profits due to the timing of the acquisitions during 2003.

In the Footwear and Apparel segment, an operating profit of \$0.9 million was reported in 2003 as compared to an operating loss of \$2.3 million in 2002. The improvement in operating profit was attributable to the increase in sales volume during 2003 and improved gross margins as the result of fewer close-out sales.

Liquidity and Sources of Capital

Cash Flow Activity

K2's operating activities provided \$13.3 million of cash in 2004 as compared to \$34.1 million during 2003. The decline in cash from operations during 2004 was primarily attributable to an increase in accounts receivable during the 2004 period of \$102.7 million as compared to the prior year's decrease of \$24.0 million, partially offset by higher net income in 2004 of \$27.5 million as compared to 2003, higher depreciation and amortization expense during 2004 of \$13.7 million, a decrease in inventories during 2004 of \$8.4 million as compared to an increase during 2003 of \$20.3 million, and an increase in accrued liabilities of \$27.0 million during 2004 as compared to a decrease during 2003 of \$2.7 million. The improvement in net income for 2004 was primarily attributable to K2's higher sales volume and higher gross margins. The increase in depreciation and amortization expenses during 2004 was attributable to higher depreciation expenses on fixed assets, higher amortization costs of intangible assets and an higher amortization costs of the increase to fair market value of acquired inventories, all of which resulted from K2's

acquisition activities during 2003 and 2004. The increase in accounts receivable and accrued liabilities and the reduction in inventories in 2004 was attributable to the seasonal working capital requirements of the businesses acquired by K2 during 2004.

Net cash used for investing activities was \$216.3 million in the current year as compared to \$42.5 million of cash used by investing activities in the prior year. The increase in cash used in investing activities was due to an increase in capital expenditures of \$15.5 million, and an increase in cash used to acquire new businesses of \$136.9 million. In addition, the 2003 period had \$20.1 million of cash proceeds from the sale of the Division. The increase in capital expenditures during 2004 was attributable to the increase in the size of K2's overall business as the result of acquisitions completed by K2 during 2003 and 2004. There were no material commitments for capital expenditures at December 31, 2004.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2004 was \$207.4 million as compared with \$18.4 million during 2003. The increase in cash provided by financing activities during 2004 was due to \$200.0 million of gross proceeds received from the issuance of senior notes and \$93.6 million of net proceeds received from the issuance of equity compared to the issuance of \$100.0 million in convertible subordinated debentures during 2003.

Capital Structure and Resources

K2's principal long-term borrowing facility is a \$250 million revolving credit facility ("Facility"), secured by all of K2's assets in the United States, Canada and England. Total availability under the Facility is determined by a borrowing formula based on eligible trade receivables and inventory and defined advance rates. The Facility is expandable to \$350 million and has a \$100 million limit for the issuance of letters of credit. The Facility expires on July 1, 2009. At December 31, 2004, there were \$60.2 million of borrowings outstanding under the Facility, \$18.5 million of outstanding letter of credit issuances (consisting of \$16.3 million of standby letters of credit and \$2.2 million of trade letters of credit which expire over the next 12 months) and \$170.2 million of available borrowing capacity. At December 31, 2004, K2 also had outstanding \$25.0 million of 7.25% convertible subordinated debentures due March 2010, \$75.0 million of 5.00% convertible senior debentures due June 2010 and \$200.0 million of senior notes due July 2014. At December 31, 2004, K2 had \$55.1 million outstanding under various foreign lending arrangements.

The Facility limits K2's ability to pay cash dividends and to make stock repurchases to \$1.0 million per each fiscal year, of which the full amount was available as of December 31, 2004. K2 is currently negotiating with its lenders under the Facility to obtain an amendment to this stock repurchase restriction.

Long-term Financial Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments

The following summarizes the outstanding borrowings, contractual obligations and long-term liabilities of K2 at December 31, 2004 and the effects such obligations are expected to have on liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt (1)	\$385,886	\$ 4,619	\$6,694	\$65,789	\$308,784
Operating leases (2)	68,186	16,610	21,427	13,360	16,789
Licensing arrangements (3)	23,466	16,919	6,210	337	-
Endorsement and sponsorship arrangements (4)	11,696	7,969	3,327	390	10
Pension contributions (5)	5,700	5,700	-	-	-
Amounts due related to acquisitions (6)	3,779	3,779	-	-	-
Total contractual cash obligations	\$498,713	\$55,596	\$37,658	\$79,876	\$325,583

(1) Includes principal payments contractually outstanding under K2's lending arrangements. See Note 6 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information on K2's long-term debt obligations.
 (2) See Note 9 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on K2's operating leases.
 (3) In the ordinary course of business, K2 enters into licensing arrangements whereby future minimum payments are due. These amounts represent the contractual minimum payments due under these agreements.
 (4) In the ordinary course of business, K2 enters into endorsement and sponsorship contracts with athletes whereby future minimum payments are due. These amounts represent the contractual minimum payments due under these agreements.
 (5) These amounts include estimated contributions for K2's pension plans. See Note 9 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information on K2's pension plans.
 (6) These amounts include payments to be made during 2005 related to K2's completed acquisitions.

K2 believes that the credit available under the Facility, together with cash flow from operations, will be sufficient for K2's business needs during 2005. K2's ability to arrange debt financing from other sources, should such additional financing become necessary, could be limited by the fact that substantially all of K2's assets in the United States, Canada and England are subject to security interests pursuant to the Facility. In addition, K2's Senior Notes places limitations on the incurrence of indebtedness by K2.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

K2 did not enter into any off-balance sheet arrangements during 2004 or 2003, nor did K2 have any off-balance sheet arrangements outstanding at December 31, 2004 or 2003.

Environmental Matters

K2 is one of several named potentially responsible parties ("PRP") in three Environmental Protection Agency matters involving discharge of hazardous materials at old waste sites in South Carolina and Michigan. Although environmental laws technically impose joint and several liability upon each PRP at each site, the extent of K2's required financial contribution to the cleanup of these sites is expected to be limited based upon the number and financial strength of the other named PRP's and the volume and types of waste involved which might be attributable to K2.

Environmental and related remediation costs are difficult to quantify for a number of reasons including the number of parties involved, the difficulty in determining the extent of the contamination, the length of time remediation may require, the complexity of environmental regulation and the continuing advancement of remediation technology. K2 accrues for liabilities of this nature when it is probable a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. At December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, K2 had recorded an estimated liability of approximately \$800,000 and \$980,000, respectively, for environmental liabilities. The estimates are based on K2's share of the costs to remediate as provided by the PRP's consultants and in ongoing discussions with the EPA or other environmental agencies. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, however, and taking into consideration the recorded reserves, management does not believe these matters will have a material adverse effect on K2's financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 151, *"Inventory Costs, an Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4."* SFAS No. 151 retains the general principle of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, *"Inventory Pricing,"* that inventories are presumed to be stated at cost; however, it amends ARB No. 43 to clarify that abnormal amounts of idle facilities, freight, handling costs and spoilage should be recognized as current period expenses. Also, SFAS No. 151 requires fixed overhead costs be allocated to inventories based on normal production capacity. The guidance in SFAS No. 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. K2 does not believe the implementation of SFAS 151 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (R) *"Share-Based Payment."* SFAS No. 123 (R) requires that companies recognize compensation expense equal to the fair value of stock options or other share based payments. The standard is effective for K2 beginning in the 2005 third quarter. The impact on K2's net income will include the remaining amortization of the fair value of existing options currently disclosed as pro-forma expense in Note 1 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, and is contingent upon the number of future options granted, the selected transition method and the selection of either the Black-Scholes or the binominal lattice model for valuing options.

Critical Accounting Policies

K2's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon K2's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires K2 to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities.

Discussed below are several significant accounting policies, which require the use of judgments and estimates that may materially affect the consolidated financial statements.

The estimates described below are reviewed from time to time and are subject to change if the circumstances so indicate. The effect of any such change is reflected in results of operations for the period in which the change is made. Establishment of the reserves affecting inventories and the allowance for doubtful accounts are among the most important.

Revenue Recognition

K2 recognizes revenue from product sales when title passes and the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer, based on the terms of sale. Title passes generally upon shipment or upon receipt by the customer depending on the country of the sale and the agreement with the customer. In some instances, products are shipped directly from K2 suppliers to K2 customers and revenue is recognized when the product is delivered to and accepted by the customer or a representative of the customer. K2 revenues may fluctuate in cases when our customers delay accepting shipment of product for periods up to several weeks. Reserves for estimated returns are established based upon historical return rates and recorded as reductions of sales.

Warranty

K2 records the estimated cost of product warranties at the time sales are recognized. K2 estimates warranty obligation by reference to historical product warranty return rates, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting the product. Should actual product warranty return rates, material usage or service delivery costs differ from the historical rates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required.

Accounts Receivable and Allowances

Accounts receivable are the result of K2's worldwide sales activities. Although K2's credit risk is spread across a large number of customers within a wide geographic area, periodic concentrations within a specific industry occur due to the seasonality of its businesses. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, K2's receivables from sporting goods retailers who sell skis, bindings, skates, snowboards and bikes amounted to 52% and 41%, respectively, of total receivables. K2 generally does not require collateral but performs periodic credit evaluations to manage its credit risk.

K2 evaluates the collectibility of accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. In circumstances where there is knowledge of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, a specific reserve is recorded against amounts due to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount that is reasonably believed to be collected. For all other customers, reserves are established based on historical bad debts, customer payment patterns and current economic conditions. The establishment of these reserves requires the use of judgment and assumptions regarding the potential for losses on receivable balances. If the financial condition of K2's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required resulting in an additional charge to expenses when made.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is substantially determined by the first-in, first-out method, including material, labor and factory overhead. K2 records adjustments to its inventory for estimated obsolescence or diminution in market value equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value, based on market conditions from time to time. These adjustments are estimates, which could vary significantly, either favorably or unfavorably, from actual experience if future economic conditions, levels of consumer demand, customer inventory levels or competitive conditions differ from expectations.

Long-Lived and Finite Lived Intangible Assets

Purchased intangible assets with finite lives are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated economic lives of the assets, ranging from one to eleven years.

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment and purchased intangible assets with finite lives, are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable in accordance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." K2 assesses the fair value of the assets based on the future cash flow the assets are expected to generate and recognizes an impairment loss when estimated undiscounted future cash flow expected to result from the use of the asset plus net proceeds expected from disposition of the asset (if any) are less than the carrying value of the asset. When an impairment is identified, K2 reduces the carrying amount of the asset to its estimated fair value based on a discounted cash flow approach or, when available and appropriate, comparable market values. K2 determined there were no indicators of material impairment of long-lived assets as of December 31, 2004.

K2 has evaluated the remaining useful lives of its finite-lived purchased intangible assets to determine if any adjustments to the useful lives were necessary or if any of these assets had indefinite lives and were therefore not subject to amortization. K2 determined that no adjustments to the useful lives of its finite-lived purchased intangible assets were necessary. The finite-lived purchased intangible assets consist of patents, customer contracts and customer lists, licensing agreements, tradenames/trademarks and non-compete arrangements which have weighted average useful lives of approximately 8 years, 8 years, 5 years, 7 years and 4 years, respectively.

Indefinite Lived Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but instead are measured for impairment at least annually, or when events indicate that a likely impairment exists. The impairment tests for goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are assessed for impairment using fair value measurement techniques. Specifically, goodwill impairment is determined using a two-step process. The first step of the goodwill impairment test is used to identify potential impairment by comparing the fair value of a K2 reporting unit with the net book value (or carrying amount), including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired and the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds the fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step of the goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination, accordingly the fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit as if the reporting

unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the purchase price paid to acquire the reporting unit. The impairment test for other intangible assets consists of a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying value. If the carrying value of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

K2 determined in accordance with SFAS No. 142 that K2's segments meet the criteria for aggregation and therefore performed its analysis at the reporting segment level. The fair value of K2's reporting units was determined using a combination of the income approach and the market approach. Under the income approach, the fair value of a reporting unit is calculated based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. The present value of estimated future cash flows uses K2's estimates of revenue for the reporting units, driven by assumed market growth rates and assumed market segment share, and estimated costs as well as appropriate discount rates. These estimates are consistent with the plans and estimates that K2 uses to manage the underlying businesses. Under the market approach, fair value is estimated based on market multiples of revenue or earnings for comparable companies.

In performing the fiscal 2004 annual test for the Marine and Outdoor segment, K2 assumed a sales growth rate of 5%; gross profit margins of 37%; an income tax rate of 35%; and a discount rate of 12%. For the Action Sports segment, K2 assumed a sales growth rate of 5%; gross profit margins of 34%; an income tax rate of 35%; and a discount rate of 12%. For the Team Sports segment, K2 assumed a sales growth rate of 3%; gross profit margins ranging from 34% to 36%; an income tax rate of 35%; and a discount rate of 12%. For the Footwear and Apparel segment, K2 assumed a sales growth rate of 5%; gross profit margins of 40%; an income tax rate of 35%; and a discount rate of 12%. K2 did not recognize any goodwill impairment as a result of performing this annual test.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit under the first step of the goodwill impairment test and determining the fair value of individual assets and liabilities of a reporting unit under the second step of the goodwill impairment test is judgmental in nature and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions could have a significant impact on whether or not an impairment charge is recognized and also the extent of such charge. K2's estimates of fair value utilized in goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible asset tests may be based upon a number of factors, including assumptions about the projected future cash flows, discount rate, growth rate, determination of market comparables, technological change, economic conditions, or changes to K2's business operations. Such changes may result in impairment charges recorded in future periods.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recorded using the liability method. K2 estimates actual current tax exposure together with temporary differences that result from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These temporary differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. K2 then assesses the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent that recovery is unlikely, a valuation allowance must be established. A significant portion of K2's deferred tax assets relate to net operating loss carryovers for both domestic and foreign purposes. The realization of these assets is based upon estimates of future taxable income. In those jurisdictions where the realization of these carryovers is not likely, a valuation allowance has been established.

Pensions

K2 sponsors several trustee non-contributory defined benefit pension plans covering about 850 of its domestic employees. Benefits are generally based on years of service and the employee's highest average compensation for five consecutive years during the years of credited service. Contributions are intended to provide for benefits attributable to service to date and service expected to be provided in the future. K2 funds these plans in accordance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Effective August 31, 2004, the domestic pension plans (the "plans") were amended to freeze the accrual of future benefits for almost all of the employees. This resulted in active participants no longer accruing benefits under the plans. Participants will remain eligible to receive benefits they have earned under the plans through August 31, 2004 when they retire. New employees will not be eligible to accrue any benefit under the plans. Only a small group of about 20 employees subject to a collective bargaining agreement will continue to accrue a benefit. The impact of this plan change on K2's benefit costs is a one-time recognized curtailment loss of \$353,000 in the 2004 third quarter. The impact on future benefit costs is the elimination of the service cost and an \$8.0 million reduction of the projected benefit obligation for future pay increases. This plan change has further resulted in an estimated reduction in net periodic pension costs for the 2005 year of \$2.8 million.

K2 also has a pension plan which covered certain employees of the Simplex Building Products division which K2 sold in 2000. This plan is referred to as the "Simplex UAW Pension Plan." The disclosures that follow include this plan.

Pension costs and liabilities are actuarially calculated. These calculations are based on assumptions related to the discount rate, projected compensation increases and expected return on assets. The discount rate assumption is based on current market interest rates of long-term bonds as of December 31, 2004. There is no salary growth assumption for the future due to the freezing of the plans on August 31, 2004, whereby

no additional benefits will accrue. Long-term return on plan assets is determined based on historical portfolio results and management's future expectations for returns for each asset class, as well as the target asset allocation of the pension portfolio. K2 evaluates the assumptions used on a periodic basis and makes adjustments as necessary. As of December 31, 2003, K2's assumption related to the discount rate, projected compensation increases and expected return on assets was 6.25%, 4.00% and 8.25%, respectively. Due to the declining interest rate environment for long-term bonds in 2004, K2 lowered its discount rate assumption to 5.75% at December 31, 2004. A continued change in the discount rate and actual vs. expected return on plan assets could have a significant impact on the pension costs recorded. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, K2 made contributions totaling \$3.5 million to the plans.

Due to the lower discount rate and declines in the stock market during 2002, actual asset returns on K2's pension assets did not meet K2's original assumption of 2003 expected returns. This resulted in 2003 pension expense being higher than 2002 pension expense by approximately \$2.1 million. Pension expense for the 2004 year was approximately \$0.1 million lower than the 2003 year. The 2004 decrease in pension expense was attributable to: the plan freeze on August 31, 2004 resulting in a reduction in expense of approximately \$0.6 million; better than expected 2003 asset returns resulting in a reduction to expense of approximately \$0.3 million; all of which were offset by an increase in pension expense of approximately \$0.8 million due to changes in assumptions regarding the discount rate, expected return on assets, mortality rates, administrative expenses and changes in participant demographics. For 2005, pension expense is estimated to be approximately \$0.6 million, a reduction of \$2.7 million from the 2004 year. This decrease in overall expense is expected to result from the following: a \$0.2 million decrease in expense due to better than expected asset returns during 2004; a \$2.8 million decrease in expense due to the freezing of the plan during 2004; all of which are expected to be offset by a \$0.3 million increase in pension expense due to the decrease in the discount rate from 6.25% to 5.75% at December 31, 2004. K2 estimates a required cash contribution of approximately \$5.7 million to the plans in 2005.

Based on the decrease in the discount rate and lower expected asset returns, the accumulated benefit obligation of the plans exceeded the fair value of the assets of the plans by \$22.5 million and \$15.6 million at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. These asset shortfalls resulted in K2 recording a non-cash charge to Other Comprehensive Income, a component of K2's shareholders' equity, of \$14.5 million (\$9.4 million, net of taxes) at December 31, 2004. Based on this amount recorded, K2 had \$22.5 million and \$15.2 million, of net pension liabilities as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, consisting of \$22.5 and \$15.6 million, respectively, in asset shortfalls and an intangible asset for the unrecognized prior service cost of \$0.4 million at December 31, 2003. As of December 31, 2004, K2 classified \$5.7 million of the pension liability as current and \$16.8 million as long-term as K2 estimates contributions totaling \$5.7 million to be made to the plans during the twelve months ended December 31, 2005.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency for most foreign operations is the local currency. The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries have been translated into U.S. dollars. Asset and liability accounts have been translated using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenue and expense accounts have been translated using the average exchange rate for the year. The gains and losses associated with the translation of the financial statements resulting from the changes in exchange rates from year to year have been reported in the other comprehensive income or loss account in shareholders' equity. To the extent assets and liabilities of the foreign operations are realized or the foreign operations pay back intercompany debt, amounts previously reported in other comprehensive income or loss account would be included in net income or loss in the period in which the transaction occurs. Transaction gains or losses, other than those related to intercompany accounts and investments deemed to be of a long-term nature, are included in net income or loss in the period in which they occur.

Other Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, K2 is involved in legal proceedings regarding contractual and employment relationships, product liability claims, environmental matters, intellectual property rights, and a variety of other matters. K2 records contingent liabilities resulting from claims when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. Estimating probable losses requires analysis of multiple factors, in some cases including judgments about the potential actions of third party claimants and courts. Therefore, actual losses in any future period are inherently uncertain. Currently, K2 does not believe that any of its pending legal proceedings or claims will have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations. However, if actual or estimated probable future losses exceed K2's recorded liability for such claims, additional charges would be recorded as an expense during the period in which the actual loss or change in estimate occurred.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The inflation rate, as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index, has been relatively low in the last few years, and therefore, pricing decisions by K2 have largely been influenced by competitive market conditions. Depreciation expense is based on the historical cost to K2 of its fixed assets, and therefore, is considerably less than it would be if it were based on current replacement cost. While buildings, machinery and equipment acquired in prior years will ultimately have to be replaced at significantly higher prices, it is expected this will be a gradual process over many years.

Factors That Could Affect Future Results

Because of the following factors, as well as other factors affecting our business, financial position, results of operations and prospects, past financial performance may not be a reliable indicator of future performance, and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

K2's strategic plan, involving growth through the acquisition of other companies, may not succeed.

K2's strategic plan involves rapid growth through the acquisition of other companies. Such growth involves a number of risks, including:

- the difficulties related to combining previously separate businesses into a single unit;
- the substantial diversion of management's attention from day-to-day operations;
- the assumption of liabilities of an acquired business, including unforeseen liabilities;
- the failure to realize anticipated benefits, such as cost savings and revenue enhancements;
- the dilution of existing stockholders and convertible note holders due to the issuance of equity securities, utilization of cash reserves, or incurrence of debt in order to fund the acquisitions;
- the potentially substantial transaction costs associated with acquisitions;
- the difficulties related to assimilating the products, personnel and systems of an acquired business and to integrating distribution and other operational capabilities; and
- the difficulties in applying K2's internal controls to an acquired business.

If K2 fails to maintain an effective system of internal controls, it may not be able to accurately report its financial results or prevent fraud, which could harm K2's brands and operating results.

Effective internal controls are necessary for K2 to provide reliable and accurate financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. K2 has devoted significant resources and time to comply with the new internal control over financial reporting requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. In addition, Section 404 under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that K2 assess and its auditors attest to the design and operating effectiveness of K2's controls over financial reporting. K2's compliance with the annual internal control report requirement for each fiscal year will depend on the effectiveness of its financial reporting and data systems and controls across its operating subsidiaries. Furthermore, an important part of K2's growth strategy has been, and will likely continue to be, the acquisition of complementary businesses, and K2 expects these systems and controls to become increasingly complex to the extent that it integrates acquisitions and its business grows. To effectively manage this growth, K2 will need to continue to improve its operational, financial and management controls and its reporting systems and procedures. K2 cannot be certain that these measures will ensure that it designs, implements and maintains adequate controls over its financial processes and reporting in the future, especially in light of likely future acquisitions of companies that may not be in compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, difficulties encountered in their implementation or operation, or difficulties in the assimilation of acquired businesses into K2's control system could harm K2's operating results or cause it to fail to meet its financial reporting obligations. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in K2's reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of its stock and its access to capital.

Current and future financings may place a significant debt burden on K2.

K2 has incurred substantial indebtedness. As of December 31, 2004, K2 had \$415.9 million of outstanding debt, including \$60.2 million of borrowings under its \$250.0 million revolving credit facility, \$55.1 million outstanding under foreign lending arrangements, outstanding convertible debentures of \$100.0 million in the aggregate and \$200.0 million outstanding in senior notes. In addition, as of December 31, 2004, K2 had available borrowings under its revolving credit facility of \$170.2 million. K2's substantial indebtedness, as well as potential future financings, could, among other things:

- adversely affect K2's ability to expand its business, market its products and make investments and capital expenditures;
- adversely affect the cost and availability of funds from commercial lenders, debt financing transactions and other sources;

- adversely affect the ability of K2 to pursue its acquisition strategy; and
- create competitive disadvantages compared to other companies with lower debt levels.

K2 faces intense competition and potential competition from companies with greater resources, and, if it is unable to compete effectively with these companies, its business could be harmed.

The markets for sporting goods and recreational products in which K2 competes are generally highly competitive, especially as to product innovation, performance and styling, price, marketing and delivery. Competition regarding these products, other than active wear, consists of a relatively small number of large producers, some of whom have greater financial and other resources than K2. In addition, many of K2's competitors offer sports and recreational equipment not currently sold by K2 and may be able to leverage these broader product offerings to adversely affect K2's competitive market position. Further, there are no significant technological or capital barriers to entry into the markets for many sporting goods and recreational products. The sales of leisure products are also affected by changes in the economy and consumer tastes, and sporting goods and recreational products face competition from other leisure activities.

K2's marine and outdoor products are, in most instances, subject to price competition, ranging from moderate in marine antennas and monofilament line to intense for commodity-type products. Many of K2's marine and outdoor competitors have greater financial and other resources than K2.

Certain K2 businesses are highly seasonal

Certain K2 businesses are highly seasonal. Historically, certain of K2's businesses, such as fishing tackle and water sports products, baseball and softball, skis and snowboards, winter apparel, bikes, and in-line skates have experienced seasonal swings in their businesses depending on their respective products. This seasonality impacts K2's working capital requirements and hence overall financing needs. In addition, K2's borrowing capacity under the revolving credit facility is impacted by the seasonal change in receivables and inventory.

Purchasing decisions made by a small number of large format sporting goods retailers can have a significant impact on K2's results.

Although the sporting goods manufacturing industry is highly fragmented, many of the retail customers that purchase sporting goods are highly concentrated. Large format sporting goods retailers are important to K2's results of operations, and Wal-Mart accounted for approximately 16% of K2's net sales for the year ended December 31, 2004. Due to their size, these retailers may demand better prices and terms from K2, and these demands may have an adverse impact on K2's margins. In addition, if any of these large format sporting goods retailers were to decide to materially reduce the amounts or types of K2 products that they purchase, such decision would have a material adverse impact on K2's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

K2's failure to keep pace with rapid change in marketing strategies, product design, styles and tastes could harm its business.

Consumer demand for recreational products is strongly influenced by matters of taste and style. K2 cannot assure you that K2 will successfully develop new products to address new or shifting consumer demand. An unexpected change in consumer tastes or product demand could seriously harm K2's business. K2's inability to timely and successfully respond to developments and changing styles could hurt its competitive position or render its products noncompetitive.

K2 cannot assure you that demand for its products will remain constant. The sales of leisure products are affected by changes in the economy and consumer tastes, both of which are difficult to predict. Continued adverse developments affecting economies throughout the world, including a general tightening of the availability of credit, increasing energy costs, declining consumer confidence and significant declines in the stock market could lead to a further reduction in discretionary spending for K2's products.

The weak financial conditions of some of K2's customers may adversely impact K2's business.

A large portion of K2's sales are to sporting goods retailers. Many of K2's smaller retailers and some larger retailers are not strongly capitalized. Adverse conditions in the sporting goods retail industry can adversely impact the ability of retailers to purchase K2 products, or could lead retailers to request credit terms that would adversely affect K2's cash flow and involve significant risks of nonpayment.

K2's financial results vary from quarter to quarter, which could hurt K2's business and the market price of its stock.

Various factors affect K2's quarterly operating results and some of them are not within K2's control. They include, among others:

- weather and snow conditions;

- the timing and introduction of new products;
- the mix of products sold;
- the timing of significant orders from and shipments to customers;
- product pricing and discounts;
- the timing of its acquisitions of other companies and businesses; and
- general economic conditions.

These and other factors are likely to cause financial results of K2 to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. The trading price of K2 common stock could decline dramatically. Based on the foregoing, K2 believes that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of its results of operations may not be meaningful. Therefore, purchasers of K2 common stock should not view K2's historical results of operations as reliable indications of its future performance.

K2 may not be able to attract or retain the management employees necessary to remain competitive in its industry; the loss of one or more of K2's key personnel, including Mr. Richard J. Heckmann, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of K2, could have a material adverse effect on K2's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

K2's continued success depends on the retention, recruitment and continued contributions of K2's key management, finance, marketing and staff personnel, many of whom would be difficult or impossible to replace. The competition for qualified personnel is intense. K2 cannot assure you that it will be able to retain its current personnel or recruit the key personnel it requires. Specifically, Mr. Richard J. Heckmann, K2's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, has been fundamental to developing K2's growth strategy and, without his services, K2's implementation of its growth strategy might fail. The loss of services of members of K2's key personnel, including Mr. Heckmann, could have a material adverse effect on K2's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

International operations, unfavorable political developments, natural disasters and weak foreign economies may seriously harm K2's financial condition.

K2's business is dependent on international trade, both for sales of finished goods and low-cost manufacturing and sourcing of products. K2's three principal markets are North America, Europe and Asia. K2's revenues from international operations were approximately 27.5% of K2's sales for the year ended December 31, 2004. K2 expects that its revenues from international operations will continue to account for a significant portion of its total revenues. Any political developments adversely affecting trade with Europe or Asia (especially China) or a natural disaster to any of K2's facilities therein could severely impact K2 results of operations. K2's international operations are subject to a variety of risks, including:

- recessions in foreign economies;
- the adoption and expansion of trade restrictions;
- limitations on repatriation of earnings;
- reduced protection of intellectual property rights in some countries;
- longer receivables collection periods and greater difficulty in collecting accounts receivable;
- difficulties in managing foreign operations;
- social, political and economic instability;
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
- acts of war and terrorism;
- ability to finance foreign operations;

- changes in consumer tastes and trends;
- Natural disasters;
- tariffs and other trade barriers; and
- U.S. government licensing requirements for export.

In addition, K2 will continue to outsource a number of its supply contracts to entities in foreign nations and will continue to be highly reliant on overseas manufacturing. Specifically, K2 maintains significant manufacturing capacity in China and Costa Rica. Political or economic developments adversely affecting the operation of these facilities could result in late deliveries, lower sales and earnings, and unanticipated costs.

Significant price volatility or interruptions in supply of K2's raw materials may result in increased costs that it may be unable to pass on to customers, which could reduce profitability.

The prices of the raw materials, such as resin-based products, steel and aluminum, that K2 purchases from third parties are cyclical and volatile. K2 purchases a substantial portion of these raw materials from third party suppliers, and the cost of these raw materials represents a substantial portion of K2's cost of products sold. In recent periods, K2 has experienced significantly higher crude oil prices, which have resulted in increased prices for resin-based products. In addition, the fluctuations of supply and demand for raw materials have led to increased price volatility.

Although K2 frequently enters into supply agreements to acquire these raw materials, these agreements typically provide for market based pricing and provide K2 only limited protection against price volatility. While K2 attempts to match cost increases with corresponding product price increases, K2 is not always able to raise product prices immediately or at all. Timing differences between raw material prices, which may change daily, and contract product prices, which in many cases are negotiated only monthly or less often, have had and may continue to have a negative effect on profitability. If any of K2's suppliers is unable to meet its obligations under present supply agreements, K2 may be forced to pay higher prices to obtain the necessary raw materials from other sources, and K2 may not be able to increase prices for finished products to recoup the higher raw materials cost. In addition, if any of the raw materials that K2 uses becomes unavailable within the geographic area from which they are now sourced, then K2 may not be able to obtain cost-effective substitutes. Any underlying cost increase that K2 is not able to pass on to customers or any interruption in supply of raw materials could increase K2's costs or decrease revenues, which could reduce profitability.

Changes in currency exchange rates could affect K2's revenues.

A significant portion of K2's production and approximately 25.1% of K2's sales for the year ended December 31, 2004 are denominated in foreign currencies and are subject to exchange rate fluctuation risk. Although K2 engages in some hedging activities to reduce foreign exchange transaction risk, changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the currencies of Europe and Asia could make K2 products less competitive in foreign markets, and could reduce the sales and earnings represented by foreign currencies. Additionally, such fluctuation could result in an increase in cost of products sold in foreign markets reducing margins and earnings.

Acts of war or terrorism may have an adverse effect on K2's business.

Acts of war or terrorism may have an adverse effect on the economy generally, and more specifically on K2's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Among various other risks, such occurrences have the potential to significantly decrease consumer spending on leisure products and activities, adversely impact K2's ability to consummate future debt or equity financings and negatively affect K2's ability to manufacture, source and deliver low-cost goods in a timely manner.

K2 is subject to and may incur liabilities under various environmental laws.

K2 is subject to federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations that govern activities that may have adverse environmental effects, such as discharges to air and water, as well as handling and disposal of and exposure to hazardous substances. In that regard, K2 has been and could be subject to claims and inquiries related to alleged substances in K2's products that may be subject to notice requirements or exposure limitations, particularly in California, which may result in fines and penalties. K2 is also subject to laws and regulations that impose liability for cost and damages resulting from past disposals or other releases of hazardous substances. For example, K2 may incur liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, and similar laws, some of which impose strict, and in some cases, joint and several, liability for the cleanup of contamination resulting from past disposals of waste, including disposal at off-site locations. K2 is currently aware of one matter involving off-site waste disposal liability in South Carolina and another matter involving an offsite waste disposal facility in Michigan. At December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, K2 had recorded an estimated liability of \$800,000 and \$980,000, respectively, for environmental matters. In addition, K2 has acquired and intends to continue to acquire pre-existing businesses, such as Rawlings, Völkl, Marker and Marmot, that have historical and ongoing operations, and K2 has limited information about the environmental condition of the properties of such companies. It is possible that

soil and groundwater contamination may exist on these or other of K2's properties resulting from current or former operations. Although K2 is not aware of any issues arising under current environmental laws that would be reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on K2's business, financial condition, results of operations, or prospects, K2 cannot assure you that such matters will not have such an impact.

Unfavorable weather can adversely affect K2's sales.

Sales of K2's recreational products are strongly influenced by the weather. For example, poor snow conditions in the winter or summer conditions unfavorable to outdoor sports can adversely affect sales of important K2 products.

K2 is subject to and may incur liabilities under various tax laws.

K2 is subject to income taxes in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions. In the ordinary course of our business, there are transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. In addition, changes in tax law and regulations, as well as adverse judicial rulings, could adversely affect the income tax provision. K2 believes that it has adequately provided for income tax issues not yet resolved with federal, state, and foreign tax authorities. Although not probable, the most adverse resolution of such issues could affect the income tax provision in the period in which that determination is made.

Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market Risk

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates can affect K2's earnings and cash flows. K2 manages its exposures to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on certain firm purchase commitments and anticipated, but not yet committed purchases, by entering into some foreign currency forward contracts. K2's risk management objective is to reduce its exposure to the effects of changes in exchange rates on the cost of products sold over annual time horizons. Foreign currency exchange rate movements also affect K2's competitive position, as exchange rate changes may affect business practices and/or pricing strategies of non-U.S. based competitors and may affect the profitability and pricing strategies of K2 as well. K2's foreign currency risk policies entail entering into foreign currency derivative instruments only to manage risk of currency fluctuations over a given period of time, not for speculative investments. At December 31, 2004, K2 had foreign exchange contracts with maturities of within one year to exchange various foreign currencies to dollars in the aggregate amount of \$81.6 million.

Considering both the anticipated cash flows from firm purchase commitments and anticipated purchases for the next quarter and the foreign currency derivative instruments in place at year end, a hypothetical 10% weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies would not materially adversely affect expected first quarter 2005 earnings or cash flows. This analysis is dependent on actual purchases during the next quarter occurring within 90% of budgeted forecasts. The effect of the hypothetical change in exchange rates ignores the effect this movement may have on other variables including competitive risk. If it were possible to quantify this competitive impact, the results could well be different than the sensitivity effects shown above. In addition, it is unlikely currencies would uniformly strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. In reality, some currencies may weaken while others may strengthen. Moreover, any negative effect of a weakening U.S. dollar in terms of increase materials costs would likely be partially offset by a positive impact on revenues due to K2's sales internationally and the conversion of those international sales to U.S. dollars.

K2 is also exposed to interest rate risk in connection with its borrowings under the revolving bank credit facility and term loan which bear interest at floating rates based on London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or the prime rate plus an applicable borrowing margin. For the \$100 million of convertible subordinated debentures, interest rate changes affect the fair market value but do not impact earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for variable rate debt, interest rate changes generally do not affect the fair market value but do impact future earnings and cash flows, assuming other factors are held constant.

As of December 31, 2004, K2 had \$300.0 million in principal amount of fixed rate debt represented by the \$100 million of convertible subordinated debentures and \$200 million of senior notes, and \$115.9 million of variable rate debt represented by borrowings under the revolving credit facility and foreign lending arrangements (at a weighted average interest rate of 4.62% at December 31, 2004). Based on the balance outstanding under the variable rate facilities as of December 31, 2004, an immediate change of one percentage point in the applicable interest rate would have caused an increase or decrease in interest expense of approximately \$1.2 million on an annual basis. At December 31, 2004, up to \$170.2 million of variable rate borrowings were available under K2's \$250 million revolving bank credit facility. K2 may use derivative financial instruments, where appropriate, to manage its interest rate risks. However, as a matter of policy, K2 does not enter into derivative or other financial investments for trading or speculative purposes. At December 31, 2004, K2 had no such derivative financial instruments outstanding.

Consolidated Statements Of Income

	Year ended December 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	Thousands, except per share figures		
Net sales	\$1,200,727	\$718,539	\$582,159
Cost of products sold	800,678	498,620	411,620
Gross profit	400,049	219,919	170,539
Selling expenses	197,134	116,509	86,394
General and administrative expenses	121,895	71,358	56,862
Operating income	81,020	32,052	27,283
Interest expense	21,449	9,950	8,966
Debt extinguishment costs	-	6,745	-
Other income, net	(246)	(2,218)	(253)
Income before provision for income taxes	59,817	17,575	18,570
Provision for income taxes	20,876	6,151	6,500
Net income	\$ 38,941	\$ 11,424	\$ 12,070
Basic earnings per share of Common Stock:	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.67
Diluted earnings per share of Common Stock:	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.67
Basic shares outstanding of Common Stock	40,285	24,958	17,941
Diluted shares outstanding of Common Stock	49,345	28,750	17,994

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	At December 31	
	2004	2003
Thousands, except number of shares		
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,633	\$ 21,256
Accounts receivable, net	369,914	224,818
Inventories, net	325,125	237,152
Deferred income taxes	29,709	29,223
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	22,775	13,083
Total current assets	773,156	525,532
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land and land improvements	6,794	3,037
Buildings and leasehold improvements	55,900	35,289
Machinery and equipment	204,651	162,472
Construction in progress	5,614	3,940
	272,959	204,738
Less allowance for depreciation and amortization	131,995	113,716
	140,964	91,022
Other Assets		
Goodwill	349,760	147,047
Tradenames	137,329	61,394
Other intangible assets, net	21,276	20,406
Deferred income taxes	7,506	10,800
Other	26,374	15,670
Total Assets	\$1,456,365	\$871,871
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Bank loans	\$ 31,490	\$ 10,751
Accounts payable	103,158	77,304
Income taxes payable	28,386	8,305
Accrued payroll and related	67,443	33,040
Other accruals	83,624	53,235
Current portion of long-term debt	35,074	72,126
Total current liabilities	349,175	254,761
Long-term pension liabilities	16,854	11,173
Long-term debt	250,812	35,194
Deferred income taxes	58,123	38,636
Convertible subordinated debentures	98,535	98,067
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock, \$1 par value, authorized 12,500,000 shares, none issued	-	-
Common Stock, \$1 par value, authorized 110,000,000 in 2004 and 60,000,000 shares in 2003, issued and outstanding shares - 47,543,108 in 2004 and 34,146,798 in 2003	47,543	34,147
Additional paid-in capital	502,322	313,142
Retained earnings	146,558	107,617
Employee Stock Ownership Plan and stock option loans	-	(1,214)
Treasury shares at cost, 747,234 in 2004 and 2003	(9,107)	(9,107)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,450)	(10,545)
Total Shareholders' Equity	682,866	434,040
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$1,456,365	\$871,871

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements Of Shareholders' Equity

	Common Stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Employee Stock Ownership Plan and stock option loans	Treasury shares, at cost	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total
	Thousands						
Balance at December 31, 2001	\$18,676	\$143,346	\$ 84,123	(\$1,582)	(\$9,107)	(\$20,799)	\$214,657
Net income for the year 2002			12,070				12,070
Translation adjustments						9,719	9,719
Change in additional minimum pension liability, net of \$2,639 in taxes						(4,904)	(4,904)
Net unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net of \$253 in taxes						(470)	(470)
Comprehensive income							16,415
Exercise of stock options	3	19					22
Stock option loan repayments				53			53
Employee Stock Ownership Plan, amortization, loan and partial loan repayment				149			149
Balance at December 31, 2002	18,679	143,365	96,193	(1,380)	(9,107)	(16,454)	231,296
Net income for the year 2003			11,424				11,424
Translation adjustments						7,947	7,947
Change in additional minimum pension liability, net of \$189 in taxes						(351)	(351)
Net unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net of \$908 in taxes						(1,687)	(1,687)
Comprehensive income							17,333
Shares issued in connection with acquisitions	14,250	156,284					170,534
Value of warrants issued in connection with issuance of convertible subordinated debentures		2,303					2,303
Exercise of stock options	1,218	7,990					9,208
Income tax benefit on stock option exercises		3,200					3,200
Employee Stock Ownership Plan, amortization, loan and partial loan repayment				166			166
Balance at December 31, 2003	34,147	313,142	107,617	(1,214)	(9,107)	(10,545)	434,040
Net income for the year 2004			38,941				38,941
Translation adjustments						10,276	10,276
Change in additional minimum pension liability, net of \$2,838 in taxes						(5,270)	(5,270)
Net unrealized gain on derivative instruments, net of \$575 in taxes						1,089	1,089
Comprehensive income							45,036
Shares issued in connection with acquisitions	6,313	95,327					101,640
Shares issued in connection with equity offering, net	6,400	87,180					93,580
Exercise of stock options and warrants	683	4,368					5,051
Income tax benefit on stock option exercises		2,100					2,100
Amortization of restricted stock awards		199					199
Employee Stock Ownership Plan, amortization and loan repayment				1,214			1,214
Other items		6					6
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$47,543	\$502,322	\$146,558	\$ 0	(\$9,107)	(\$4,450)	\$682,866

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements Of Cash Flows

	Year ended December 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	Thousands		
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 38,941	\$ 11,424	\$ 12,070
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Gain on sale of operating division	(206)	(2,222)	-
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	23,721	15,518	13,237
Amortization of intangibles and increase in fair value of inventories from acquisitions	8,561	2,879	688
Amortization of deferred debt and warrant costs	3,073	3,249	632
Deferred taxes and income taxes receivable	4,750	2,980	(2,135)
Increase (decrease) in long-term pension liabilities	5,681	(1,380)	8,828
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	(102,688)	24,037	12,682
Repurchase of previously securitized receivables	-	-	(51,827)
Inventories, net	8,411	(20,348)	28,215
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,661	(2,579)	1,218
Accounts payable	(5,599)	3,329	432
Payroll and other accrued liabilities	26,964	(2,745)	(2,776)
Net cash provided by operations	13,270	34,142	21,264
Investing Activities			
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	(36,297)	(20,759)	(8,281)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	1,245	400	147
Purchases of businesses, net of cash acquired	(175,838)	(38,902)	(1,100)
Proceeds received from sale of operating division	-	20,132	-
Other items, net	(5,389)	(3,361)	370
Net cash used in investing activities	(216,279)	(42,490)	(8,864)
Financing Activities			
Issuance of senior notes	200,000	-	-
Issuance of convertible subordinated debentures	-	100,000	-
Borrowings under long-term debt	738,366	523,673	65,750
Payments of long-term debt	(788,489)	(584,811)	(105,307)
Net borrowings under (payments on) accounts receivable purchase facility	-	(25,702)	25,702
Net increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans	(32,531)	4,490	1,245
Net proceeds from equity issuance	93,580	-	-
Debt issuance costs	(8,591)	(8,257)	-
Proceeds received from exercise of stock options and warrants	5,051	8,983	22
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	207,386	18,376	(12,588)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,377	10,028	(188)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	21,256	11,228	11,416
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 25,633	\$ 21,256	\$ 11,228

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

K2 is a premier, branded consumer products company with a portfolio of leading brands including *Shakespeare*, *Pfueger* and *Stearns* in the Marine and Outdoor segment; *Rawlings*, *Worth*, and *K2 Licensing & Promotions* in the Team Sports segment; *K2*, *Völkl*, *Marker*, *Ride* and *Brass Eagle* in the Action Sports segment; and *Adio*, *Marmot* and *Ex Officio* in the Footwear and Apparel segment. The Marine and Outdoor segment represented \$336.9 million, or 28.1%, of K2's 2004 consolidated net sales, the Action Sports segment represented \$502.7 million, or 41.9% of 2004 consolidated net sales, the Team Sports segment had sales of \$250.4 million, or 20.8% of 2004 consolidated net sales and K2's Footwear and Apparel segment had net sales of \$110.7 million, or 9.2% of 2004 consolidated net sales.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of K2 and its subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Fiscal Periods

K2 maintains its books using a 52/53 week year ending on the last Sunday of December. For purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the year end is stated as of December 31. The years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 consisted of 52 weeks.

Revenue Recognition

K2 recognizes revenue from product sales when title passes and the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer, based on the terms of sale. Title passes generally upon shipment or upon receipt by the customer depending on the country of the sale and the agreement with the customer. In some instances, products are shipped directly from K2 suppliers to K2 customers and revenue is recognized when the product is delivered to and accepted by the customer. K2 revenues may fluctuate in cases when our customers delay accepting shipment of product for periods up to several weeks. Reserves for estimated returns are established based upon historical return rates and recorded as reductions of sales.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency for most foreign operations is the local currency. The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries have been translated into U.S. dollars. Asset and liability accounts have been translated using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenue and expense accounts have been translated using the average exchange rate for the year. The gains and losses associated with the translation of the financial statements resulting from the changes in exchange rates from year to year have been reported in the other comprehensive income or loss account in shareholders' equity. To the extent assets and liabilities of the foreign operations are realized or the foreign operations pay back intercompany debt, amounts previously reported in other comprehensive income or loss account would be included in net income or loss in the period in which the transaction occurs. Transaction gains or losses, other than those related to intercompany accounts and investments deemed to be of a long-term nature, are included in net income or loss in the period in which they occur.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Short-term investments (including any debt securities) that are part of K2's cash management portfolio are classified as cash equivalents carried at amortized cost. These investments are liquid, are of limited credit risk and have original maturities of three months or less when purchased. The carrying amount of cash equivalents approximates market.

Accounts Receivable and Allowances

Although K2's credit risk is spread across a large number of customers within a wide geographic area, periodic concentrations within a specific industry occur due to the seasonality of its businesses. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, K2's receivables from sporting goods retailers who sell skis, bindings, skates, snowboards and bikes amounted to 52% and 41%, respectively, of total receivables. K2 generally does not require collateral but performs periodic credit evaluations to manage its credit risk.

K2 evaluates the collectibility of accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. In circumstances where there is knowledge of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, a specific reserve is recorded against amounts due to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount that is reasonably believed to be collected. For all other customers, reserves are established based on historical bad debts, customer payment patterns and current economic conditions. The establishment of these reserves requires the use of judgment and assumptions regarding the potential for losses on receivable balances. If the financial condition of K2's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required resulting in an additional charge to expenses when made.

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Accounts receivable are net of allowances for doubtful accounts and estimated sales returns of \$14,895,000 and \$7,558,000 at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is substantially determined by the first-in, first-out method, including material, labor and factory overhead. K2 records adjustments to its inventory for estimated obsolescence or diminution in market value equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value, based on market conditions from time to time. These adjustments are estimates, which could vary significantly, either favorably or unfavorably, from actual experience if future economic conditions, levels of consumer demand, customer inventory levels or competitive conditions differ from expectations.

Long-Lived and Finite Lived Intangible Assets

Purchased intangible assets with finite lives are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated economic lives of the assets, ranging from one to eleven years.

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, ranging from 2 to 30 years. At December 31, 2004, the weighted average useful life for buildings and leasehold improvements was 19.9 years and for machinery and equipment was 9.0 years.

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment and purchased intangible assets with finite lives, are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." K2 assesses the fair value of the assets based on the future cash flow the assets are expected to generate and recognizes an impairment loss when estimated undiscounted future cash flow expected to result from the use of the asset plus net proceeds expected from disposition of the asset (if any) are less than the carrying value of the asset. When an impairment is identified, K2 reduces the carrying amount of the asset to its estimated fair value based on a discounted cash flow approach or, when available and appropriate, comparable market values. K2 determined there were no indicators of material impairment of long-lived assets as of December 31, 2004.

K2 has evaluated the remaining useful lives of its finite-lived purchased intangible assets to determine if any adjustments to the useful lives were necessary or if any of these assets had indefinite lives and were therefore not subject to amortization. K2 determined that no adjustments to the useful lives of its finite-lived purchased intangible assets were necessary. The finite-lived purchased intangible assets consist of patents, customer contracts and customer lists, licensing agreements, tradenames/trademarks and non-compete arrangements which have weighted average useful lives of approximately 8 years, 8 years, 5 years, 7 years and 4 years, respectively.

Indefinite Lived Intangible Assets

Effective January 1, 2002, K2 adopted standards on "Business Combinations," and "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." In accordance with these standards, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are no longer amortized but instead are measured for impairment at least annually, or when events indicate that a likely impairment exists. As required by the standards, the impairment tests for goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are assessed for impairment using fair value measurement techniques. Specifically, goodwill impairment is determined using a two-step process. The first step of the goodwill impairment test is used to identify potential impairment by comparing the fair value of a K2 reporting unit with the net book value (or carrying amount), including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired and the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds the fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step of the goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination. That is, the fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the purchase price paid to acquire the reporting unit. The impairment test for other intangible assets consists of a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying value. If the carrying value of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess.

Warranty

K2 records the estimated cost of product warranties at the time sales are recognized. K2 estimates warranty obligation by reference to historical product warranty return rates, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting the product. Should actual product

warranty return rates, material usage or service delivery costs differ from the historical rates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required.

The following activity related to product warranty liabilities:

	For the year ended December 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	Thousands		
Balance at January 1	\$5,526	\$2,954	\$2,237
Charged to costs and expenses	8,394	4,677	5,043
Increase to reserve resulting from acquisitions	2,618	3,498	-
Amounts charged to reserve	(6,847)	(5,603)	(4,326)
Balance at December 31	\$9,691	\$5,526	\$2,954

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recorded using the liability method. K2 estimates actual current tax exposure together with temporary differences that result from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These temporary differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. K2 then assesses the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent that recovery is unlikely, a valuation allowance must be established. A significant portion of K2's deferred tax assets relate to net operating loss carryovers for both domestic and foreign purposes. The realization of these assets is based upon estimates of future taxable income. In those jurisdictions where the realization of these carryovers is not likely, a valuation allowance has been established.

Pensions

As described in Note 9, K2 sponsors trustee noncontributory defined benefit pension plans covering most of its domestic employees. Pension costs and liabilities are actuarially calculated. These calculations are based on assumptions related to the discount rate, projected compensation increases and expected return on assets.

Stock-Based Compensation and Other Equity Instruments

K2 currently applies the provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," which allows entities to continue to apply the provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25 "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations and provide pro forma net income and pro forma net income per share disclosures for employee stock option grants made as if the fair-value-based method defined in SFAS No. 123 had been applied. K2 has elected to continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 and provide the pro forma disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123. As such, compensation expense for stock options issued to employees is recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price. Had compensation cost been determined based upon the fair value at the grant date for K2's stock options under SFAS No. 123 using the Black Scholes option pricing model, pro forma net income and pro forma net income per share, including the following weighted average assumptions used in these calculations, would have been as follows:

	December 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	Thousands, except per share data, percentages and years		
Net income as reported	\$38,941	\$11,424	\$12,070
Less: Total stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of taxes	2,157	586	1,399
Net income, adjusted	\$36,784	\$10,838	\$10,671
Earnings per share:			
Basic - as reported	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.67
Basic - pro forma	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.59
Diluted - as reported	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.67
Diluted - pro forma	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.59
Risk free interest rate	3.55%	2.71%	4.58%
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years	5 years
Expected volatility	43.3%	49.8%	36.3%
Expected dividend yield	-	-	-

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004), "*Share Based Payment*," which will require K2 to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award—the requisite service period. No compensation cost is recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service. The grant-date fair value of employee share options and similar instruments will be estimated using option-pricing models adjusted for the unique characteristics of those instruments. SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004) eliminates the use of APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004) will become effective for K2 beginning in the 2005 third quarter. Based on K2's current methodology in determining compensation expense related to stock options, the impact of the adoption of this amendment to current and prior year earnings is reflected in the table above. K2 is also currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this amendment will have on future cash flows.

During 2004, 2003 and 2002, stock options granted were 1,192,400, 617,900 and 40,000, respectively. Using the Black Scholes option pricing model and the assumptions as noted above, the options granted each had a weighted average fair value of \$7.98, \$4.79 and \$4.33, respectively.

The pro forma amounts may not be representative of future disclosures since the estimated fair value of stock options is amortized to expense over the vesting period and additional options may be granted in future years. Since changes in the subjective assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model can materially affect the fair value estimate, management believes the model does not provide a reliable measure of the fair value of its options.

Shipping and Handling Costs

K2 reports freight billed to customers ("freight recovery") as a component of net sales and related freight costs are reflected primarily in selling expenses. The amount of freight costs reflected in selling expenses for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 amounted to \$16,941,000, \$11,654,000 and \$11,563,000, respectively.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 amounted to \$25,340,000, \$18,124,000 and \$17,064,000, respectively.

Other Income, net

Other income generally includes gains or losses on disposals of fixed assets and other miscellaneous income and expenses. During 2004 and 2003, other income also includes a gain of \$0.2 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, related to the sale of the composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines. For further discussion, see Note 3 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Comprehensive Income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes all changes in shareholders' equity except those resulting from investments by, and distributions to, shareholders. Accordingly, K2's comprehensive income (loss) includes net income (loss) and foreign currency adjustments that arise from the translation of the financial statements of K2's foreign subsidiaries, minimum pension liability and fair value gains and losses on certain derivative instruments.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 151, "*Inventory Costs, an Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4.*" SFAS No. 151 retains the general principle of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," that inventories are presumed to be stated at cost; however, it amends ARB No. 43 to clarify that abnormal amounts of idle facilities, freight, handling costs and spoilage should be recognized as current period expenses. Also, SFAS No. 151 requires fixed overhead costs be allocated to inventories based on normal production capacity. The guidance in SFAS No. 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. K2 does not believe the implementation of SFAS 151 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (Revised) "*Share-Based Payment.*" SFAS No. 123 (Revised) requires that companies recognize compensation expense equal to the fair value of stock options or other share based payments. The standard is effective for K2 beginning in the 2005 third quarter. The impact on K2's net income will include the remaining amortization of the fair value of existing options currently disclosed as pro-forma expense in Note 1 and is contingent upon the number of future options granted, the selected transition method and the selection of either the Black-Scholes or the binominal lattice model for valuing options.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Note 2-Acquisitions

2004 First Quarter Acquisition Activity:

Fotoball USA, Inc.

On January 23, 2004, K2 completed the acquisition of Fotoball USA, Inc. ("Fotoball"), a marketer and manufacturer of souvenir and promotional products, principally for team sports, in a stock-for-stock exchange offer/merger transaction. Under the terms of the merger, each outstanding share of Fotoball common stock was converted into 0.2757 shares of common stock of K2 for a total of approximately 1.0 million shares of K2's common stock. The transaction was valued at approximately \$17.1 million plus merger costs of approximately \$1.0 million. The purchase price included fully vested K2 stock options issued in exchange for Fotoball stock options outstanding at the time of the acquisition with a value of approximately \$1.5 million. The value of the K2 stock options issued in exchange for the Fotoball stock options outstanding was based on a Black-Scholes estimate using the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 3.00%, volatility of K2 stock of 0.478 and expected life of 4.00 years. The results of the operations of Fotoball were included in the consolidated financial statements of K2 beginning with the date of the merger. Subsequent to the completion of the merger, K2 changed the name of Fotoball to K2 Licensing & Promotions, Inc.

The Fotoball acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and accordingly the purchased assets and assumed liabilities are recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of the merger. The purchase price allocation resulted in an excess of the purchase price over net tangible assets acquired of \$17.1 million. Based on an independent third party valuation completed by K2, net intangible assets acquired/(liabilities assumed) were allocated to: non-compete agreements of \$0.1 million with an average life of 2.5 years; customer relationships of \$1.2 million with an average life of 5.8 years; licensing agreements of (\$1.0) million with an average life of 2.3 years; tradenames with indefinite lives not subject to amortization of \$1.1 million; and goodwill not subject to amortization of \$15.7 million.

2004 Second Quarter Acquisition Activity:

On April 19, 2004, K2 completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Worr Game Products, Inc., and All-Cad Manufacturing, Inc. (collectively, "Worr Games"), businesses engaged in the design, manufacturing, selling and distribution of premium paintball markers. The purchase price for these assets was paid in a combination of cash and the issuance of 304,340 shares of K2 common stock. The results of the operations of Worr Games were included in the consolidated financial statements of K2 beginning with the date of the acquisition.

Also, on April 19, 2004, K2 completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of IPI Innovations, Inc. ("IPI"), a business engaged in the design, manufacturing, selling and distribution of rack mounting systems, and other products and accessories for all-terrain vehicles. The purchase price for these assets was paid in a combination of cash and the issuance of 326,101 shares of K2 common stock. The results of the operations of IPI were included in the consolidated financial statements of K2 beginning with the date of the acquisition.

On May 12, 2004, K2 completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Ex Officio, a leader in the design and manufacture, sale and distribution of men and women's apparel for the outdoor and adventure travel apparel for men and women, in an all cash transaction. Ex Officio's products are characterized by technical features, performance fabrics, and outdoor styles, and are used in a variety of activities including fishing, kayaking, trekking, exploring, and other leisure activities. Ex Officio also markets a line of insect repellent clothing under the *Buzz Off* brand. The results of the operations of Ex Officio were included in the consolidated financial statements of K2 beginning with the date of the acquisition.

The three transactions completed during the 2004 second quarter were accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and accordingly the purchased assets and liabilities were recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of the acquisition. The combined preliminary purchase price allocation for the three acquisitions resulted in an excess of the purchase price over net tangible assets acquired of \$32.8 million.

Based on independent third party valuations completed by K2, the excess amounts of the Worr Games, IPI and Ex Officio transactions were preliminarily allocated to: intangible assets/(liabilities assumed) with definite and indefinite lives including: patents of \$1.1 million with an average life of 6.2 years; trademarks of \$0.6 million with an average life of 8.2 years; supply agreements of (\$0.7) million with an average life of 1.0 year; non-compete agreements of \$1.0 million with an average life of 5.0 years; order backlog of \$0.3 million with an average life of 9 months; tradename with an indefinite life not subject to amortization of \$7.2 million; and goodwill not subject to amortization of \$23.3 million.

2004 Third Quarter Acquisition Activity:

Marmot Mountain Ltd.

On June 30, 2004, K2 completed the acquisition of Marmot Mountain Ltd. ("Marmot"). Marmot, founded in 1971, is a leader in the premium technical outdoor apparel and equipment market. Marmot's product lines include performance jackets, technical rainwear,

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

expedition garments, fleeces, softshells, skiwear outerwear and accessories, gloves, and expedition quality tents, packs and sleeping bags. The aggregate purchase price of the transaction was valued at approximately \$83.6 million (excluding merger costs of approximately \$3.3 million) plus the repayment of permanent and seasonal working capital debt. The transaction consideration consisted of \$38.2 million in cash and the issuance of 2,840,123 shares of K2 Inc. common stock. In connection with the acquisition, K2 paid off Marmot's long-term debt of approximately \$1.8 million. The results of the operations of Marmot were included in the consolidated financial statements of K2 beginning with the date of the merger.

The Marmot transaction was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting; and, accordingly, the purchased assets and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of the merger. The following table summarizes the total purchase price, estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and the resulting net intangible assets acquired at the date of the acquisition:

	In thousands
Total purchase price, including estimated merger expenses (a)	\$86,848
Total current assets	\$27,892
Property, plant and equipment	1,466
Deferred taxes and other assets	120
Net tangible assets acquired (b)	29,478
Total liabilities assumed (c)	34,078
Net liabilities assumed (b) - (c) = (d)	(4,600)
Net intangible assets acquired (a) - (d)	\$91,448

Based on an independent third party valuation completed by K2 during 2004, net intangible assets acquired were allocated to: non-compete agreements of \$0.2 million with an average life of 2.8 years; order backlog of \$1.2 million with an average life of 6 months; tradename with an indefinite life not subject to amortization of \$16.6 million; and goodwill not subject to amortization of \$73.4 million.

Vökl and Marker

On July 7, 2004, K2 completed the acquisitions of Vökl Sports Holding AG ("Vökl") and The CT Sports Holding AG ("Marker"). Founded in 1889, Vökl is a well established and recognized brand in the worldwide alpine ski market. Marker was founded in 1952, and has gained worldwide recognition for its patented ski-bindings. The aggregate purchase price of the transaction was valued at approximately \$97.5 million (excluding merger costs of approximately \$3.7 million). The transaction consideration consisted of \$68.6 million in cash and the issuance of 1,821,073 shares of K2 Inc. common stock. The results of the operations of Vökl and Marker were included in the consolidated financial statements of K2 beginning with the date of the merger.

	In thousands
Total purchase price, including estimated merger expenses (a)	\$101,209
Total current assets	\$94,251
Property, plant and equipment	30,241
Deferred taxes and other assets	1,970
Net tangible assets acquired (b)	126,462
Total liabilities assumed (c)	142,081
Net liabilities assumed (b) - (c) = (d)	(15,619)
Net intangible assets acquired (a) - (d)	\$116,828

The Vökl and Marker transactions were accounted for under the purchase method of accounting; and, accordingly, the purchased assets and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of the merger. The following table summarizes the total purchase price, estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and the resulting net intangible assets acquired at the date of the acquisition:

Based on an independent third party valuation completed by K2 during 2004, net intangible assets acquired were allocated to: patents of \$0.2 million with an average life of 3.0 years; customer relationships of \$0.3 million with an average life of 5.0 years; tradenames with indefinite lives not subject to amortization of \$51.1 million; and goodwill not subject to amortization of \$65.3 million.

At December 31, 2004, there was approximately \$6.1 million of cash and 625,224 of K2 Inc. shares held in escrow or due for payment in 2005 relating to K2's acquisitions. The cash and shares will be released from escrow during 2005 through 2008 subject to final agreement between the

K2 and the selling parties. The cash and shares in escrow as well as future cash payments due in 2005 have been reflected in the purchase price of the related acquisition. The shares held in escrow are reflected in the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2004.

During 2004, K2 also completed three smaller acquisitions, two in the Marine and Outdoor segment and one in the Team Sports segment, for a combined total purchase price of approximately \$24.4 million. The three additional transactions completed were accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and accordingly the purchased assets and liabilities were recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of the acquisition. The combined preliminary purchase price allocation for the three acquisitions resulted in an excess of the purchase price over net tangible assets acquired of \$18.4 million. The consolidated statements of operations include the operating results of each business from the date of the acquisitions. The preliminary allocation of one of these transactions assumes the excess purchase price of the acquisition will be allocated to goodwill, and is thus not amortized. The final allocation, however, could include identifiable intangible assets with finite and indefinite lives separate from goodwill. Should there be assets with finite lives, those assets will be subject to amortization resulting in additional amortization expense.

During 2003, K2 completed seven acquisitions, including the acquisitions of Rawlings Sporting Goods Company, Inc. ("Rawlings"), on March 26, 2003, Worth, Inc. ("Worth"), on September 16, 2003 and Brass Eagle, Inc. ("Brass Eagle"), on December 8, 2003 as well as five smaller acquisitions.

The following summarized unaudited pro forma results of operations of K2 assume the acquisitions of Rawlings, Brass Eagle, Marmot and Vökl and Marker had occurred as of January 1, 2003, the earliest date for which information is presented below. The pro forma results also exclude the debt extinguishment costs incurred by K2 during 2003. This pro forma information does not purport to be indicative of what would have occurred had the acquisition been made as of those dates, or of results which may occur in the future. Pro forma results of operations of K2's other acquisitions have not been presented because the effects of these additional acquisitions were not material on either an individual basis or aggregate basis to K2's consolidated results of operations.

Pro Forma Information (Unaudited)

	For twelve months ended December 31	
	2004	2003
	Thousands, except per share amounts	
Net sales	\$1,258,777	\$1,104,551
Operating income	65,587	61,950
Net income	24,253	19,704
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.43

Pursuant to the acquisitions made by K2 during 2004 and 2003, K2 approved restructuring and exit plans related to the closure of certain facilities of the acquired companies. In accordance with EITF 95-3, "Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination," K2 established reserves for employee severance, employee relocation costs and lease termination costs totaling approximately \$11.0 million and \$5.1 million, during 2004 and 2003, respectively. These reserves were recognized as assumed liabilities of the acquired companies. The reserves established were not individually significant to any of K2's acquisitions during 2004 or 2003.

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

The following table summarizes the activity in 2003 and 2004:

	Employee Severance	Employee Relocation	Subtotal	Lease Termination Costs	Total
	Thousands				
Reserves established in conjunction with 2003 acquisitions	\$3,051	\$816	\$3,867	\$1,203	\$ 5,070
Utilized in 2003:	(640)	–	(640)	–	(640)
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$2,411	\$816	\$3,227	\$1,203	\$ 4,430
Reserves established in conjunction with 2004 acquisitions	6,968	40	7,008	4,034	11,042
Adjustments to reserve estimates (reflected as an adjustment of the cost of the acquired companies)	(974)	–	(974)	–	(974)
Utilized in 2004:	(1,415)	(488)	(1,903)	(40)	(1,943)
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$6,990	\$368	\$7,358	\$5,197	\$12,555

K2 believes that the remaining reserves for restructuring are adequate to complete its plans.

Note 3-Sale of Operating Division

On May 27, 2003, K2 completed the sale of the assets of the composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines (the "Division") of its Marine and Outdoor segment to a subsidiary of Genlyte Thomas Group LLC. The Division was sold for approximately \$20.1 million in cash and the assumption of certain liabilities by the buyer. During 2003 and 2004, K2 recorded a gain on sale of the Division of \$2.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, which included the costs of disposal and amounts related to the retention of certain liabilities by K2.

Note 4-Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following at December 31:

	2004	2003
	Thousands	
Finished goods	\$237,162	\$180,379
Work in process	15,389	10,843
Raw materials	72,574	45,930
Total inventories	\$325,125	\$237,152

Note 5-Intangible Assets

The components of intangible assets consisted of the following at December 31:

	Weighted Average Useful Life	2004			2003		
		Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
		Thousands			Thousands		
Intangibles subject to amortization:							
Patents	8.4 years	\$ 14,142	\$3,161	\$ 10,981	\$ 12,062	\$1,769	\$ 10,293
Customer contracts/relationships	8.3 years	8,139	1,488	6,651	6,576	393	6,183
Licensing agreements	5.2 years	2,795	868	1,927	3,800	475	3,325
Tradenames/trademarks	7.1 years	955	128	827	335	7	328
Non-compete agreements	4.4 years	1,347	212	1,135	-	-	-
Order backlog and other	0.6 years	1,040	1,285	(245)	277	-	277
		28,418	7,142	21,276	23,050	2,644	20,406
Intangibles not subject to amortization:							
(by segment)							
Tradename							
Marine and Outdoor		352	-	352	-	-	-
Action sports		81,690	-	81,690	28,794	-	28,794
Team sports		33,687	-	33,687	32,600	-	32,600
Footwear and Apparel		21,600	-	21,600	-	-	-
Goodwill							
Marine and outdoor		22,853	-	22,853	11,396	-	11,396
Action sports		156,211	-	156,211	77,558	-	77,558
Team sports		88,722	-	88,722	58,093	-	58,093
Footwear and Apparel		81,974	-	81,974	-	-	-
		487,089	-	487,089	208,441	-	208,441
Total intangibles		\$515,507	\$7,142	\$508,365	\$231,491	\$2,644	\$228,847

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

The increase in intangibles subject to and not subject to amortization at December 31, 2004 from December 31, 2003 is due to K2's acquisition activities during 2004 as follows:

	December 31, 2003 Net Book Value	2004 Activity					December 31, 2004 Net Book Value	
		Acquisition of Fotoball	Acquisition of Marmot	Acquisition of Völkl and Marker	Other Acquisitions	Other Activity		Amortization
Intangibles subject to amortization:								
Patents	\$ 10,293	-	\$ -	\$ 160	\$ 1,106	\$ 814	(\$1,392)	\$ 10,981
Customer contracts/relationships	6,183	1,189	10	330	34	-	(1,095)	6,651
Licensing agreements	3,325	(1,005)	-	-	-	-	(393)	1,927
Tradenames/trademarks	328	-	-	-	620	-	(121)	827
Non-compete agreements	-	85	200	20	1,042	-	(212)	1,135
Order backlog and other	277	-	1,200	-	(437)	-	(1,285)	(245)
	20,406	269	1,410	510	2,365	814	(4,498)	21,276
Intangibles not subject to amortization: (by segment)								
Tradename								
Marine and Outdoor	-	-	-	-	352	-	-	352
Action sports	28,794	-	-	51,060	1,836	-	-	81,690
Team sports	32,600	1,087	-	-	-	-	-	33,687
Apparel and Footwear	-	-	16,600	-	5,000	-	-	21,600
Goodwill								
Marine and Outdoor	11,396	-	-	-	9,742	1,715	-	22,853
Action Sports	76,603	-	-	65,258	7,316	7,034	-	156,211
Team Sports	58,093	15,548	-	-	16,992	(1,911)	-	88,722
Apparel and Footwear	955	-	73,438	-	7,576	5	-	81,974
	208,441	16,635	90,038	116,318	48,814	6,843	-	487,089
Total intangibles	\$228,847	\$16,904	\$91,448	\$116,828	\$51,179	\$7,657	(\$4,498)	\$508,365

The purchase price of two of the smaller acquisitions made during 2003 in the Marine and Outdoor and Action Sports segments were subject to earn out provisions which resulted in or will result in an additional cash payment of approximately \$9.1 million to the selling shareholders. These amounts are included in the "Other Activity" column in the table above.

Amortization expense for intangibles subject to amortization was approximately \$4.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Amortization expense of intangible assets subject to amortization is estimated to be approximately \$3.3 million during 2005, approximately \$3.5 million during 2006, approximately \$3.4 million during 2007, approximately \$3.3 million during 2008 and approximately \$2.0 million during 2009.

K2 determined in accordance with SFAS No. 142 that K2's segments meet the criteria for aggregation and therefore performed its analysis at the reporting segment level. The fair value of K2's reporting units was determined using a combination of the income approach and the market approach. Under the income approach, the fair value of a reporting unit is calculated based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. The present value of estimated future cash flows uses K2's estimates of revenue for the reporting units, driven by assumed market growth rates and assumed market segment share, and estimated costs as well as appropriate discount rates. These estimates are consistent with the plans and estimates that K2 uses to manage the underlying businesses. Under the market approach, fair value is estimated based on market multiples of revenue or earnings for comparable companies.

In performing the fiscal 2004 annual test for the Marine and Outdoor segment, K2 assumed a sales growth rate of 5%; gross profit margins of 37%; an income tax rate of 35%; and a discount rate of 12%. For the Action Sports segment K2 assumed a sales growth rate of 5%; gross profit margins of 34%; an income tax rate of 35%; and a discount rate of 12%. For the Team Sports analysis, K2 assumed a sales growth rate

of 3%; gross profit margins ranging from 34% to 36%; an income tax rate of 35%; and a discount rate of 12%. For the Footwear and Apparel segment, K2 assumed a sales growth rate of 5%; gross profit margins of 40%; an income tax rate of 35%; and a discount rate of 12%. K2 did not recognize any goodwill impairment as a result of performing this annual test.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit under the first step of the goodwill impairment test and determining the fair value of individual assets and liabilities of a reporting unit under the second step of the goodwill impairment test is judgmental in nature and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions could have a significant impact on whether or not an impairment charge is recognized and also the extent of such charge. K2's estimates of fair value utilized in goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible asset tests may be based upon a number of factors, including assumptions about the projected future cash flows, discount rate, growth rate, determination of market comparables, technological change, economic conditions, or changes to K2's business operations. Such changes may result in impairment charges recorded in future periods.

Based on the results of the annual impairment tests, K2 determined that no impairment of goodwill existed as of December 31, 2004. However, future goodwill impairment tests could result in a charge to earnings. K2 will continue to evaluate goodwill on an annual basis and whenever events and changes in circumstances indicate that there may be a potential impairment.

K2 has evaluated the remaining useful lives of its finite-lived purchased intangible assets to determine if any adjustments to the useful lives were necessary or if any of these assets had indefinite lives and were therefore not subject to amortization. K2 determined that no adjustments to the useful lives of its finite-lived purchased intangible assets were necessary.

Note 6-Borrowings and Other Financial Instruments

At December 31, 2004, K2's principal long-term borrowing facility was a five-year, \$250 million revolving Credit Facility ("Facility") expiring on July 1, 2009 with several banks and other financial institutions. The Facility is expandable to \$350 million subject to certain conditions. The Facility has a \$100 million limit for the issuance of letters of credit. Borrowings under the Facility are secured by all of K2's assets in the United States, Canada and England. Actual borrowing availability under the Facility is based on K2's trade receivable and inventory levels in the United States, Canada and England, subject to eligibility criteria and defined advance rates. Borrowings under the Facility are subject to an interest rate grid, but as of December 31, 2004 bear a rate equal to the prime rate, or a LIBOR interest rate plus 2.00%, and the Facility had an unused commitment fee of 0.375% per year. The Facility includes various covenants, including requirements that K2 maintain a minimum debt service coverage ratio, as well as limiting annual capital expenditures, indebtedness, dividends and certain investment activities.

At December 31, 2004, borrowings of \$60.2 million were outstanding under the Facility bearing an average interest rate of 4.83%. At December 31, 2004, there were also letters of credit outstanding under the Facility of \$18.5 million (consisting of \$16.3 million of standby letters of credit and \$2.2 million of trade letters of credit expiring over the next 12 months). K2 has classified \$30.5 million of seasonal borrowings outstanding under the Facility at December 31, 2004 as current. Pursuant to the terms of the Facility, an additional \$170.2 million was available for borrowing at December 31, 2004.

At December 31, 2004, K2 also had \$31.4 million and \$23.7 million outstanding under short-term and long-term foreign lending arrangements, respectively, with an additional \$45.5 million available for borrowing at December 31, 2004. The short-term facilities generally have no termination date but are reviewed annually for renewal and are denominated in the subsidiaries' local currencies. At December 31, 2004, interest rates on the foreign facilities ranged from 1.2% to 6.9%. The weighted average interest rates on the foreign facilities as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 were 4.4% and 2.7%, respectively. K2 had approximately \$928,000 of trade letters of credit outstanding under the foreign facilities as of December 31, 2004.

At December 31, 2004, K2 also had \$25.0 million of 7.25% convertible subordinated debentures ("7.25% Debentures") due March 2010. The 7.25% Debentures are convertible into 2,097,315 shares of K2 common stock at a conversion price of \$11.92 per share. Pursuant to the agreement for these debentures, the noteholders received warrants to purchase 243,260 and 524,329 additional shares of K2's common stock at exercise prices of \$13.143 and \$11.92 per share, respectively, exercisable within the three and five year period ended February 14, 2006 and February 14, 2008, respectively (the "Warrants"). K2 assigned a total fair market value of \$2,303,000 to the Warrants. At December 31, 2004, the aggregate unamortized fair market value of \$1,465,000 is reflected as a reduction of the face amount of the 7.25% Debentures on K2's balance sheet which is being amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method through the exercise periods, thereby increasing the carrying value of the debentures.

At December 31, 2004, K2 also had \$75 million of 5.00% convertible senior debentures ("5% Debentures") due June 2010. The 5% Debentures are convertible into 5,706,458 shares of K2 common stock at a conversion price of \$13.143 per share. The debentures are

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

redeemable by K2 in whole or in part at K2's option on or after June 15, 2008 at a redemption price of 101.429% beginning on June 15, 2008 and ending on June 14, 2009, and at 100.714% beginning on June 15, 2009 and ending on June 14, 2010.

At December 31, 2004, K2 also had \$200.0 million of 7.375% senior, unsecured notes ("Senior Notes") due July 1, 2014. The Senior Notes are redeemable by K2 in whole or in part at K2's option at any time prior to July 1, 2009 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest plus a make-whole premium as defined in the indenture. Thereafter, K2 may redeem all or a portion of the notes at the redemption prices set forth in the indenture. The Senior Notes include various incurrence covenants, including limitations on indebtedness, restricted payments and sales of assets.

The principal components of long-term debt at December 31 were:

	2004	2003
	Thousands	
\$250 million five-year secured bank revolving credit line due July 1, 2009, interest payments due at LIBOR plus 1.75% to 2.50% or at the prime rate plus 0.00% to 0.50%, and a commitment fee of 0.375% on the unused portion of the line through July 1, 2009.	\$ 60,191	\$ 92,320
Term loan payable in equal monthly installments through March 31, 2006, interest payments due at LIBOR plus 3.50% to 4.50% or at the prime rate plus 1.50% to 2.50%	-	15,000
\$75 million convertible subordinated debentures, due June 15, 2010 with semi-annual interest payable at 5.00%	75,000	75,000
\$25 million convertible subordinated debentures, due March 3, 2010 with quarterly interest payable at 7.25%	25,000	25,000
\$200 million senior notes, due July 1, 2014 with semi-annual interest payable at 7.375%	200,000	-
Foreign lending arrangements	23,650	-
Other	2,045	-
	385,886	207,320
Less-unamortized warrant discount	(1,465)	(1,933)
Less-amounts due within one year	(4,619)	(6,667)
Less- reclassification of payments on revolving credit facility to current	(30,455)	(65,459)
	\$349,347	\$133,261

The principal amount of long-term debts contractually maturing in each of the five years ended December 31 following 2004 is:

	Thousands
2005	\$ 4,619
2006	3,505
2007	3,189
2008	2,660
2009	63,129
Thereafter	308,784
	\$385,886

Interest paid on short and long-term debt for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 was \$11.5 million, \$8.1 million and \$9.0 million, respectively.

The credit facilities limit K2's ability to pay cash dividends and make stock repurchases to \$1.0 million per year. K2 did not pay any dividends or make any stock repurchases during 2004. K2 is currently negotiating with its lenders under the Facility to obtain an amendment to this stock repurchase restriction.

The carrying amounts for the short-term lines of credit and the long-term bank revolving credit line approximate their fair value since floating interest rates are charged, which approximate market rates. As of December 31, 2004, the fair value of the \$25.0 million and \$75.0 million convertible subordinated debentures, based on quoted market interest rates, was \$29.5 million and \$80.9 million, respectively. The fair value of the \$200.0 million convertible subordinated debentures, based on quoted market interest rates, was \$261.8 million at December 31, 2004.

K2, including its foreign subsidiaries, enters forward exchange contracts to hedge certain firm and anticipated purchase commitments, which are denominated in U.S. or foreign currencies. The purpose of the foreign currency hedging activities is to reduce K2's risk of fluctuating exchange rates. K2's forward contracts are accounted for as hedges because the derivative instruments are designated and effective as hedges and reduce K2's exposure to identified risks. The ineffective portion of derivative transactions was not material to the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2004. At December 31, 2004, K2 had foreign exchange contracts with maturities of within one year to exchange various foreign currencies to dollars in the aggregate amount of \$81.6 million. At December 31, 2004, the fair value of these contracts was an unrealized loss of \$1.6 million, which was reflected, net of taxes, as a decrease to other comprehensive income and as a current liability on the balance sheet. The fair value of these contracts will be recognized in cost of products sold when the related inventory is sold which is expected to be within one year. Counterparties on foreign exchange contracts expose K2 to credit losses in the event of non-performance, but K2 does not anticipate non-performance based on the credit ratings of the financial institutions.

Note 7-Income Taxes

Income (loss) from operations before provision (credit) for income taxes for the years ended December 31 was taxed under the following jurisdictions:

	2004	2003	2002
	Thousands		
Domestic	\$22,497	(\$726)	(\$8,900)
Foreign	37,320	18,301	27,470
	\$59,817	\$17,575	\$18,570

The table of pretax income for 2002 above reflects an intercompany transfer pricing adjustment which resulted in an increase to K2's foreign taxable income, and a decrease to K2's domestic taxable income. K2 has filed a request with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for approval of the intercompany transfer pricing adjustment. K2 is also in the process of filing for approval of such adjustment in the foreign taxing jurisdiction as well. Obtaining approval from the respective taxing jurisdictions would result in the utilization of net operating losses in foreign jurisdictions, and the recovery of prior taxes paid in the United States. K2 will continue to file its United States and foreign tax returns using this transfer pricing adjustment. Although K2 has already received tentative refunds as a result of the adjustment, the full tax benefit of such refunds has not been included into income until certain contingencies are resolved. Therefore, in 2002 K2 recorded \$4.8 million of the refunds as a current liability, pending the outcome of the discussions with the relevant taxing jurisdictions. Approval of this transfer pricing adjustment could generate a significant reduction to K2's effective tax rate in the future.

Components of the provision (credit) for income taxes applicable to operations for the three years ended December 31 are:

	2004		2003		2002	
	Current	Deferred	Current	Deferred	Current	Deferred
	Thousands					
Federal	(\$1,052)	\$10,429	\$2,839	(\$1,867)	(\$2,062)	(\$859)
State	475	1,227	498	319	238	(25)
Foreign	10,067	(270)	3,750	612	7,349	1,859
	\$9,490	\$11,386	\$7,087	(\$936)	\$5,525	\$975

The principal elements accounting for the difference between the statutory federal income tax rate and the effective tax rate for the three years ended December 31 are:

	2004	2003	2002
	Percent		
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0	35.0	35.0
State income tax effect, net of federal benefit	1.7	3.0	0.7
Tax rate differential on foreign earnings	(3.7)	(8.6)	(2.6)
Other	1.9	5.6	1.9
	34.9	35.0	35.0

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Pretax earnings of a foreign subsidiary or affiliate are subject to U.S. taxation when effectively repatriated. The 2004 American Jobs Creation Act was signed into law on October 22, 2004 and created a temporary tax deduction relating to the repatriation of certain foreign earnings. No provision for United States income taxes has been made on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries, since these earnings are expected to be permanently reinvested. At December 31, 2004, \$97.5 million of accumulated undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries were considered permanently reinvested.

K2 believes that it has adequately provided for income tax issues not yet resolved with federal, state, and foreign tax authorities. Although not probable, the most adverse resolution of such issues could affect the income tax provision in the period in which that determination is made.

The IRS is currently conducting a limited scope audit of K2's Federal income tax return for 2001. K2 does not believe that the outcome of these matters will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations or consolidated financial position.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of the following at December 31:

	2004	2003
	Thousands	
Non-current deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	(\$7,449)	(\$8,655)
Amortization of intangibles	(47,804)	(28,256)
Other	(2,870)	(1,725)
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	(58,123)	(38,636)
Current deferred tax assets:		
Insurance accruals	1,007	1,845
Foreign loss carryovers	2,200	2,874
Domestic loss carryovers	21,623	16,984
Bad debt reserve	4,056	3,867
Inventory reserve	4,413	4,720
Warranty reserve	2,297	1,731
Advertising reserve	1,898	1,021
Uniform capitalization	1,865	1,087
Restructure & contingency reserve	13,020	7,940
Pension accrual	8,084	6,652
Other	7,818	8,194
	68,281	56,915
Valuation allowance	(38,574)	(27,692)
Current deferred tax assets	29,707	29,223
Non-current deferred tax assets:		
Goodwill amortization	7,506	10,800
Non-current deferred tax assets	7,506	10,800
Net deferred tax (liability) asset	(\$20,910)	\$ 1,387

As a result of K2's recent acquisitions, K2 has recorded deferred tax assets for cumulative temporary differences that existed at the time of acquisition. Valuation allowances have been established against certain of these deferred tax assets, including net operating loss carryovers, as the realization of these deferred tax assets in the near future is not likely. During 2004, K2 realized \$2.6 million of tax benefits that reduced the goodwill of such acquisitions. At December 31, 2004, approximately \$37.8 million of the valuation allowance relates to deferred tax assets for which subsequently recognized tax benefits will reduce goodwill.

At the acquisition date of Ride Inc. ("Ride") in 1999, Ride had \$30.2 million of federal net operating loss carryovers which begin to expire in 2010. The ability of K2 to utilize these losses to reduce future tax due is subject to an annual Internal Revenue Code §382 limitation. Accordingly, K2 currently estimates the amount realizable would be a maximum of \$13.1 million over the entire carryover period. For financial reporting purposes, the realization of these carryovers would reduce goodwill recorded from the acquisition of Ride. During 2002, K2 recorded a reduction of goodwill of \$0.5 million for the estimated amount of Ride's operating loss carryover likely to be utilized in the near future.

At the acquisition date, Rawlings had approximately \$30 million of federal net operating loss carryovers which begin to expire in 2018. The ability of K2 to utilize these losses to reduce future tax due is subject to an annual Internal Revenue Code §382 limitation. At the time of

the acquisition, a valuation allowance was recorded to reduce the deferred tax asset attributable to the net operating losses. For financial reporting purposes, the realization of these carryovers would result in adjustments to the valuation allowance amount being applied as a reduction to the goodwill recorded from the acquisition of Rawlings.

At December 31, 2004, foreign subsidiaries had unused operating loss carryovers of approximately \$6.5 million, certain of which begin to expire in 2009. Since the use of these operating loss carryovers is limited to future taxable earnings of the related foreign subsidiaries, a valuation allowance has been recorded to reduce a portion of the deferred tax assets attributable to the net operating loss carryovers. At December 31, 2004, the net deferred tax asset for foreign net operating loss carryovers, after valuation allowance, is approximately \$1.5 million.

K2 recorded a deferred tax asset related to additional minimum pension liability of its United States companies which was included as a component of other comprehensive income in the amount of \$2.6 million, \$250,000 and \$2.7 million in the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively.

The amount of income tax benefit attributable to employee stock option transactions that was allocated to shareholders' equity was \$2.1 million and \$3.2 million for 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Income taxes paid, net of refunds, in the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$6.5 million, \$3.6 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

Note 8-Commitments and Contingencies

Leases are primarily for rentals of facilities, and about two-thirds of these contain rights to extend the terms from one to ten years.

Leases are primarily for rentals of facilities, and about two-thirds of the leases contain rights to extend the terms from one to ten years. Net rental expense, including those rents payable under noncancelable leases and month-to-month tenancies, amounted to \$18,039,000, \$9,378,000 and \$6,871,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

In the ordinary course of business, K2 also enters into licensing arrangements and endorsement contracts with athletes and other organizations. These agreements have required minimum payments due during the term of the contracts.

Future minimum payments due under these arrangements at December 31, 2004 are as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Total	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Beyond
	Thousands						
Operating leases	\$ 68,186	\$16,610	\$12,143	\$ 9,284	\$7,556	\$5,804	\$16,789
Licensing arrangements	23,466	16,919	5,239	971	337	-	-
Endorsement and sponsorship arrangements	11,696	7,969	2,475	852	327	63	10
Total contractual cash obligations	\$103,348	\$41,498	\$19,857	\$11,107	\$8,220	\$5,867	\$16,799

K2 has not experienced any substantial difficulty in obtaining raw materials, parts or finished goods inventory for its sporting goods, other recreational products and industrial businesses. Many components and finished products, however, are manufactured or assembled abroad (particularly in the People's Republic of China) and therefore could be subject to interruption as a result of local unrest, currency exchange fluctuations, increased tariffs, trade difficulties natural disasters and other factors. A single supplier manufactures major portions of K2's in-line skates. K2 believes alternate sources for these products could be found.

Certain of K2's products are used in relatively high risk recreational settings and from time to time K2 is named as a defendant in lawsuits asserting product liability claims relating to its sporting goods products. To date, none of these lawsuits has had a material adverse effect on K2, and K2 does not expect any lawsuit now pending to have such an effect. K2 maintains product liability, general liability and excess liability insurance coverage. No assurances can be given such insurance will continue to be available at an acceptable cost to K2 or such coverage will be sufficient to cover one or more large claims, or that the insurers will not successfully disclaim coverage as to a pending or future claim.

K2 is one of several named potentially responsible parties ("PRP") in three Environmental Protection Agency matters involving discharge of hazardous materials at old waste sites in South Carolina and Michigan. Although environmental laws technically impose joint and several liability upon each PRP at each site, the extent of K2's required financial contribution to the cleanup of these sites is expected to be limited

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

based upon the number and financial strength of the other named PRP's and the volume and types of waste involved which might be attributable to K2.

Environmental and related remediation costs are difficult to quantify for a number of reasons including the number of parties involved, the difficulty in determining the extent of the contamination, the length of time remediation may require, the complexity of environmental regulation and the continuing advancement of remediation technology. K2 accrues for liabilities of this nature when it is probable a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. At December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, K2 had recorded an estimated liability of approximately \$800,000 and \$980,000, respectively, for environmental liabilities. The estimates are based on K2's share of the costs to remediate as provided by the PRP's consultants and in ongoing discussions with the EPA or other environmental agencies. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, however, and taking into consideration reserves provided, management does not believe these matters will have a material adverse effect on K2's financial statements.

K2 is involved in lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including those identified above, consisting of product liability, patent, commercial, employment and environmental matters, which arise in the ordinary course of business. In accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies," K2 makes a provision for a liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. K2 believes that it has adequate provisions for such matters. K2 reviews these provisions at least quarterly and adjusts these provisions to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other information and events pertaining to a particular legal matter. Litigation is inherently unpredictable. However, K2 believes that it has valid defenses with respect to legal matters pending against it. Nevertheless, it is possible that cash flows or results of operations could be materially affected in any particular period by the unfavorable resolution of one or more of these contingencies.

Note 9-Pension Plans and Other Benefit Plans

K2 sponsors several trustee non-contributory defined benefit pension plans covering about 850 of its domestic employees. Benefits are generally based on years of service and the employee's highest average compensation for five consecutive years during the years of credited service. Contributions are intended to provide for benefits attributable to service to date and service expected to be provided in the future. K2 funds these plans in accordance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Effective August 31, 2004, the domestic pension plans (the "plans") were amended to freeze the accrual of future benefits for almost all of the employees. This resulted in active participants no longer accruing benefits under the plans. Participants will remain eligible to receive benefits they have earned under the plans through August 31, 2004 when they retire. New employees will not be eligible to accrue any benefit under the plans. Only a small group of about 20 employees subject to a collective bargaining agreement will continue to accrue a benefit. The impact of this plan change on K2's benefit costs is a one-time recognized curtailment loss of \$0.4 million in the 2004 third quarter. The impact on future benefit costs is the elimination of the service cost and an \$8.0 million reduction of the projected benefit obligation for future pay increases. This plan change has further resulted in an estimated reduction in net periodic pension costs for the 2005 year of \$2.8 million.

K2 also has a pension plan which covered certain employees of the Simplex Building Products division which K2 sold in 2000. This plan is referred to as the "Simplex UAW Pension Plan." The disclosures that follow include this plan.

Pension costs and liabilities are actuarially calculated. These calculations are based on assumptions related to the discount rate, projected compensation increases and expected return on assets. The discount rate assumption is based on current market interest rates of long-term bonds as of December 31, 2004. There is no salary growth assumption for the future due to the freezing of the plans on August 31, 2004, whereby no additional benefits will accrue. Long-term return on plan assets is determined based on historical portfolio results and management's future expectations for returns for each asset class, as well as the target asset allocation of the pension portfolio. K2 evaluates the assumptions used on a periodic basis and makes adjustments as necessary. As of December 31, 2003, K2's assumption related to the discount rate, projected compensation increases and expected return on assets was 6.25%, 4.00% and 8.25%, respectively. Due to the declining interest rate environment for long-term bonds in 2004, K2 lowered its discount rate assumption to 5.75% at December 31, 2004. A continued change in the discount rate and actual vs. expected return on plan assets could have a significant impact on the pension costs recorded. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, K2 made contributions totaling \$3.5 million to the plans.

Due to the lower discount rate and declines in the stock market during 2002, actual asset returns on K2's pension assets did not meet K2's original assumption of 2003 expected returns. This resulted in 2003 pension expense being higher than 2002 pension expense by approximately \$2.1 million. Pension expense for the 2004 year was approximately \$0.1 million lower than the 2003 year. The 2004 decrease in pension expense

was primarily attributable to the following: the plan freeze on August 31, 2004 resulting in a reduction in expense of approximately \$0.6 million; better than expected 2003 asset returns resulting in a reduction to expense of approximately \$0.3 million; all of which were offset by an increase in pension expense of approximately \$0.8 million due to changes in assumptions regarding the discount rate, expected return on assets, mortality rates, administrative expenses and changes in participant demographics. For 2005, pension expense is estimated to be approximately \$0.6 million, a reduction of \$2.7 million from the 2004 year. This decrease in overall expense is attributable to the following: a \$0.2 million decrease in expense due to better than expected asset returns during 2004; a \$2.8 million decrease in expense due to the freezing of the plan during 2004; all of which are expected to be offset by a \$0.3 million increase in pension expense due to the decrease in the discount rate from 6.25% to 5.75% at December 31, 2004. K2 estimates a required cash contribution of approximately \$5.7 million to the plans in 2005.

Based on the decrease in the discount rate and lower expected asset returns, the accumulated benefit obligation of the pension plans exceeded the fair value of the assets of the plans by \$22.5 million and \$15.6 million at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. These asset shortfalls resulted in K2 recording a non-cash charge to Other Comprehensive Income, a component of K2's shareholders' equity, of \$14.5 million (\$9.4 million, net of taxes) at December 31, 2004. Based on this amount recorded, K2 had \$22.5 million and \$15.2 million, of net pension liabilities as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, consisting of \$22.5 and \$15.6 million, respectively, in asset shortfalls and an intangible asset for the unrecognized prior service cost of \$0.4 million at December 31, 2003. As of December 31, 2004, K2 treated \$5.7 million of the pension liability as current and \$16.8 million as long-term as K2 estimates contributions totaling \$5.7 million to be made to the plans during the twelve months ended December 31, 2005.

The following table sets forth the defined benefit plans' funded status and amounts recognized in K2's consolidated balance sheets at December 31:

	Pension Plan	
	2004	2003
	Thousands	
Change in Benefit Obligation		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$68,168	\$63,530
Service cost	1,353	1,695
Interest cost	4,356	4,137
Curtailment gain	(8,016)	(1,249)
Actuarial loss	11,024	4,667
Benefits paid	(4,559)	(4,612)
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$72,326</u>	<u>\$68,168</u>
Change in Plan Assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$46,547	\$43,200
Actual return on fair value of plan assets	4,634	7,962
Employer contributions	3,515	91
Administrative expenses	(344)	(94)
Benefits paid	(4,559)	(4,612)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>49,793</u>	<u>46,547</u>
Funded status of the plan	<u>(\$22,534)</u>	<u>(\$21,621)</u>
Unrecognized prior service cost	-	399
Unrecognized actuarial loss	14,461	12,890
Accrued benefit cost	<u>(\$8,073)</u>	<u>(\$8,332)</u>
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position consists of:		
Accrued benefit liability	(\$22,533)	(\$15,572)
Intangible asset	-	399
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	14,460	6,841
	<u>(\$8,073)</u>	<u>(\$8,332)</u>

The curtailment gain of \$8.0 million recognized on the plan during 2004 was attributable to a reduction in the projected benefit obligation due to the amendment of the plan effective August 31, 2004, whereby no additional benefits were to accrue under the plans to existing or new employees.

The curtailment gain of \$1.2 million recognized on the plan during 2003 was attributable to the sale of the composite utility and decorative light poles and related product lines in May 2003. For further discussion regarding the sale of this division, see Note 3 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Net pension cost consisted of the following for the year ended December 31:

	Pension Plan		
	2004	2003	2002
	Thousands		
Net Periodic Cost			
Service cost	\$1,353	\$1,695	\$1,519
Interest cost	4,356	4,137	4,094
Expected return on plan assets	(3,753)	(3,570)	(4,406)
Amortization of prior service cost	46	72	76
Recognized actuarial loss	901	1,029	-
Curtailment loss	353	52	-
Net periodic cost	<u>\$3,256</u>	<u>\$3,415</u>	<u>\$1,283</u>

Additional information about the pension plans as of and for the year ended December 31 is as follows:

	Pension Plan	
	2004	2003
	Thousands	
Additional information for pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets:		
Projected benefit obligation	\$72,326	\$68,168
Accumulated benefit obligation	72,326	62,120
Fair value of plan assets	49,793	46,547
Additional information:		
Increase (decrease) in minimum liability included in other comprehensive income	\$ 7,620	(\$704)
Actual return on plan assets	4,634	7,962
Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:		
Discount rate	5.75%	6.25%
Rate of compensation increase	-	4.00%
Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost		
Discount rate	6.25%	6.75%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	8.25%	8.50%
Rate of compensation increase	-	4.00%
Measurement Date	December 31	December 31

K2's pension plans weighted average asset allocations at December 31, 2004 and 2003 by asset category are as follows:

Asset Category	Target	Allowable Ranges	Actual Pension Plan of K2 Inc.		Actual Simplex UAW Pension Plan	
			2004	2003	2004	2003
Equity	60.0%	50%-70%	57.2%	58.2%	58.7%	60.0%
Fixed Income	40.0%	30%-50%	28.4%	30.5%	29.6%	32.0%
Cash	0.0%	0%-10%	7.8%	5.9%	8.4%	6.4%
Other	0.0%	0%-10%	6.6%	5.4%	3.3%	1.6%
	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In consideration of each plan's funded status, participant demographics, the plans' long-term investment objectives, and the financial status of K2, the Retirement Committee has adopted an overall investment objective for the plans' assets that is consistent with a balanced approach of long-term growth of assets and significant current income. The investment objective of each plan is expected to earn long-term returns comprised of capital appreciation and current income sufficient to keep pace with or exceed the actuarial liability growth rate, to fund current benefit payments and other disbursements, and maintain or grow the purchasing power of assets.

It is desired that the plans earn returns higher than the “market,” as represented by a benchmark index or mix of indexes reflective of the Plans’ return objectives and risk tolerance. This benchmark or “policy index” for the plans are constructed as follows: 40% S&P 500 Index, 10% MCSI EAFE, 10% Russell 2500 Stock Index, 40% Merrill Lynch Domestic Master Bond Index. The plans are expected to exceed the average annual return of this benchmark on a risk-adjusted basis over a three to five year rolling time period and a full market cycle.

The absolute return goal for the plans is the actuarial interest rate for the plans, which is currently 8.25% for each plan. Each plan is expected to exceed the policy index return and the absolute return goals each measured on a compound average annual return basis after the deduction of investment management fees and annualized over a three to five year rolling time period and a full market cycle.

The expected cash flows for K2’s pension plans are as follows:

	Pension Benefits
	Thousands
K2 contributions expected to be made in 2005:	\$ 5,700
Expected benefit payments:	
2005	\$ 3,941
2006	3,691
2007	3,893
2008	3,438
2009	4,177
2010-2014	22,059
Total	\$41,199

In addition to the plans discussed above, K2 also had three smaller defined benefit plans in the United Kingdom and in Germany (“foreign plans”). The two foreign plans in Germany are attributable to the acquisitions of Völkl and Marker on July 7, 2004. K2 recorded pension expense for the plans in Germany beginning with the date of the acquisitions.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, K2 had total pension expense on the foreign plans of approximately \$0.4 million.

At December 31, 2004, the foreign plans had assets with a fair value of \$5.6 million, a projected benefit obligation of \$13.6 million, an unfunded projected benefit obligation of \$8.0 million and an accrued benefit liability of \$7.2 million. The asset shortfalls on the foreign plans resulted in K2 recording a non-cash charge to Other Comprehensive Income, a component of K2’s shareholder’s equity, of \$1.1 million at December 31, 2004. These amounts were based on a weighted average discount rate of 4.90%, a weighted average expected rate of return on plan assets of 5.20% and a weighted average rate for compensation increases of 4.30%. These financial assumptions were determined based on the economic conditions in the local markets.

K2 also sponsors defined contribution pension plans covering most of its domestic employees. Contributions by K2 for the defined contribution plans are determined as a percent of the amounts contributed by the respective employees. During 2004, 2003 and 2002, K2 expensed contributions of \$2.1 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, related to these plans.

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Note 10-Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	Currency Translation Adjustments	Additional Minimum Pension Liability	Derivative Financial Instruments	Total
		Thousands		
		(\$4,904)		
Balance at December 31, 2002	(\$11,080)	-	(\$470)	(\$16,454)
Currency translation adjustment	7,947	(351)	-	7,947
Change in additional minimum pension liability, net of \$189 in taxes	-	-	-	(351)
Reclassification adjustment for amounts recognized in cost of sales	-	-	470	470
Change in fair value of derivatives, net of \$1,161 in taxes	-	(5,255)	(2,157)	(2,157)
Balance at December 31, 2003	(3,133)	-	(2,157)	(10,545)
Currency translation adjustment	10,276	(5,270)	-	10,276
Change in additional minimum pension liability, net of \$2,838 in taxes	-	-	-	(5,270)
Reclassification adjustment for amounts recognized in cost of sales	-	-	2,087	2,087
Change in fair value of derivatives, net of \$575 in taxes	-	(\$10,525)	(998)	(998)
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$ 7,143		(\$1,068)	(\$4,450)

The earnings associated with K2's investment in its foreign subsidiaries are considered to be permanently invested and no provision for U.S. federal and state income taxes on those earnings or translation adjustments has been provided.

Note 11-Stock Options

Under K2's 2004, 1999 and 1994 Stock Option Plans ("2004 Plan," "1999 Plan" and "1994 Plan," respectively), options may be granted to eligible directors and key employees of K2 and its subsidiaries at not less than 100% of the market value of the shares on the dates of grant. The 2004 Plan also permits for the granting of restricted shares, restricted stock units and other stock-based and performance awards.

During 2004, 130,000 shares of restricted common stock were granted to certain key employees, subject to repurchase or forfeiture. The restriction period on these grants shall lapse as to one-third of the restricted shares on each annual anniversary of the date of grant. K2 recognized compensation expense of approximately \$200,000 in conjunction with these equity awards for the year ended December 31, 2004.

The 2004, 1999 and 1994 Plans permit the granting of options for terms not to exceed ten years from date of grant. The options are exercisable on such terms as may be established at the dates of grant.

K2 is authorized, at the discretion of the Compensation Committee, to provide loans to non-officered employees in connection with the exercise of stock options under the 1999 Plan and 1994 Plan. At December 31, 2003 there was one loan outstanding totaling \$38,500 to a key employee made to enable the exercise of stock options, and accrued interest outstanding. During 2004, this loan was repaid in full and there were no loans outstanding at December 31, 2004. The amount of this loan was shown as a reduction of shareholders' equity. This loan was collateralized by the underlying shares of stock issued and bears interest.

Options granted, exercised and forfeited under the 2004 Plan, 1999 Plan, 1994 Plan and options assumed from acquisitions (collectively, "the Plans") were as follows:

	Shares	Exercise Price		Weighted Average
		Low	High	
Thousands				
Options outstanding at December 31, 2001	1,889,961	\$ 7.13	\$29.88	\$11.91
Granted	40,000	7.30	7.30	7.30
Forfeited	(69,831)	7.13	26.50	11.43
Options outstanding at December 31, 2002	1,860,130	7.13	29.88	11.83
Granted	617,900	7.45	17.89	7.72
Assumed from acquisitions	1,760,646	2.46	25.68	8.32
Exercised	(1,217,794)	2.83	17.25	7.39
Forfeited	(156,880)	7.13	26.50	19.29
Options outstanding at December 31, 2003	2,864,002	2.46	29.88	9.99
Granted	1,192,400	12.97	15.34	13.74
Assumed from acquisitions	219,827	2.39	65.00	10.70
Exercised	(666,914)	2.39	17.25	7.40
Forfeited	(70,029)	7.04	24.03	16.45
Options outstanding at December 31, 2004	3,539,286	\$ 2.39	\$65.00	\$11.66

At December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, stock options to purchase 1,985,565, 2,289,854 and 1,483,380 were exercisable at weighted average prices of \$11.46, \$10.60 and \$12.97, respectively. At December 31, 2004, 1,291,526 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance under the Plans.

Options are granted at an exercise price equal to the fair market value at the date of grant. Information regarding stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2004 is as follows:

Price Range	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 2.39 - \$ 4.06	31,615	\$ 2.93	6.20 years	31,615	\$ 2.93
\$ 4.72 - \$ 5.84	147,608	5.11	6.64 years	147,608	5.11
\$ 6.12 - \$ 7.25	489,920	7.11	5.27 years	489,920	7.11
\$ 7.30 - \$ 8.76	920,008	7.70	6.87 years	478,008	7.93
\$ 9.51 - \$ 13.25	367,022	11.94	5.31 years	326,622	11.81
\$ 13.69 - \$ 14.51	1,156,498	13.71	9.31 years	89,497	13.82
\$ 15.34 - \$ 19.47	147,844	17.56	4.60 years	143,524	17.55
\$ 20.00 - \$ 26.50	269,821	24.22	2.12 years	269,821	24.22
\$ 29.88 - \$ 65.00	8,950	53.91	0.71 years	8,950	53.91
Total	3,539,286	\$11.66	6.80 years	1,985,565	\$11.46

Note 12-Earnings Per Share Data

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is determined by dividing net income or loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilutive effects of stock options, restricted stock and warrants, using the treasury stock method, and of the debentures using the "if converted" method. The following represents a reconciliation from basic shares to fully diluted shares for the respective periods. Options to purchase 3,539,286, 2,864,002 and 1,860,130 shares of common stock were outstanding at December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. At December 31, 2004, there were also 130,000 unvested restricted stock awards outstanding. At December 31, 2004, shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the \$100 million of convertible debentures totaling 7,803,742 and warrants to purchase 767,589 of shares of common stock were outstanding. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, 426,000, 960,000 and 1,226,000 stock options, respectively, were excluded since their inclusion would have been antidilutive. The EPS calculation for year ended December 31, 2003 also excluded 2,097,282 shares from the issuance of \$25 million convertible subordinated debentures in February 2003, since their inclusion would have also been antidilutive.

The table below outlines the determination of the number of diluted shares of common stock used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as well as the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the periods presented:

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

	Year ended December 31		
	2004	2003	2002
	Thousands, except per share amounts		
Determination of diluted number of shares:			
Average common shares outstanding	40,285	24,958	17,941
Assumed conversion of dilutive stock options, restricted stock and warrants	854	596	53
Shares held in escrow relating to completed acquisitions	402	26	-
Assumed conversion of subordinated debentures	7,804	3,170	-
Diluted average common shares outstanding (b)	49,345	28,750	17,994
Calculation of diluted earnings per share:			
Net income	\$38,941	\$11,424	\$12,070
Add: interest component on assumed conversion of subordinated debentures, net of taxes	3,616	1,354	-
Net income, adjusted (a)	\$42,557	\$12,778	\$12,070
Diluted earnings per share (a/b)	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.67

Note 13-Shareholders' Equity

On July 1, 2004, K2 completed the sale of 6.4 million shares of its common stock at \$15.50 per share. The net proceeds to K2 from the offering were approximately \$93.6 million and were used to repay borrowings under K2's Facility.

Preferred Stock

Shares are issuable in one or more series, and the Board of Directors has authority to fix the terms and conditions of each series. No shares were issued or outstanding during 2004 and 2003.

Preferred Stock Rights

Rights are outstanding which entitle the holder of each share of Common Stock of K2 to buy one one-hundredth of a share of Series A Junior Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock at an exercise price of \$60.00 per one one-hundredth of a share, subject to adjustment. The rights are not separately tradable or exercisable until a party either acquires, or makes a tender offer resulting in ownership of, at least 15% of K2's common shares. If a person becomes the owner of at least 15% of K2's outstanding common shares (an "Acquiring Person"), each holder of a right other than such Acquiring Person and its affiliates is entitled, upon payment of the then-current exercise price per right (the "Exercise Price"), to receive shares of Common Stock (or Common Stock equivalents) having a market value of twice the Exercise Price. If K2 subsequently engages in a merger, a business combination or an asset sale with the Acquiring Person, each holder of a right other than the Acquiring Person and its affiliates is thereafter entitled, upon payment of the Exercise Price, to receive stock of the Acquiring Person having a market value of twice the Exercise Price. At any time after any party becomes an Acquiring Person, the Board of Directors may exchange the rights (except those held by the Acquiring Person) at an exchange ratio of one common share per right. Prior to a person becoming an Acquiring Person, the rights may be redeemed at a redemption price of one cent per right, subject to adjustment. The rights are subject to amendment by the Board.

Shares Reserved

K2 had 110,000,000 and 60,000,000 authorized shares of common stock at December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively. The table below outlines common shares reserved for future issuance:

	December 31	
	2004	2003
	(Thousands)	
Total Authorized Shares	110,000	60,000
Common Shares Outstanding	(47,543)	(34,147)
<i>Shares reserved for future issuance:</i>		
Stock options outstanding	(3,539)	(2,864)
Restricted stock awards	(130)	-
Stock options reserved for future issuance	(1,292)	(247)
Warrants under 7.25% Debentures	(921)	(921)
Shares issuable upon conversion of 7.25% Debentures	(2,517)	(2,517)
Shares issuable upon conversion of 5.00% Debentures	(5,706)	(5,706)
Remaining Authorized Shares	48,352	13,598

Note 14-Segment Data

As a result of recent acquisitions, K2 has reclassified its business into the following four segments based on similar product types and distribution channels: Marine and Outdoor, Action Sports, Team Sports and Footwear and Apparel. The Marine and Outdoor segment includes Shakespeare fishing tackle and monofilament products as well as Stearns outdoor products. The Action Sports segment includes skis, bindings, snowboards, snowshoes, in-line skates and paintball products. The Team Sports segment includes baseball and softball products and K2 Licensing & Promotion products. The Footwear and Apparel segment includes skateboard shoes and apparel, technical apparel and equipment and outdoor and adventure travel apparel. All periods presented have been recasted to reflect these changes in the segments.

Although the sporting goods manufacturing industry is highly fragmented, many of the retail customers that purchase sporting goods are highly concentrated. Large format sporting goods retailers are important to K2's results of operations and net sales to Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. and its affiliates accounted for approximately 16% of K2's consolidated net sales for 2004, compared to 15% in 2003 and 9% in 2002.

K2 evaluates performance based on operating profit or loss (before interest, gain on sale of operating division, debt extinguishment costs, corporate expenses and income taxes). The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Intercompany profit or loss is eliminated where applicable.

The information presented below is as of or for the year ended December 31.

	<u>Net Sales to Unaffiliated Customers</u>			<u>Intersegment Sales</u>			<u>Operating Profit (Loss)</u>		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
	Millions								
Marine and Outdoor	\$ 336.9	\$324.0	\$328.7	\$117.2	\$80.7	\$68.6	\$42.4	\$44.4	\$42.8
Action Sports	502.7	247.0	217.9	5.0	-	-	39.3	4.7	(5.5)
Team Sports	250.4	116.9	19.3	-	-	-	2.4	(12.1)	(4.4)
Apparel and Footwear	110.7	30.6	16.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	11.0	0.9	(2.3)
Total segment data	<u>\$1,200.7</u>	<u>\$718.5</u>	<u>\$582.2</u>	<u>\$123.2</u>	<u>\$82.1</u>	<u>\$70.1</u>	<u>95.1</u>	<u>37.9</u>	<u>30.6</u>
Corporate expenses, net							(13.9)	(5.8)	(3.0)
Gain on sale of operating division							-	2.2	-
Debt extinguishment costs							-	(6.7)	-
Interest expense							(21.4)	(10.0)	(9.0)
Income before income taxes							<u>\$59.8</u>	<u>\$17.6</u>	<u>\$18.6</u>

	<u>Identifiable Assets</u>			<u>Depreciation and Amortization</u>			<u>Capital Expenditures</u>		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
	Millions								
Marine and outdoor	\$ 266.8	\$201.3	\$185.6	\$ 6.6	\$ 6.6	\$ 6.7	\$12.8	\$ 8.3	\$4.4
Action sports	680.0	382.5	202.9	16.7	7.2	6.2	14.2	5.6	3.7
Team sports	269.2	243.1	16.9	6.3	2.7	0.9	4.1	2.6	0.2
Footwear and Apparel	168.1	9.0	8.2	2.2	0.2	-	1.1	0.1	-
Total segment data	<u>1,384.1</u>	<u>835.9</u>	<u>413.6</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>32.2</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>8.3</u>
Corporate	72.3	36.0	24.8	3.6	3.5	0.8	4.1	4.2	-
Total	<u>\$1,456.4</u>	<u>\$871.9</u>	<u>\$438.4</u>	<u>\$35.4</u>	<u>\$20.2</u>	<u>\$14.6</u>	<u>\$36.3</u>	<u>\$20.8</u>	<u>\$8.3</u>

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

	2004	2003	2002
Millions			
Net sales by location			
United States	\$ 871.1	\$509.6	\$392.7
Canada	28.5	15.1	18.3
Europe	237.2	135.1	113.4
Asia / Pacific	63.9	58.7	57.8
Total foreign countries	329.6	208.9	189.5
Total net sales	\$1,200.7	\$718.5	\$582.2
Assets			
North America	\$1,133.9	\$709.5	\$321.4
Europe	230.6	105.5	72.4
Asia / Pacific	91.9	56.9	44.6
Total assets	\$1,456.4	\$871.9	\$438.4
Long-lived and intangible assets			
North America	\$ 569.6	\$290.2	\$ 85.3
Europe	58.1	18.1	10.3
Asia / Pacific	21.6	11.6	11.6
Total long-lived assets	\$ 649.3	\$319.9	\$107.2

Note 15-Supplemental Guarantor Information

Obligations to pay principal and interest on K2's Senior Notes are guaranteed fully and unconditionally by certain of K2's existing and future wholly-owned U.S. subsidiaries. Separate financial statements of the guarantors are not provided, as subsidiary guarantors are 100% owned by K2 and guarantees are full, unconditional, and joint and several. The non-guarantor subsidiaries are K2's consolidated non-U.S. subsidiaries. Supplemental condensed consolidating financial information of the K2's guarantors is presented below.

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income

For the year ended December 31, 2004

	K2 Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Consolidated K2 Inc.
Thousands					
Net sales	\$ 133	\$892,565	\$432,231	(\$124,202)	\$1,200,727
Cost of products sold	6,667	600,486	316,613	(123,088)	800,678
Gross profit	(6,534)	292,079	115,618	(1,114)	400,049
Selling expenses	1,817	145,177	55,605	(5,465)	197,134
General and administrative expenses	25,440	72,903	23,701	(149)	121,895
Operating income (loss)	(33,791)	73,999	36,312	4,500	81,020
Other (income) expense, net	2,304	(4,924)	(2,877)	5,251	(246)
Interest Expense	18,691	102	2,656	-	21,449
Income (loss) before income taxes	(54,786)	78,821	36,533	(751)	59,817
Provision for income taxes	-	11,079	9,797	-	20,876
Net income (loss)	(\$54,786)	\$ 67,742	\$ 26,736	(\$751)	\$ 38,941

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income

For the year ended December 31, 2003

	K2 Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Consolidated K2 Inc.
Thousands					
Net sales	\$ 2,690	\$512,651	\$285,249	(\$82,051)	\$718,539
Cost of products sold	8,919	354,997	217,512	(82,808)	498,620
Gross profit	(6,229)	157,654	67,737	757	219,919
Selling expenses	20	82,732	35,045	(1,288)	116,509
General and administrative expenses	12,276	44,449	15,616	(983)	71,358
Operating income (loss)	(18,525)	30,473	17,076	3,028	32,052
Other (income) expense, net	(5,715)	877	(1,634)	4,254	(2,218)
Interest Expense	15,495	845	355	-	16,695
Income (loss) before income taxes	(28,305)	28,751	18,355	(1,226)	17,575
Provision for income taxes	-	1,789	4,362	-	6,151
Net income (loss)	(\$28,305)	\$ 26,962	\$ 13,993	(\$1,226)	\$ 11,424

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income

For the year ended December 31, 2002

	K2 Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Consolidated K2 Inc.
Thousands					
Net sales	\$ 2,723	\$398,567	\$254,860	(\$73,991)	\$582,159
Cost of products sold	3,723	274,271	203,230	(69,604)	411,620
Gross profit	(1,000)	124,296	51,630	(4,387)	170,539
Selling expenses	-	80,004	10,523	(4,133)	86,394
General and administrative expenses	10,072	33,067	14,552	(829)	56,862
Operating income (loss)	(11,072)	11,225	26,555	575	27,283
Other (income) expense, net	-	729	(1,371)	389	(253)
Interest Expense	827	7,739	400	-	8,966
Income (loss) before income taxes	(11,899)	2,757	27,526	186	18,570
Provision for income taxes	-	(2,708)	9,208	-	6,500
Net income (loss)	(\$11,899)	\$ 5,465	\$ 18,318	\$ 186	\$ 12,070

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

	As of December 31, 2004				
	K2 Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Consolidated K2 Inc.
	Thousands				
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,167	\$ 5,098	\$ 17,368	\$ -	\$ 25,633
Accounts receivable, net	54,123	240,539	176,633	(101,381)	369,914
Inventories, net	1,479	214,336	115,337	(6,027)	325,125
Deferred income taxes	27,970	14	1,725	-	29,709
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	716	5,582	16,477	-	22,775
Total current assets	87,455	465,569	327,540	(107,408)	773,156
Property, plant and equipment	8,548	153,883	110,528	-	272,959
Less allowance for depreciation and amortization	638	93,939	37,418	-	131,995
	7,910	59,944	73,110	-	140,964
Investment in affiliates	572,860	58,121	1	(630,982)	-
Advances to affiliates	-	506,099	4,767	(510,866)	-
Intangible assets, net	484,109	13,431	5,825	5,000	508,365
Deferred Income Taxes	7,506	-	-	-	7,506
Other	20,707	2,702	2,965	-	26,374
Total Assets	\$1,180,547	\$1,105,866	\$414,208	(\$1,244,256)	\$1,456,365
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current Liabilities					
Bank loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,490	\$ -	\$ 31,490
Accounts payable	3,054	95,462	84,369	(79,727)	103,158
Accrued liabilities	59,993	58,520	60,940	-	179,453
Current portion of long-term debt	30,455	421	4,198	-	35,074
Total current liabilities	93,502	154,403	180,997	(79,727)	349,175
Long-term pension liabilities	16,854	-	-	-	16,854
Long-term debt	229,736	1,624	19,452	-	250,812
Deferred income taxes	52,048	6,075	-	-	58,123
Advances from affiliates	138,814	473,454	65,127	(677,395)	-
Convertible subordinated debentures	98,535	-	-	-	98,535
Shareholders' Equity	551,058	470,310	148,632	(487,134)	682,866
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$1,180,547	\$1,105,866	\$414,208	(\$1,244,256)	\$1,456,365

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

For the year ended December 31, 2003

	K2 Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Consolidated K2 Inc.
Thousands					
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,683	\$ 2,198	\$ 16,375	\$ -	\$ 21,256
Accounts receivable, net	52,883	160,964	93,282	(82,311)	224,818
Inventories, net	4,566	160,095	63,491	9,000	237,152
Deferred income taxes	5,104	403	1,567	22,149	29,223
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	495	4,615	7,597	376	13,083
Total current assets	65,731	328,275	182,312	(50,786)	525,532
Property, plant and equipment	4,450	135,523	55,242	9,523	204,738
Less allowance for depreciation and amortization	125	85,748	27,612	231	113,716
	4,325	49,775	27,630	9,292	91,022
Investment in affiliates	474,567	58,259	1	(532,827)	-
Advances to affiliates	-	502,889	2,812	(505,701)	-
Intangible assets, net	221,470	12,137	5,180	(9,940)	228,847
Deferred Income Taxes	10,800	-	-	-	10,800
Other	11,197	3,902	1,094	(523)	15,670
Total Assets	\$788,090	\$955,237	\$219,029	(\$1,090,485)	\$871,871
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current Liabilities					
Bank loans	\$ -	\$ 13	\$ 10,738	\$ -	\$ 10,751
Accounts payable	-	88,307	49,072	(60,075)	77,304
Accrued liabilities	41,857	35,283	18,636	(1,196)	94,580
Current portion of long-term debt	72,126	-	-	-	72,126
Total current liabilities	113,983	123,603	78,446	(61,271)	254,761
Long-term pension liabilities	11,173	-	-	-	11,173
Long-term debt	35,194	-	-	-	35,194
Deferred income taxes	8,081	6,538	-	24,017	38,636
Advances from affiliates	142,287	463,972	6,110	(612,369)	-
Convertible subordinated debentures	98,067	-	-	-	98,067
Shareholders' Equity	379,305	361,124	134,473	(440,862)	434,040
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$788,090	\$955,237	\$219,029	(\$1,090,485)	\$871,871

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2004

	K2 Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Consolidated K2 Inc.
	Thousands				
Operating Activities					
Net income (loss)	(\$54,786)	\$67,742	\$26,736	(\$751)	\$ 38,941
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Gain on sale of operating division	(206)	-	-	-	(206)
Depreciation and amortization	11,956	13,655	9,744	-	35,355
Deferred income taxes	31,901	(7,918)	(8,135)	(11,098)	4,750
Increase in long-term pension liabilities	5,681	-	-	-	5,681
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Accounts receivable, net	(1,240)	(58,508)	(66,021)	23,081	(102,688)
Inventories, net	3,087	(27,276)	14,712	17,888	8,411
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(222)	1,078	429	376	1,661
Accounts payable	3,054	(15,408)	26,997	(20,242)	(5,599)
Payroll and other accruals	18,342	8,948	(7,545)	7,219	26,964
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	17,567	(17,687)	(3,083)	16,473	13,270
Investing Activities					
Property, plant & equipment expenditures	(4,098)	(12,260)	(21,584)	1,645	(36,297)
Disposals of property, plant & equipment	-	2,738	152	(1,645)	1,245
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired	(175,838)	-	-	-	(175,838)
Other items, net	24,702	23,699	977	(54,767)	(5,389)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(155,234)	14,177	(20,455)	(54,767)	(216,279)
Financing Activities					
Issuance of senior notes	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Payments under long-term debt, net	(50,123)	-	-	-	(50,123)
Net decrease in short-term bank loans	-	-	(32,531)	-	(32,531)
Net proceeds from equity issuance	93,580	-	-	-	93,580
Debt issuance costs	(8,591)	-	-	-	(8,591)
Proceeds received from exercise of stock options and warrants	5,051	-	-	-	5,051
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	239,917	-	(32,531)	-	207,386
(Increase) decrease in investment in subsidiaries	(98,293)	138	-	98,155	-
Advances (to) from affiliates	(3,473)	6,272	57,062	(59,861)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	484	2,900	993	-	4,377
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,683	2,198	16,375	-	21,256
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3,167	\$ 5,098	\$17,368	\$ -	\$ 25,633

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Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2003

	K2 Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Consolidated K2 Inc.
	Thousands				
Operating Activities					
Net income (loss)	(\$28,305)	\$26,962	\$13,993	(\$1,226)	\$11,424
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Gain on sale of operating division	(2,222)	-	-	-	(2,222)
Depreciation and amortization	4,590	12,189	4,867	-	21,646
Deferred income taxes	(6,049)	(8,962)	(855)	18,846	2,980
Increase in long-term pension liabilities	(1,380)	-	-	-	(1,380)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Accounts receivable, net	32,440	44,307	(9,425)	(43,285)	24,037
Inventories, net	3,264	11,050	(19,668)	(14,994)	(20,348)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	19	(896)	(3,401)	1,699	(2,579)
Accounts payable	(12)	(8,026)	7,876	3,491	3,329
Payroll and other accruals	23,834	(23,318)	2,464	(5,725)	(2,745)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	26,179	53,306	(4,149)	(41,194)	34,142
Investing Activities					
Property, plant & equipment expenditures	(4,408)	(9,583)	(6,768)	-	(20,759)
Disposals of property, plant & equipment	-	248	152	-	400
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired	(38,902)	-	-	-	(38,902)
Proceeds from sale of operating division	20,132	-	-	-	20,132
Other items, net	(13,997)	(61,264)	14,631	57,269	(3,361)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(37,175)	(70,599)	8,015	57,269	(42,490)
Financing Activities					
Issuance of convertible subordinated debentures	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Payments under long-term debt, net	(61,138)	-	-	-	(61,138)
Repayment under accounts receivable purchase Facility	(25,702)	-	-	-	(25,702)
Net increase in short-term bank loans	-	13	4,477	-	4,490
Debt issuance costs	(8,257)	-	-	-	(8,257)
Proceeds received from exercise of stock options	8,983	-	-	-	8,983
Net cash used in financing activities	13,886	13	4,477	-	18,376
(Increase) decrease in investment in subsidiaries	-	9,118	(3,490)	(5,628)	-
Advances (to) from affiliates	(1,482)	8,599	3,330	(10,447)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,408	437	8,183	-	10,028
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,275	1,761	8,192	-	11,228
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,683	\$ 2,198	\$16,375	\$ -	\$21,256

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

	For the year ended December 31, 2002				
	K2 Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminating Entries	Consolidated K2 Inc.
	Thousands				
Operating Activities					
Net income (loss)	(\$11,899)	\$ 5,465	\$18,318	\$ 186	\$12,070
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	765	8,841	4,951	-	14,557
Deferred taxes	5,110	(53)	8,894	(16,086)	(2,135)
Increase in long-term pension liabilities	8,828	-	-	-	8,828
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Accounts receivable, net	(51,963)	14,254	2,295	48,096	12,682
Repurchase of previously securitized receivables	(51,827)	-	-	-	(51,827)
Inventories, net	5,207	8,087	10,551	4,370	28,215
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(40)	2,023	(54)	(711)	1,218
Accounts payable	12	12,113	(9,382)	(2,311)	432
Payroll and other accruals	(15,283)	3,248	8,025	1,234	(2,776)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(111,090)	53,978	43,598	34,778	21,264
Investing Activities					
Property, plant & equipment expenditures	(42)	(1,784)	(7,861)	1,406	(8,281)
Disposals of property, plant & equipment	-	2,330	168	(2,351)	147
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired	(1,100)	-	-	-	(1,100)
Other items, net	(29,333)	(177)	34,633	(4,753)	370
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(30,475)	369	26,940	(5,698)	(8,864)
Financing Activities					
Payments under long-term debt, net	(30,944)	-	(8,613)	-	(39,557)
Borrowings under accounts receivable purchase facility	25,702	-	-	-	25,702
Net increase in short-term bank loans	-	-	1,245	-	1,245
Proceeds received from exercise of stock options	22	-	-	-	22
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,220)	-	(7,368)	-	(12,588)
(increase) decrease in investment in subsidiaries	-	(33,645)	(3,490)	37,135	-
Advances (to) from affiliates	145,763	(18,941)	(60,607)	(66,215)	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,022)	1,761	(927)	-	(188)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,297	-	9,119	-	11,416
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,275	\$ 1,761	\$ 8,192	\$ -	\$11,228

Note 16 Quarterly Operating Data (Unaudited)

	Quarter				Year
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	
Millions, except per share and stock price amounts					
2004					
Net sales	\$277.4	\$251.0	\$333.5	\$338.8	\$1,200.7
Gross profit	86.6	77.4	119.2	116.8	400.0
Net income	\$ 10.7	\$ 6.2	\$ 13.2	\$ 8.8	\$38.9
Basic earnings per share					
Net income	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.97
Diluted earnings per share					
Net income	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.86
Cash dividend per share - none					
Stock prices:					
High	\$18.50	\$16.92	\$15.23	\$17.25	\$ 18.50
Low	\$15.13	\$13.60	\$12.74	\$14.29	\$ 12.74

	Quarter				Year
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	
Millions, except per share and stock price amounts					
2003					
Net sales	\$157.1	\$199.6	\$168.0	\$193.8	\$718.5
Gross profit	47.1	60.2	54.9	57.7	219.9
Net income	\$ 0.1	\$ 5.8	\$ 3.3	\$ 2.2	\$ 11.4
Basic earnings per share					
Net income	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.46
Diluted earnings per share					
Net income	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.44
Cash dividend per share - none					
Stock prices:					
High	\$10.06	\$12.75	\$18.09	\$18.15	\$18.15
Low	\$ 7.72	\$ 7.45	\$12.30	\$13.43	\$ 7.45

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of K2 Inc.:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that K2 Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). K2 Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

As indicated in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of Völkl Sports Holding AG, The Marker Group, and Marmot Mountain Ltd., each of which were acquired in the third quarter of 2004 and which are included in the 2004 consolidated financial statements of K2 Inc. and constituted \$213.5 million and \$9.9 million of total and net assets, respectively, as of December 31, 2004 and \$187.5 million and \$34.1 million of net sales and operating income, respectively, for the year then ended. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of K2 Inc. also did not include an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Völkl Sports Holding AG, The Marker Group, and Marmot Mountain Ltd.

In our opinion, management's assessment that K2 Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, K2 Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on the COSO criteria.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of K2 Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004 of K2 Inc. and our report dated March 9, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

San Diego, California
March 9, 2005

Controls and Procedures

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

K2 maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act in 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in K2's reports filed under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to K2's management, including K2's Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of K2's management, including K2's Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of K2's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2004, the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer have concluded that K2's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2004. However, in connection with the completion of its audit of, and issuance of an unqualified report on the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004, Ernst and Young LLP, advised the Company that deficiencies in the Company's internal control over financial reporting existed at certain non-U.S. companies, that were formerly private companies, acquired in the third quarter of 2004. These deficiencies could rise to the level of one or more material weaknesses once the evaluation of these controls has been completed. Management acknowledged these deficiencies and has implemented, or is implementing, a number of measures to remedy the deficiencies. Management believes the new controls and procedures address the deficiencies identified by Ernst & Young LLP. The evaluation of these controls is expected to be completed subsequent to the date of this report and will be included in management's report on internal control over financial reporting for the year ended December 31, 2005. The Company plans to continue to monitor the effectiveness of its controls and procedures on an ongoing basis and will take further action, as appropriate.

In addition, the Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer have concluded that there have been no changes to K2's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the last fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, K2's internal control over financial reporting other than the remedies of the deficiencies noted above and currently in process.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of K2 is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of the recent acquisitions of Völkl Sports Holding AG ("Völkl"), CT Sports Holding AG ("Marker") and Marmot Mountain Ltd. ("Marmot"), each of which were acquired in the third quarter of 2004 and which are included in the 2004 consolidated financial statements of K2 Inc. and constituted \$213.5 million and \$9.9 million of total and net assets, respectively, as of December 31, 2004 and \$187.5 million and \$34.1 million of net sales and operating income, respectively, for the year then ended. Management did not assess the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting at Völkl, Marker and Marmot because K2 Inc. did not have the ability to assess those controls due to the timing of the acquisitions which were completed in the third quarter of 2004.

K2, under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including the Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer, assessed the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in "Internal Control - Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, the Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer concluded that, subject to the limitations noted in this Part II, Item 9A, the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on the specified criteria.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of K2's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is elsewhere included herein.

Officer Certifications

K2 has included the Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer certifications regarding K2's public disclosure required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 as Exhibits 31.1, 31.2 and 31.3 to this report. Additionally, the certification of the Chief Executive Officer required by the New York Stock Exchange Listing Standards, Section 303A.12(a), relating to K2's compliance with the New York Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Listing Standards, was submitted to the New York Stock Exchange on August 10, 2004.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

K2's management, including the Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer, does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within K2 have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Furthermore, an important part of K2's growth strategy has been, and will likely continue to be, the acquisition of complementary businesses, and the process of integrating new businesses into K2's control system may hinder the effectiveness of K2's overall disclosure controls.

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INTERNATIONAL GAME FISH ASSOCIATION® is a registered trademark of International Game Fish Association

DUCKS UNLIMITED® is a registered trademark of Ducks Unlimited, Inc.

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Corporate Information



Corporate Officers

RICHARD J. HECKMANN
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

J. WAYNE MERCK
President and Chief Operating Officer

JOHN J. RANGEL
President — K2 Inc. European Operations

DUDLEY W. MENDENHALL
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

MONTE H. BAIER
Vice President, General Counsel
and Secretary

DAVE COOK
Vice President — Asia Operations

DAVID Y. SATODA
Vice President — Tax

BRIAN R. ANDERSON
Director of Business Development

DIANA CRAWFORD
Director of Financial Reporting

THOMAS R. HILLEBRANDT
Corporate Controller and Chief
Accounting Officer

Audit Committee

MR. GODBOLD, Chairman

MR. KASEN

DR. OSBORNE

Compensation Committee

MR. GOLDRESS, Chairman

DR. OSBORNE

MR. QUAYLE

MR. RYAN

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

DR. OSBORNE, Chairman

MR. HERNREICH

MR. HOLTZ

Executive Committee

MR. HECKMANN, Chairman

MR. GODBOLD

MR. GOLDRESS

Corporate Information

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING
Common Stock (Symbol KTO)
New York and Pacific Stock Exchanges

**TRANSFER AGENT, REGISTRAR,
DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT**
Computershare Trust Co., Inc.
350 Indiana Street
Golden, CO 80401

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
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San Diego, CA

INVESTOR RELATIONS CONTACTS
DUDLEY W. MENDENHALL
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and Chief Financial Officer
(760) 494-1000

ANDREW GREENEBAUM
Integrated Corporate Relations, Inc.
(310) 395-2215

INVESTOR RELATIONS WEBSITE
www.k2inc.net
Questions regarding address changes should
be directed to Computershare Trust Co., Inc.

FORM 10-K AND OTHER INFORMATION
The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K
and other information concerning the Company
is available by contacting Investor Relations.

Board of Directors

RICHARD J. HECKMANN
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer, K2 Inc.
Retired Chairman, Vivendi Water
Retired Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer, US Filter

WILFORD D. GODBOLD, JR.
Private Investor
Retired President and
Chief Executive Officer,
Zero Corporation

JERRY E. GOLDRESS
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Grisanti, Galet and Goldress, Inc.

ROBIN E. HERNREICH
President, Remonov Capital, Inc.
Owner, Sacramento Kings

LOU HOLTZ
Head Football Coach-Retired
University of South Carolina

STEWART M. KASEN
President, S&K Famous Brands, Inc.

ANN MEYERS
NCAA and WNBA Analyst
4-time All American-Basketball
Basketball Hall of Fame

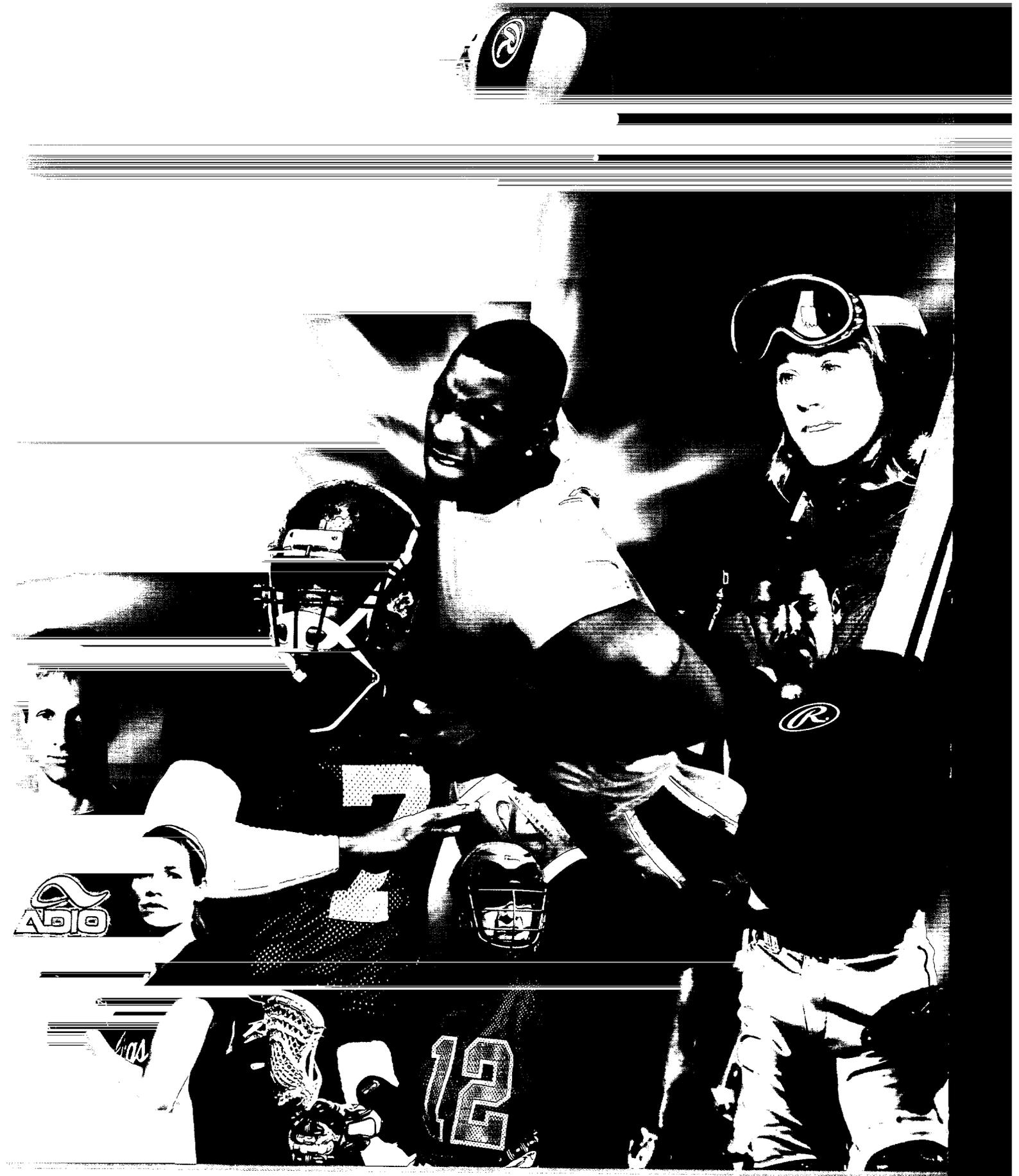
ALFRED E. OSBORNE, JR., PH.D.
Senior Associate Dean,
UCLA Anderson School
of Management

DAN QUAYLE
Chairman, Cerberus Global
Investments
44th Vice President of the
United States

EDWARD F. RYAN
Founder and Chairman,
Entrepreneurial Financial
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