lululemon athletica inc.
Form 10-Q
September 07, 2012
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended July 29, 2012

or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-33608

lululemon athletica inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**20-3842867**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
400-1818 Cornwall Avenue,	
Vancouver, British Columbia	**V6J 1C7**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip Code)**

Registrant s telephone number, including area code:

604-732-6124

Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report:

N/A

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

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

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

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

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

At September 4, 2012, there were 111,633,060 shares of the registrant s common stock, par value $0.005 per share, outstanding.

Exchangeable and Special Voting Shares:

At September 4, 2012, there were outstanding 32,378,680 exchangeable shares of Lulu Canadian Holding, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the registrant. Exchangeable shares are exchangeable for an equal number of shares of the registrant s common stock.

In addition, at September 4, 2012, the registrant had outstanding 32,378,680 shares of special voting stock, through which the holders of exchangeable shares of Lulu Canadian Holding, Inc. may exercise their voting rights with respect to the registrant. The special voting stock and the registrant s common stock generally vote together as a single class on all matters on which the common stock is entitled to vote.

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PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. ***FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

lululemon athletica inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	July 29, 2012 (Unaudited)	January 29, 2012
	(Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 444,286	$ 409,437
Accounts receivable	6,639	5,202
Inventories	125,378	104,097
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	27,222	8,357
	603,525	527,093
Property and equipment, net	181,122	162,941
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	30,893	31,872
Deferred income taxes	8,503	8,587
Other non-current assets	5,095	4,141
	$ 829,138	$ 734,634
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 6,953	$ 14,536
Accrued liabilities	25,335	34,535
Accrued compensation and related expenses	19,547	22,875
Income taxes payable	5,437	8,720
Unredeemed gift card liability	17,704	22,773
	74,976	103,439
Non-current liabilities	27,817	25,014
	102,793	128,453
Stockholders equity		
Undesignated preferred stock, $0.01 par value, 5,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding		
Exchangeable stock, no par value, 60,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding 32,379 and 33,412		
Special voting stock, $0.000005 par value, 60,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding 32,379 and 33,412		
Common stock, $0.005 par value, 400,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding 111,633 and 110,135	558	551
Additional paid-in capital	224,060	205,557
Retained earnings	477,584	373,719
Accumulated other comprehensive income	18,527	21,549

	720,729	601,376
Non-controlling interest	5,616	4,805
	$ 829,138	$ 734,634

See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

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lululemon athletica inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Thirteen Weeks Ended July 29, 2012	Thirteen Weeks Ended July 31, 2011	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 29, 2012	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 31, 2011
	(Unaudited) (Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net revenue	$ 282,634	$ 212,323	$ 568,333	$ 399,103
Cost of goods sold	126,879	90,256	255,314	167,310
Gross profit	155,755	122,067	313,019	231,793
Selling, general and administrative expenses	85,567	62,584	169,766	120,623
Income from operations	70,188	59,483	143,253	111,170
Other income (expense), net	1,166	597	2,076	1,501
Income before provision for income taxes	71,354	60,080	145,329	112,671
Provision for income taxes	13,652	21,462	40,653	40,537
Net income	57,702	38,618	104,676	72,134
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	480	239	811	383
Net income attributable to lululemon athletica inc.	$ 57,222	$ 38,379	$ 103,865	$ 71,751
Net basic earnings per share	$ 0.40	$ 0.27	$ 0.72	$ 0.50
Net diluted earnings per share	$ 0.39	$ 0.26	$ 0.71	$ 0.49
Basic weighted-average number of shares outstanding	143,972	143,163	143,826	142,961
Diluted weighted-average number of shares outstanding	145,678	145,228	145,698	145,108
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(10,691)	(1,077)	(3,022)	16,087
Comprehensive income	$ 46,531	$ 37,302	$ 100,843	$ 87,838

See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

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lululemon athletica inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

	Exchangeable Stock		Special Voting Stock		Common Stock		Additional		Accumulated Other		Non-Controlling	
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Comprehensive Income	Total	Interest	Total
	(Unaudited) (Amounts in thousands)											
Balance at January 29, 2012	33,412	$	33,412	$	110,135	$ 551	$ 205,557	$ 373,719	$ 21,549	$ 601,376	$ 4,805	$ 606,181
Net income								103,865		103,865		103,865
Foreign currency translation adjustment									(3,022)	(3,022)		(3,022)
Stock-based compensation							8,040			8,040		8,040
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation							5,121			5,121		5,121
Common stock issued upon exchange of exchangeable shares	(1,033)		(1,033)		1,033	5	(5)					
Restricted stock issuance					14							
Stock options exercised					451	2	5,347			5,349		5,349
Non-controlling interest:												
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests											811	811
Balance at July 29, 2012	32,379	$	32,379	$	111,633	$ 558	$ 224,060	$ 477,584	$ 18,527	$ 720,729	$ 5,616	$ 726,345

See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

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lululemon athletica inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 29, 2012	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 31, 2011
	(Unaudited) (Amounts in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income attributable to lululemon athletica inc.	$ 103,865	$ 71,751
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	$ 811	$ 383
Net income	$ 104,676	$ 72,134
Items not affecting cash		
Depreciation and amortization	19,479	13,561
Stock-based compensation	8,040	5,066
Deferred income taxes	85	(10,487)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(5,121)	(4,391)
Other, including net changes in other non-cash balances		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(16,210)	(10,246)
Inventories	(21,468)	(30,164)
Accounts payable	(7,601)	(2,085)
Accrued liabilities	(1,845)	4,003
Sales tax collected	(7,466)	643
Income taxes payable	(3,282)	(17,927)
Accrued compensation and related expenses	(3,401)	511
Other non-cash balances	(2,366)	(1,089)
Net cash provided by operating activities	63,520	19,529
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(39,046)	(87,324)
Net cash used in investing activities	(39,046)	(87,324)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	5,349	7,704
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	5,121	4,391
Net cash provided by financing activities	10,470	12,095
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(95)	4,142
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	34,849	(51,558)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	$ 409,437	$ 316,286
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 444,286	$ 264,728

See accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements

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lululemon athletica inc. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in thousands, except per share and store count information, unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Nature of operations

lululemon athletica inc., a Delaware corporation (lululemon and, together with its subsidiaries unless the context otherwise requires, the Company) is engaged in the design, manufacture and distribution of healthy lifestyle inspired athletic apparel, which is sold through a chain of corporate-owned and operated retail stores, direct to consumer through e-commerce and through a network of wholesale accounts. The Company s primary markets are the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, where 119, 49, 19 and 2 corporate-owned stores were in operation as at July 29, 2012, respectively. There were 189 and 174 corporate-owned stores in operation as of July 29, 2012 and January 29, 2012, respectively.

Basis of presentation

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as of July 29, 2012 and for the twenty-six weeks ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011 are presented using the United States dollar and have been prepared by the Company under the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information and, accordingly, do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The financial information as of January 29, 2012 is derived from the Company s audited consolidated financial statements and notes for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2012, included in Item 8 in the fiscal 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 22, 2012. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments which are in the opinion of management necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company s consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company s 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company s fiscal year ends on the Sunday closest to January 31 of the following year, typically resulting in a 52 week year, but occasionally giving rise to an additional week, resulting in a 53 week year. Fiscal 2012 is a 53 week year, and will end on February 3, 2013.

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

NOTE 2. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) amended Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 350 Intangibles Goodwill and Other (ASC 350) allow an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform a quantitative impairment test. Under these amendments, an entity would not be required to calculate the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset unless the entity determines, based on qualitative assessment, that it is not more likely than not, the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. The amendments include a number of events and circumstances for an entity to consider in conducting the qualitative assessment. The Company adopted the amendment in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 with no material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

In December 2011, the FASB amended ASC Topic 210 Balance Sheet (ASC 210) to require enhanced disclosures that will enable financial statement users to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on a company s financial position, including the effect or potential effect of rights of setoff

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associated with in scope assets and liabilities. The amendment requires enhanced disclosures by requiring improved information about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either (i) offset in accordance with ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 815-10-45 or (ii) subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are offset in accordance with ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 815-10-45. This guidance is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company will adopt the amendment in the first quarter of fiscal 2013 and expects no material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Share option plans

The Company s employees participate in various stock-based compensation plans, which are either provided by a principal stockholder of the Company or by the Company directly.

Stock-based compensation expense charged to income for the plans was $8,040 and $5,066 for the twenty-six weeks ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011, respectively. Total unrecognized compensation cost as at July 29, 2012 was $26,247 for all stock award plans, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.1 years.

Company stock options and performance stock units

A summary of the Company s stock option, performance stock unit and restricted share activity as of July 29, 2012 and changes during the twenty-six week period then ended is presented below:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number of Performance Units	Weighted-Average Grant Fair Value	Number of Restricted Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Fair Value
Balance at January 29, 2012	2,253	$ 14.77	384	$ 31.90	8	$ 46.10
Granted	41	$ 74.52	136	74.26	14	63.26
Exercised	451	$ 11.86			8	46.10
Forfeited	32	$ 19.27	33	26.95		
Balance at July 29, 2012	1,811	$ 16.76	487	$ 44.07	14	$ 63.26
Exercisable at July 29, 2012	650	$ 11.02		$		$

The Company s performance stock units are awarded to eligible employees and entitle the grantee to receive up to 1.5 shares of common stock per performance stock unit if the Company achieves specified performance goals and the grantee remains employed during the vesting period. The fair value of performance stock units is based on the closing price of the Company s common stock on the award date. Expense for performance stock units is recognized when it is probable that the performance goal will be achieved.

Stockholder-sponsored stock options

During the thirteen weeks ended July 29, 2012, holders of exchangeable shares converted 1,033 exchangeable shares into 1,033 shares of common stock of the Company for no additional consideration. In connection with the exchange of exchangeable shares, an equal number of outstanding shares of the Company s special voting stock were cancelled.

During the thirteen weeks ended July 29, 2012, there were no grants or forfeitures related to the stock options issued and outstanding under the stockholder-sponsored awards.

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Employee share purchase plan

The Company s Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP) allows for the purchase of common stock of the Company by all eligible employees. Eligible employees may elect to have whatever portion of his or her base salary equates, after deduction of applicable taxes, to either 3%, 6% or 9% of his or her base salary withheld during each payroll period for purposes of purchasing shares of the Company s common stock under the ESPP. Additionally, the Company or the subsidiary of the Company employing the participant, will make a cash contribution as additional compensation to each participant equal to one-third of the aggregate amount of that participant s contribution for that pay period, which will be used to purchase shares of the Company s common stock, subject to certain limits as defined in the ESPP. The maximum number of shares available under the ESPP is 6,000 shares. During the thirteen weeks ended July 29, 2012, there were 19 shares purchased under the ESPP, which were funded by the Company through open market purchases.

NOTE 4. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The details of the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	Thirteen Weeks Ended July 29, 2012	Thirteen Weeks Ended July 31, 2011	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 29, 2012	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 31, 2011
Net income	$ 57,702	$ 38,618	$ 104,676	$ 72,134
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	$ 480	$ 239	$ 811	$ 383
Net income attributable to lululemon athletica inc.	$ 57,222	$ 38,379	$ 103,865	$ 71,751
Basic weighted-average number of shares outstanding	143,972	143,163	143,826	142,961
Effect of stock awards assume exercised	1,706	2,065	1,872	2,147
Diluted weighted-average number of shares outstanding	145,678	145,228	145,698	145,108
Net basic earnings per share	$ 0.40	$ 0.27	$ 0.72	$ 0.50
Net diluted earnings per share	$ 0.39	$ 0.26	$ 0.71	$ 0.49

The Company s calculation of weighted-average shares includes the common stock of the Company as well as the exchangeable shares. Exchangeable shares are the equivalent of common shares in all material respects. All classes of stock have in effect the same rights and share equally in undistributed net income. For the twenty-six weeks ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011, 30 and 31 stock options, respectively, were anti-dilutive to earnings and therefore have been excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share.

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NOTE 5. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A summary of certain balance sheet accounts is as follows:

	July 29, 2012	January 29, 2012
Inventories:		
Finished goods	$ 127,857	$ 105,462
Raw materials	1,871	2,531
Provision to reduce inventory to market value	(4,350)	(3,896)
	$ 125,378	$ 104,097
Prepaid expenses and other current assets:		
Prepaid tax installments	$ 21,047	$ 4,109
Prepaid expenses	6,175	4,248
	$ 27,222	$ 8,357
Property and equipment:		
Land	$ 65,859	$ 60,014
Buildings	6,444	5,018
Leasehold improvements	106,040	113,931
Furniture and fixtures	27,328	22,512
Computer hardware and software	61,984	51,657
Equipment and vehicles	1,407	1,285
Accumulated amortization and depreciation	(87,940)	(91,476)
	$ 181,122	$ 162,941
Goodwill and intangible assets:		
Goodwill	$ 23,609	$ 23,609
Changes in foreign currency exchange rates	2,433	2,727
	26,042	26,336
Reacquired franchise rights	10,709	10,709
Accumulated amortization	(7,375)	(6,747)
Changes in foreign currency exchange rates	1,517	1,574
	4,851	5,536
	$ 30,893	$ 31,872
Accrued liabilities:		
Inventory purchases	$ 8,087	$ 9,648
Sales tax collected	5,285	12,740
Accrued rent	4,108	5,343
Other	7,855	6,804
	$ 25,335	$ 34,535

Non-current liabilities:		
Deferred lease liability	$ 16,437	$ 15,302
Tenant inducements	11,380	9,712
	$ 27,817	$ 25,014

NOTE 6. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company reports segments based on the financial information it uses in managing its business. The Company s reportable segments are comprised of corporate-owned stores, direct to consumer and other. Direct to

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consumer primarily includes sales from the Company s e-commerce website. Franchise sales, wholesale, showrooms sales and outlet sales have been combined into other. The Company has reviewed its general corporate expenses and determined some costs previously classified as general corporate are direct segment expenses. Accordingly, all prior year comparable information has been reclassified to conform to the current year classification. Information for these segments is detailed in the table below:

	Thirteen Weeks Ended July 29, 2012	Thirteen Weeks Ended July 31, 2011	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 29, 2012	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 31, 2011
Net revenue:				
Corporate-owned stores	$ 231,314	$ 178,111	$ 460,104	$ 334,325
Direct to consumer	35,422	18,579	73,869	32,371
Other	15,898	15,633	34,360	32,407
	$ 282,634	$ 212,323	$ 568,333	$ 399,103
Income from operations before general corporate expense:				
Corporate-owned stores	$ 77,040	$ 64,073	$ 154,297	$ 123,210
Direct to consumer	14,085	8,178	31,140	12,468
Other	3,008	4,704	6,862	9,699
	94,133	76,955	192,299	145,377
General corporate expense	23,945	17,472	49,046	34,207
Income from operations	70,188	59,483	143,253	111,170
Other income (expense), net	1,166	597	2,076	1,501
Income before provision for income taxes	$ 71,354	$ 60,080	$ 145,329	$ 112,671
Capital expenditures:				
Corporate-owned stores	$ 20,945	$ 7,229	$ 29,470	$ 12,378
Direct to consumer	439	2,120	831	3,136
Corporate	4,966	3,144	8,745	71,810
	$ 26,350	$ 12,493	$ 39,046	$ 87,324
Depreciation:				
Corporate-owned stores	$ 6,151	$ 4,640	$ 12,486	$ 8,496
Direct to consumer	806	633	1,656	894
Corporate	2,724	2,248	5,337	4,171
	$ 9,681	$ 7,521	$ 19,479	$ 13,561

NOTE 7. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company evaluates events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date through to the date which the financial statements are issued, for potential recognition or disclosure in its unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with ASC Topic 855, Subsequent Events (ASC 855).

In August 2012, the Company purchased the remaining non-controlling interest in lululemon athletica Australia Pty Ltd (lululemon australia) for $26,103. lululemon australia is engaged in the distribution of healthy lifestyle inspired athletic apparel, which is sold through a chain of corporate-owned retail locations and through a network of wholesale accounts, in Australia and New Zealand. The Company previously

accounted for its 80 percent interest in lululemon australia as a subsidiary with non-controlling interest.

As a result of the transaction, the carrying amount of $5,616 of the non-controlling interest, including $116 of accumulated other comprehensive income, will be reduced to $nil. The Company s equity is reduced by the excess of the purchase price over the net adjustments, as a charge to additional paid in capital.

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

Some of the statements contained in this Form 10-Q and any documents incorporated herein by reference constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included or incorporated in this Form 10-Q are forward-looking statements, particularly statements which relate to expectations, beliefs, projections, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts, such as statements regarding our future financial condition or results of operations, our prospects and strategies for future growth, the development and introduction of new products, and the implementation of our marketing and branding strategies. In many cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as may, will, should, expects, plans, anticipates, believes, estimates predicts, potential or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q and any documents incorporated herein by reference reflect our current views about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and changes in circumstances that may cause events or our actual activities or results to differ significantly from those expressed in any forward-looking statement. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future events, results, actions, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. A number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, those factors described in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q reflect our views and assumptions only as of the date of this Form 10-Q and are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements included in this Form 10-Q. Except as required by applicable securities law, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Our fiscal year ends on the Sunday closest to January 31 of the following year, typically resulting in a 52 week year, but occasionally gives rise to an additional week, resulting in a 53 week year. Fiscal 2012 is a 53 week year, and will end on February 3, 2013.

Overview

Throughout the first two quarters of fiscal 2012, we were able to grow our e-commerce business which has further increased our brand awareness and has made our product available in new markets, including those outside of North America. This sales channel offers a higher operating margin than our other segments and accounted for 13.0% of total revenue in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 compared to 8.1% of total revenue in the same period of the prior year. Continuing increases in traffic and conversion rates on our e-commerce website lead us to believe that there is potential for our direct to consumer segment to become an increasingly substantial part of our business and we plan to continue to commit resources to further developing this channel.

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We believe that our brand is recognized as premium in our offerings of run and yoga assortment, as well as a leader in technical fabrics and quality construction. This has made our product desirable to our consumers and has driven demand. In fiscal 2012, we plan to invest in new and legacy information technology systems to gain further efficiencies in our vertical retail strategy. We also plan to invest in international expansion opportunities where we have determined there is growth opportunity, including adding country-specific e-commerce websites and opening additional showrooms. We believe our strong cash flow generation, solid balance sheet and healthy liquidity provide us with the financial flexibility to continue executing the initiatives which we believe will be beneficial for us.

Operating Segment Overview

lululemon is a designer and retailer of technical athletic apparel operating primarily in North America and Australia. Our yoga-inspired apparel is marketed under the lululemon athletica and ivivva athletica brand names. We offer a comprehensive line of apparel and accessories including pants, shorts, tops and jackets designed for athletic pursuits such as yoga, running and general fitness, and dance-inspired apparel for female youth. As of July 29, 2012, our branded apparel was principally sold through 189 corporate-owned stores that are located in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and via our e-commerce websites included in our direct to consumer sales channel. We believe our vertical retail strategy allows us to interact more directly with and gain insights from our customers while providing us with greater control of our brand. In the thirteen week period ended July 29, 2012, 60% of our net revenue was derived from the sales of our products in the United States, 35% of our net revenue was derived from sales of our products in Canada, and 5% of our net revenue was derived from sales of our products outside of North America. In the thirteen week period ended July 31, 2011, 51% of our net revenue was derived from the sales of our products in the United States, 45% of our net revenue was derived from sales of our products in Canada, and 4% of our net revenue was derived from sales of our products outside of North America.

Our net revenue increased from $711.7 million in fiscal 2010 to $1.0 billion in fiscal 2011, representing an annual growth rate of 41%. Our net revenue also increased from $212.3 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 to $282.6 million in second quarter of fiscal 2012, representing a 33% increase, and comparable store sales increased 13%. Our ability to open new stores and grow sales in existing stores has been driven by increasing demand for our technical athletic apparel and a growing recognition of the lululemon athletica brand. We believe our superior products, strategic store locations, inviting store environment and distinctive corporate culture are responsible for our strong financial performance.

We have three reportable segments: corporate-owned stores, direct to consumer and other. We report our segments based on the financial information we use in managing our businesses. While we receive financial information for each corporate-owned store, we have aggregated all of the corporate-owned stores into one reportable segment due to the similarities in the economic and other characteristics of these stores. Our direct to consumer segment accounted for 13% of our net revenue in second quarter of fiscal 2012, compared to 9% in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. Our other segment, consisting of franchise sales, wholesale accounts, sales from company-operated showrooms, warehouse sales and outlets, accounted for less than 10% of our net revenue in the second quarters of fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011.

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Results of Operations

Thirteen Week Results

The following table summarizes key components of our results of operations for the thirteen week periods ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011. The operating results are expressed in dollar amounts as well as relevant percentages, presented as a percentage of net revenue.

	Thirteen Weeks Ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011			
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		(Percentages)	
Net revenue	$ 282,634	$ 212,323	100.0	100.0
Cost of goods sold	126,879	90,256	44.9	42.5
Gross profit	155,755	122,067	55.1	57.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	85,567	62,584	30.3	29.5
Income from operations	70,188	59,483	24.8	28.0
Other income (expense), net	1,166	597	0.4	0.3
Income before provision for income taxes	71,354	60,080	25.2	28.3
Provision for income taxes	13,652	21,462	4.8	10.1
Net income	57,702	38,618	20.4	18.2
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	480	239	0.2	0.1
Net income attributable to lululemon athletica inc.	$ 57,222	$ 38,379	20.2	18.1

Net Revenue

Net revenue increased $70.3 million, or 33%, to $282.6 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $212.3 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2011. Assuming the average exchange rates for the second quarter of fiscal 2012 remained constant with average exchange rates for the second quarter of fiscal 2011, our net revenue would have increased $76.2 million, or 36%, for the second quarter of fiscal 2012.

The net revenue increase was driven by increased sales at locations in our comparable stores base, sales from new stores opened and the growth of our e-commerce website sales included in our direct to consumer segment. The constant dollar increase in comparable store sales was driven primarily by the strength of our existing product lines, successful introduction of new products and increasing recognition of the lululemon athletica brand name, especially at our United States stores.

Our net revenue on a segment basis for the thirteen week periods ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011 are expressed in dollar amounts as well as relevant percentages, presented as a percentage of total net revenue below.

	Thirteen Weeks Ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011			
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		(Percentages)	
Corporate-owned stores	$ 231,314	$ 178,111	81.9	83.9
Direct to consumer	35,422	18,579	12.5	8.8
Other	15,898	15,633	5.6	7.3

Net revenue	$ 282,634	$ 212,323	100.0	100.0

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Corporate-Owned Stores. Net revenue from our corporate-owned stores segment increased $53.2 million, or 30%, to $231.3 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $178.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. The following contributed to the increase in net revenue from our corporate-owned stores segment:

- Comparable store sales increase of 13% in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 resulted in a $21.0 million increase to net revenue, including the effect of foreign currency fluctuations. Excluding the effect of foreign currency fluctuations, comparable store sales increased 15%, or $25.3 million, in the second quarter of fiscal 2012; and

- Net revenue from corporate-owned stores we opened subsequent to July 31, 2011, and therefore not included in the comparable store sales growth, contributed $32.2 million of the increase. Net new store openings since the second quarter of fiscal 2011 included 26 stores in the United States, four reacquired franchised stores in the United States, four ivivva athletica branded stores in Canada, six stores in Australia and two stores in New Zealand.

Direct to Consumer. Net revenue from our direct to consumer segment increased $16.8 million, or 91%, to $35.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $18.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. The increase in net revenue was primarily the result of increasing traffic and conversion rates on our e-commerce website.

Other. Net revenue from our other segment increased $0.3 million, or 2%, to $15.9 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $15.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. This increase was primarily the result of increased net revenues from outlets and wholesales. This increase was partially offset by decreased net revenue from our franchise operating channel due to the reacquisition of our four remaining franchised stores in the United States, now included in our corporate-owned stores segment. We continue to employ our other segment strategy to increase interest in our product in markets we have not otherwise entered with corporate-owned stores.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased $33.7 million, or 28%, to $155.8 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $122.1 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2011. Increased net revenues in our operating segments resulted in an increased gross profit.

The increase in gross profit was partially offset by increases in fixed costs, such as occupancy costs and depreciation, as well as increased costs related to our design, merchandising, and production departments.

Gross profit as a percentage of net revenue, or gross margin, decreased by 240 basis points, to 55.1% in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from 57.5% in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. The decrease in gross margin resulted primarily from:

- an increase in product costs of 240 basis points due to increased labor and raw material costs due to inflation as well as increased product innovation, function and garment complexity, and increased mix of seasonal items compared to core styles; and

- an increase in markdowns and discounts of 70 basis points due to a balanced inventory position in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2011.

The gross margin decrease was partially offset by a reduction in air freight of 70 basis points due to lower air freight usage than in the second quarter of fiscal 2011.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased $23.0 million, or 37%, to $85.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $62.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was principally comprised of:

- an increase in employee costs of $7.4 million as we experience natural growth in labor hours associated with new and existing corporate-owned stores, showrooms, outlets and other, as well as an increase in wages as we invest in our employees;
- an increase in administrative costs related to our direct to consumer segment of $4.5 million associated with the growth in this channel;
- an increase in head office employee costs, including stock-based compensation expense and management incentive-based compensation, of $4.2 million incurred in order to position us for long-term growth;
- an increase in other head office costs of $3.5 million as a result of the overall growth of our business and investment in strategic initiatives and projects;
- an increase in other costs, including occupancy costs, depreciation and distribution not included in cost of goods sold, of $1.9 million associated with the expansion of our business; and
- an increase in variable store costs of $1.5 million as a result of increased sales volume from new and existing corporate-owned stores, outlets and other.

As a percentage of net revenue, selling, general and administrative expenses increased 80 basis points, to 30.3% in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from 29.5% in the second quarter of fiscal 2011.

Income from Operations

Income from operations increased $10.7 million, or 18%, to $70.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $59.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. The increase was a result of increased gross profit of $33.7 million, partially offset by increased selling, general and administrative costs of $23.0 million. The increase in selling, general and administrative costs was primarily driven by the increase in our business, as seen in our net revenue increases.

On a segment basis, we determine income from operations without taking into account our general corporate expenses. We have reviewed our general corporate expenses and determined some costs previously classified as general corporate are direct segment expenses. Accordingly, all prior year comparable information has been reclassified to conform to the current year classification.

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Income from operations before general corporate expenses for the thirteen weeks ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011 are expressed in dollar amounts as well as percentages, presented as a percentage of net revenue of their respective operating segments below.

	Thirteen Weeks Ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011			
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		(Percentages)	
Corporate-owned stores	$ 77,040	$ 64,073	33.3	36.0
Direct to consumer	14,085	8,178	39.8	44.0
Other	3,008	4,704	18.9	30.1
Income from operations before general corporate expense	94,133	76,955		
General corporate expense	23,945	17,472		
Income from operations	$ 70,188	$ 59,483		

Corporate-Owned Stores. Income from operations from our corporate-owned stores segment increased $13.0 million, or 20%, to $77.0 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $64.1 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2011 primarily due to an increase of $24.3 million in gross profit, which was offset partially by an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses related to employee costs as well as operating expenses associated with new stores and net revenue growth at existing stores. Income from operations as a percentage of corporate-owned stores revenue decreased by 270 basis points primarily from decreased gross margin in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2011.

Direct to Consumer. Income from operations from our direct to consumer segment increased $5.9 million, or 72%, to $14.1 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $8.2 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2011. This increase was primarily the result of increased sales through our e-commerce website, with gross profit increasing $10.0 million over the second quarter of fiscal 2011. Income from operations as a percentage of direct to consumer revenue decreased by 420 basis points primarily from increased costs to support our in-house development and creative production capabilities for e-commerce as well as decreased gross margin in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2011.

Other. Income from operations from our other segment decreased $1.7 million, or 36%, to $3.0 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $4.7 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2011. This decrease was primarily due to the reacquisition of our four remaining franchised stores, now included in our corporate-owned stores segment.

General Corporate Expense. General corporate expense increased $6.5 million, or 37%, to $23.9 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $17.5 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2011. This was primarily due to increased head office employee costs, including stock-based compensation expense and management incentive-based compensation, as well as other head office costs as a result of the overall growth of our business and investment in strategic initiatives and projects.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net increased $0.6 million, or 95%, to $1.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $0.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. The increase was primarily a result of increased interest income earned on our higher cash balances.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes decreased $7.8 million, or 36%, to $13.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $21.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. The effective tax rate for the second quarter of

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fiscal 2012 was 19.1% after an adjustment of $7.2 million, reversing taxes provided for in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011 through the first quarter of fiscal 2012, compared to 35.7% in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. This adjustment resulted from the finalization of management s review of the tax impact of intercompany pricing agreements entered into in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011. The tax rate in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 reflects the ongoing impact of the revised intercompany pricing agreements.

Net Income

Net income increased $18.8 million to $57.2 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from $38.4 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2011. The increase in net income of $18.8 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2012 was a result of an increase in gross profit of $33.7 million resulting from increased product sales, a decrease in provision for income taxes of $7.8 million and an increase in other income (expense), net of $0.6 million, offset by an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of $23.0 million.

Twenty-Six Week Results

The following table summarizes key components of our results of operations for the twenty-six week periods ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011. The operating results are expressed in dollar amounts as well as relevant percentages, presented as a percentage of net revenue.

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011			
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		(Percentages)	
Net revenue	$ 568,333	$ 399,103	100.0	100.0
Cost of goods sold	255,314	167,310	44.9	41.9
Gross profit	313,019	231,793	55.1	58.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	169,766	120,623	29.9	30.2
Income from operations	143,253	111,170	25.2	27.9
Other income (expense), net	2,076	1,501	0.4	0.4
Income before provision for income taxes	145,329	112,671	25.6	28.3
Provision for income taxes	40,653	40,537	7.2	10.2
Net income	104,676	72,134	18.4	18.1
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	811	383	0.1	0.1
Net income attributable to lululemon athletica inc	$ 103,865	$ 71,751	18.3	18.0

Net Revenue

Net revenue increased $169.2 million, or 42%, to $568.3 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $399.1 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. Assuming the average exchange rates for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 remained constant with average exchange rates for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011, our net revenue would have increased $176.9 million, or 44%, for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012.

The net revenue increase was driven by increased sales at locations in our comparable stores base, sales from new stores opened, sales from franchised stores that were reacquired during the third quarter of fiscal 2011 and the growth of our e-commerce website sales included in our direct to consumer segment. The constant dollar increase in comparable store sales was driven primarily by the strength of our existing product lines, our successful introduction of new products and increasing recognition of the lululemon athletica brand name, especially at our U.S. stores.

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Our net revenue on a segment basis for the twenty-six week periods ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011 are expressed in dollar amounts as well as relevant percentages, presented as a percentage of total net revenue below.

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011			
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		(Percentages)	
Corporate-owned stores	$ 460,104	$ 334,325	81.0	83.8
Direct to consumer	73,869	32,371	13.0	8.1
Other	34,360	32,407	6.0	8.1
Net revenue	$ 568,333	$ 399,103	100.0	100.0

Corporate-Owned Stores. Net revenue from our corporate-owned stores segment increased $125.8 million, or 38%, to $460.1 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $334.3 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The following contributed to the $125.8 million increase in net revenue from our corporate-owned stores segment:

- Comparable store sales increase of 18% in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 resulted in a $57.7 million increase to net revenue, including the effect of foreign currency fluctuations. Excluding the effect of foreign currency fluctuations, comparable store sales increased 20%, or $63.6 million, in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012; and

- Net revenue from corporate-owned stores we opened subsequent to July 31, 2011, and therefore not included in the comparable store sales growth, contributed $68.1 million of the increase. Net new store openings since the second quarter of fiscal 2011 included 26 stores in the United States, four reacquired franchised stores in the United States, four ivivva athletica branded stores in Canada, six stores in Australia and two stores in New Zealand.

Direct to consumer. Net revenue from our direct to consumer segment increased $41.5 million, or 128%, to $73.9 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $32.4 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The increase in net revenue was primarily the result of increased traffic, average order value and conversion rates on our e-commerce website.

Other. Net revenue from our other segment increased $2.0 million, or 6%, to $34.4 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $32.4 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. This increase was primarily the result of increased net revenues from wholesale and outlets. This was partially offset by decreased net revenue from our franchise operating channel due to the reacquisition of our four remaining franchised stores, now included in our corporate-owned stores segment. We continue to employ our other segment strategy to increase interest in our product in markets we have not otherwise entered with corporate-owned stores.

Gross Profit.

Gross profit increased $81.2 million, or 35%, to $313.0 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $231.8 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. Increased net revenues in our operating segments resulted in an increased gross profit.

The increase in gross profit was partially offset by increases in fixed costs, such as occupancy costs and depreciation, as well as increased costs related to our production, design, distribution and merchandising departments.

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Gross profit as a percentage of net revenue, or gross margin, decreased by 300 basis points, to 55.1% in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from 58.1% in the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The decrease in gross margin resulted primarily from:

- an increase in product costs of 240 basis points due to increased labor and raw material costs due to inflation as well as increased product innovation, function and garment complexity, and increased mix of seasonal items compared to core styles;
- an increase in markdowns and discounts of 90 basis points due to balanced inventory positions in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 compared to the first two quarters of fiscal 2011; and
- an increase in product costs of 70 basis points related to a non-recurring adjustment for the recognition of input tax credits booked in the prior year.

The gross margin decrease was partially offset by leverage on fixed costs, such as occupancy and depreciation, which contributed to an increase in gross margin of 50 basis points, and a reduction in air freight of 70 basis points due to lower air freight usage in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 compared to the first two quarters of fiscal 2011.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased $49.1 million, or 41%, to $169.8 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $120.6 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was principally comprised of:

- an increase in employee costs of $18.4 million as we experience natural growth in labor hours associated with new and existing corporate-owned stores, showrooms, outlets and other, as well as an increase in wages as we invest in our employees;
- an increase in head office employee costs, including stock-based compensation expense and management incentive-based compensation, of $9.6 million incurred in order to position us for long-term growth;
- an increase administrative expenses related to our direct to consumer segment of $7.4 million associated with the growth in this channel;
- an increase in other head office costs of $6.6 million as a result of the overall growth of our business and investment in strategic initiatives and projects;
- an increase in other costs, including occupancy costs, depreciation and distribution not included in cost of goods sold, of $3.9 million as a result of the expansion of our business; and
- an increase in variable store costs of $3.2 million as a result of increased sales volume from new and existing corporate-owned stores, outlets and other.

As a percentage of net revenue, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 30 basis points, to 29.9% in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 from 30.2% in the second quarter of fiscal 2011.

Income from Operations

Income from operations increased $32.1 million, or 29%, to $143.3 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $111.2 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The increase was a result of increased gross profit of $81.2 million, partially offset by increased selling, general and administrative costs of $49.1 million. The increase in selling, general and administrative costs was primarily driven by the increase in our business, as seen in our net revenue increases.

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On a segment basis, we determine income from operations without taking into account our general corporate expenses. We have reviewed our general corporate expenses and determined some costs previously classified as general corporate are direct segment expenses. Accordingly, all prior year comparable information has been reclassified to conform to the current year classification.

Income from operations before general corporate expenses for the twenty-six week periods ended July 29, 2012 and July 31, 2011 are expressed in dollar amounts as well as percentages, presented as a percentage of net revenue of their respective operating segments below.

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 29, 2011 and July 31, 2011			
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		(Percentages)	
Corporate-owned stores	$ 154,297	$ 123,210	33.5	36.9
Direct to consumer	31,140	12,468	42.2	38.5
Other	6,862	9,699	20.0	29.9
Income from operations before general corporate expense	192,299	145,377		
General corporate expense	49,046	34,207		
Income from operations	$ 143,253	$ 111,170		

Corporate-Owned Stores. Net income from our corporate-owned stores segment increased $31.1 million, or 25%, to $154.3 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $123.2 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011 primarily due to an increase of $57.2 million in gross profit, which was offset partially by an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses related to employee costs as well as operating expenses associated with new stores and net revenue growth at existing stores. Income from operations as a percentage of corporate-owned stores revenue decreased by 340 basis points primarily from decreased gross margin in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 compared to the first two quarters of fiscal 2011.

Direct to consumer. Net income from our direct to consumer segment increased $18.7 million, or 150%, to $31.1 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $12.5 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The increase in net revenue was primarily the result of increased sales through our e-commerce website and from reduced professional fees as a result of bringing our e-commerce operations in-house during fiscal 2011. Income from operations as a percentage of direct to consumer revenue increased by 370 basis points primarily due to decreased professional fees paid as our e-commerce operations were brought in-house near the beginning of fiscal 2011, partially offset by decreased gross margin in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 compared to the first two quarters of fiscal 2011.

Other. Net income from our other segment decreased $2.8 million, or 29%, to $6.9 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $9.7 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. This decrease was primarily due to the reacquisition of our four remaining franchised stores, now included in our corporate-owned stores segment. Reduced margins on our wholesale and showroom channels, also contributed to the decrease.

General Corporate Expense. General corporate expense increased $14.8 million, or 43%, to $49.0 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $34.2 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. This was primarily due to increased head office employee costs, including stock-based compensation expense and management incentive-based compensation, as well as other head office costs as a result of the overall growth of our business and investment in strategic initiatives and projects.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net increased $0.6 million, or 38%, to $2.1 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $1.5 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The increase was primarily a result of increased interest income earned on our higher cash balances.

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Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes increased $0.1 million, or less than 1%, to $40.7 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $40.5 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The effective tax rate for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 was 28.0% after an adjustment of $2.0 million, reversing taxes provided for in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, compared to 36.0% in the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. This adjustment resulted from the finalization of management s review of the tax impact of intercompany pricing agreements entered into in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011. The tax rate in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 reflects the ongoing impact of the revised intercompany pricing agreements.

Net Income

Net income increased $32.1 million to $103.9 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $71.8 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The increase in net income of $32.1 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 was a result of an increase in gross profit of $81.2 million resulting from increased sales and an increase in other income (expense), net of $0.6 million, offset by an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of $49.1 million, and an increase of $0.1 million in provision for income taxes.

Seasonality

Historically, we have recognized a significant portion of our income from operations in the fourth fiscal quarter of each year as a result of increased sales during the holiday selling season. Despite the fact that we have experienced a significant amount of our net revenue and gross profit in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, we believe that the true extent of the seasonality or cyclical nature of our business may have been overshadowed by our rapid growth to date.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are our current balances of cash and cash equivalents, cash flows from operations and borrowings available under our revolving credit facility. Our primary cash needs are capital expenditures for opening new stores and remodeling existing stores, making information technology system enhancements and funding working capital requirements. Cash and cash equivalents in excess of our needs are held in interest bearing accounts with financial institutions.

At July 29, 2012, our working capital (excluding cash and cash equivalents) was $84.2 million and our cash and cash equivalents were $444.3 million.

The following table summarizes our net cash flows provided by and used in operating, investing and financing activities for the periods indicated:

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 29, 2012	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended July 31, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Total cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	$ 63,520	$ 19,529
Investing activities	(39,046)	(87,324)
Financing activities	10,470	12,095
Effect of exchange rate changes	(95)	4,142
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ 34,849	$ (51,558)

Operating Activities

Operating Activities consist primarily of net income adjusted for certain non-cash items, including depreciation and amortization, deferred income taxes, stock-based compensation expense and the effect of the changes in non-cash working capital items, principally accounts receivable, inventories, accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

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Cash provided by operating activities increased $44.0 million, to $63.5 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 compared to $19.5 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The increase was primarily a result of increased net income and lower income taxes paid in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011.

Investing Activities

Investing Activities relate entirely to capital expenditures.

Cash used in investing activities decreased $48.3 million, to $39.0 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $87.3 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011. The decrease was primarily the result of the purchase of our principal executive and administrative offices for $65.1 million plus acquisition-related costs in fiscal 2011. In the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 we opened 15 new corporate-owned stores compared to the 14 new corporate-owned stores we opened in the first two quarters of fiscal 2011.

Financing Activities

Financing Activities consist primarily of cash received on the exercise of stock options and excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation. Cash provided by financing activities decreased to $10.5 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 from $12.1 million for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011.

We believe that our cash from operations and borrowings available to us under our revolving credit facility will be adequate to meet our liquidity needs and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 24 months. Our cash from operations may be negatively impacted by a decrease in demand for our products as well as the other factors described in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report. In addition, we may make discretionary capital improvements with respect to our stores, distribution facility, headquarters, or other systems, which we would expect to fund through the issuance of debt or equity securities or other external financing sources to the extent we were unable to fund such capital expenditures out of our cash from operations.

Revolving Credit Facility

In April 2007, we executed a credit facility with the Royal Bank of Canada that provided for a CDN$20.0 million uncommitted demand revolving credit facility to fund our working capital requirements. Borrowings under this uncommitted credit facility are made on a when-and-as-needed basis at our discretion.

Borrowings under the credit facility can be made either as i) *Revolving Loans* Revolving loan borrowings will bear interest at a rate equal to the bank s CA$ or US$ annual base rate (defined as zero% plus the lender s annual prime rate) per annum, ii) *Offshore Loans* Offshore rate loan borrowings will bear interest at a rate equal to a base rate based upon LIBOR for the applicable interest period, plus 1.125% per annum, iii) *Bankers Acceptances* Bankers acceptance borrowings will bear interest at the bankers acceptance rate plus 1.125% per annum, or iv) *Letters of Credit and Letters of Guarantee* Borrowings drawn down under letters of credit or guarantee issued by the banks will bear a 1.125% per annum fee.

At July 29, 2012, aside from letters of credit and guarantees, there were no borrowings outstanding under this credit facility.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We enter into documentary letters of credit to facilitate the international purchase of merchandise. We also enter into standby letters of credit to secure certain of our obligations, including insurance programs and duties related to import purchases. As of July 29, 2012, letters of credit and letters of guarantee totaling $1.4 million have been issued.

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Other than these standby letters of credit and guarantee, we do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, investments in special purpose entities or undisclosed borrowings or debt. In addition, we have not entered into any derivative contracts or synthetic leases.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Predicting future events is inherently an imprecise activity and, as such, requires the use of judgment. Actual results may vary from estimates in amounts that may be material to the financial statements. An accounting policy is deemed to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact our consolidated financial statements. Our critical accounting policies and estimates are discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our 2011 fiscal year end filed with the SEC on March 22, 2012 and in Note 2 included in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Operating Locations

Our operating locations by Canadian province, U.S. state, Australian state and in New Zealand, and the overall totals as of July 29, 2012 and January 29, 2012, are summarized in the table below. While most of our stores are branded lululemon athletica, seven of our corporate-owned stores are branded ivivva athletica and specialize in dance-inspired apparel for female youth.

	July 29, 2012	January 29, 2012
United States		
Alabama	1	1
Arizona	3	3
California	24	23
Colorado	3	3
Connecticut	3	3
District of Columbia	2	2
Florida	8	7
Georgia	2	1
Hawaii	1	1
Illinois	9	8
Indiana	1	1
Kansas	1	1
Maryland	2	2
Massachusetts	6	5
Michigan	1	1
Minnesota	3	3
Missouri	1	1
Nevada	1	1
New Jersey	5	5
New Mexico	1	0
New York	8	8
North Carolina	3	2
Ohio	4	3
Oregon	2	2
Pennsylvania	4	4
South Carolina	1	0

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	July 29, 2012	January 29, 2012
Tennessee	1	1
Texas	10	10
Utah	1	0
Virginia	3	3
Washington	3	3
Wisconsin	1	0
Total United States	119	108
Canada		
Alberta	12	11
British Columbia	12	12
Manitoba	1	1
Nova Scotia	1	1
Ontario	18	17
Québec	4	4
Saskatchewan	1	1
Total Canada	49	47
Australia		
New South Wales	6	6
Queensland	3	2
South Australia	1	1
Victoria	6	6
Western Australia	3	3
Total Australia	19	18
New Zealand	2	1
Total	189	174

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ITEM 3. ***QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK***

Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily a result of fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk. We currently generate a significant portion of our net revenue in Canada. The reporting currency for our consolidated financial statements is the U.S. dollar. Historically, our operations were based largely in Canada. As of July 29, 2012, we operated 49 stores in Canada. As a result, we have been impacted by changes in exchange rates and may be impacted materially for the foreseeable future. As we recognize net revenue from sales in Canada in Canadian dollars, and the U.S. dollar has strengthened during the first two quarters of fiscal 2012, it has had a negative impact on our Canadian operating results upon translation of those results into U.S. dollars for the purposes of consolidation. However, the loss in net revenue was partially offset by lower cost of sales and lower selling, general and administrative expenses that are generated in Canadian dollars. A 10% depreciation in the relative value of the Canadian dollar compared to the U.S. dollar would have resulted in lost income from operations of approximately $10.2 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012. To the extent the ratio between our net revenue generated in Canadian dollars increases as compared to our expenses generated in Canadian dollars, we expect that our results of operations will be further impacted by changes in exchange rates. Additionally, a portion of our net revenue is generated in Australia. A 10% depreciation in the relative value of the Australian dollar compared to the U.S. dollar would have resulted in lost income from operations of approximately $0.5 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012. We do not currently hedge foreign currency fluctuations. However, in the future, in an effort to mitigate losses associated with these risks, we may at times enter into derivative financial instruments, although we have not historically done so. We do not, and do not intend to, engage in the practice of trading derivative securities for profit.

Interest Rate Risk. In April 2007, we entered into an uncommitted senior secured demand revolving credit facility with Royal Bank of Canada. The revolving credit facility provides us with available borrowings in an amount up to CDN$20.0 million. Because our revolving credit facility bears interest at a variable rate, we will be exposed to market risks relating to changes in interest rates, if we have a meaningful outstanding balance. As of July 29, 2012, we had no outstanding borrowings under our revolving facility and we do not believe we are significantly exposed to changes in interest rate risk. We currently do not engage in any interest rate hedging activity and currently have no intention to do so in the foreseeable future. However, in the future, if we have a meaningful outstanding balance under our revolving facility, in an effort to mitigate losses associated with these risks, we may at times enter into derivative financial instruments, although we have not historically done so. These may take the form of forward sales contracts, option contracts, and interest rate swaps. We do not, and do not intend to, engage in the practice of trading derivative securities for profit.

Inflation

Inflationary factors such as increases in the cost of our product and overhead costs may adversely affect our operating results. Although we do not believe that inflation has had a material impact on our financial position or results of operations to date, a high rate of inflation in the future may have an adverse effect on our ability to maintain current levels of gross margin and selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net revenue if the selling prices of our products do not increase with these increased costs.

ITEM 4. ***CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES***

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or 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 our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer), to allow timely

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decisions to be made regarding required disclosure. We have established a Disclosure Committee, consisting of certain members of management, to assist in this evaluation. The Disclosure Committee meets on a quarterly basis, and as needed.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act), at July 29, 2012. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, at July 29, 2012, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

There was no change in internal control over financial reporting during the thirteen weeks ended July 29, 2012 that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. *LEGAL PROCEEDINGS*

We are a party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business, but we are not currently a party to any legal proceeding that management believes would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 1A. *RISK FACTORS*

In addition to the other information contained in this Form 10-Q and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our 2011 fiscal year, the following risk factors should be considered carefully in evaluating our business. Our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks. Please note that additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial could also impair our business and operations.

Our success depends on our ability to maintain the value and reputation of our brand.

Our success depends on the value and reputation of the lululemon athletica brand. The lululemon athletica name is integral to our business as well as to the implementation of our strategies for expanding our business. Maintaining, promoting and positioning our brand will depend largely on the success of our marketing and merchandising efforts, our ability to provide a consistent, high quality guest experience and our ability to develop and introduce innovative and high-quality products. We rely on social media, as one of our marketing strategies, to have a positive impact on both our brand value and reputation. Our brand could be adversely affected if we fail to achieve these objectives or if our public image or reputation were to be tarnished by negative publicity. Negative publicity regarding the quality of our products or the production methods of any of our suppliers or manufacturers could adversely affect our reputation and sales. In some cases we may be forced to locate alternative suppliers or manufacturing sources. Additionally, while we devote considerable efforts and resources to protecting our intellectual property, if these efforts are not successful the value of our brand may be harmed, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

An economic downturn or economic uncertainty in our key markets may adversely affect consumer discretionary spending and demand for our products.

Many of our products may be considered discretionary items for consumers. Factors affecting the level of consumer spending for such discretionary items include general economic conditions, particularly those in the United States and Canada, and other factors such as consumer confidence in future economic conditions, fears of recession, the availability of consumer credit, levels of unemployment, tax rates and the cost of consumer credit. As global economic conditions continue to be volatile or economic uncertainty remains, trends in consumer discretionary spending also remain unpredictable and subject to reductions due to credit constraints and uncertainties about the future. The current volatility in the United States economy in particular has resulted in an overall slowing in growth in the retail sector because of decreased consumer spending, which may remain depressed for the foreseeable future. These unfavorable economic conditions may lead consumers to delay or reduce purchase of our products. Consumer demand for our products may not reach our sales targets, or may decline, when there is an economic downturn or economic uncertainty in our key markets, particularly in North America. Our sensitivity to economic cycles and any related fluctuation in consumer demand may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Our sales and profitability may decline as a result of increasing product costs and decreasing selling prices.

Our business is subject to significant pressure on pricing and costs caused by many factors, including intense competition, constrained sourcing capacity and related inflationary pressure, pressure from consumers to

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reduce the prices we charge for our products and changes in consumer demand. These factors may cause us to experience increased costs, reduce our sales prices to consumers or experience reduced sales in response to increased prices, any of which could cause our operating margin to decline if we are unable to offset these factors with reductions in operating costs and could have a material adverse affect on our financial conditions, operating results and cash flows.

If we are unable to anticipate consumer preferences and successfully develop and introduce new, innovative and updated products, we may not be able to maintain or increase our sales and profitability.

Our success depends on our ability to identify and originate product trends as well as to anticipate and react to changing consumer demands in a timely manner. All of our products are subject to changing consumer preferences that cannot be predicted with certainty. If we are unable to introduce new products or novel technologies in a timely manner or our new products or technologies are not accepted by our customers, our competitors may introduce similar products in a more timely fashion, which could hurt our goal to be viewed as a leader in technical athletic apparel innovation. Our new products may not receive consumer acceptance as consumer preferences could shift rapidly to different types of athletic apparel or away from these types of products altogether, and our future success depends in part on our ability to anticipate and respond to these changes. Our failure to anticipate and respond in a timely manner to changing consumer preferences could lead to, among other things, lower sales and excess inventory levels. Even if we are successful in anticipating consumer preferences, our ability to adequately react to and address those preferences will in part depend upon our continued ability to develop and introduce innovative, high-quality products. If we fail to introduce technical innovation in our products, consumer demand for our products could decline. If we experience problems with the quality of our products or negative publicity regarding the quality of our products, consumer demand for our products may decline and we may incur substantial expenses to remedy the problems. Our failure to effectively introduce new products that are accepted by consumers could result in a decrease in net revenue and excess inventory levels, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

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

To ensure adequate inventory supply, we must forecast inventory needs and place orders with our manufacturers based on our estimates of future demand for particular products. Our ability to accurately forecast demand for our products could be affected by many factors, including an increase or decrease in customer demand for our products or for products of our competitors, our failure to accurately forecast customer acceptance of new products, product introductions by competitors, unanticipated changes in general market conditions, and weakening of economic conditions or consumer confidence in future economic conditions. If we fail to accurately forecast customer demand we may experience excess inventory levels or a shortage of products available for sale in our stores or for delivery to guests.

Inventory levels in excess of customer demand may result in inventory write-downs or write-offs and the sale of excess inventory at discounted prices, which would cause our gross margin to suffer and could impair the strength and exclusivity of our brand. Conversely, if we underestimate customer demand for our products, our manufacturers may not be able to deliver products to meet our requirements, and this could result in damage to our reputation and customer relationships.

If we continue to grow at a rapid pace, we may not be able to effectively manage our growth and the increased complexity of our business and as a result our brand image and financial performance may suffer.

We have expanded our operations rapidly since our inception in 1998 and our net revenue has increased from $40.7 million in fiscal 2004 to $1,000.8 million in fiscal 2011. If our operations continue to grow at a rapid pace, we may experience difficulties in obtaining sufficient raw materials and manufacturing capacity to produce

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our products, as well as delays in production and shipments, as our products are subject to risks associated with overseas sourcing and manufacturing. We could be required to continue to expand our sales and marketing, product development and distribution functions, to upgrade our management information systems and other processes and technology, and to obtain more space for our expanding workforce. This expansion could increase the strain on our resources, and we could experience serious operating difficulties, including difficulties in hiring, training and managing an increasing number of employees. These difficulties could result in the erosion of our brand image which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

The fluctuating cost of raw materials could increase our cost of goods sold and cause our results of operations and financial condition to suffer.

The fabrics used by our suppliers and manufacturers include synthetic fabrics whose raw materials include petroleum-based products. Our products also include natural fibers, including cotton. Our costs for raw materials are affected by, among other things, weather, consumer demand, speculation on the commodities market, the relative valuations and fluctuations of the currencies of producer versus consumer countries and other factors that are generally unpredictable and beyond our control. Increases in the cost of raw materials, including petroleum or the prices we pay for our cotton yarn and cotton-based textiles, could have a material adverse effect on our cost of goods sold, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We rely on third-party suppliers to provide fabrics for and to produce our products, and we have limited control over them and may not be able to obtain quality products on a timely basis or in sufficient quantity.

We do not manufacture our products or the raw materials for them and rely instead on third-party suppliers. Many of the specialty fabrics used in our products are technically advanced textile products developed and manufactured by third parties and may be available, in the short-term, from only one or a very limited number of sources. For example, Luon fabric, which is included in many of our products, is supplied to the mills we use by a single manufacturer in Taiwan, and the fibers used in manufacturing Luon fabric are supplied to our Taiwanese manufacturer by a single company. In fiscal 2011, approximately 67% of our products were produced by our top five manufacturing suppliers. We have no long term contracts with our suppliers or manufacturing sources, and we compete with other companies for fabrics, raw materials, production and import quota capacity.

We may experience a significant disruption in the supply of fabrics or raw materials from current sources or, in the event of a disruption, we may be unable to locate alternative materials suppliers of comparable quality at an acceptable price, or at all. In addition, if we experience significant increased demand, or if we need to replace an existing supplier manufacturer, we may be unable to locate additional supplies of fabrics or raw materials or additional manufacturing capacity on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all, or we may be unable to locate any supplier or manufacturer with sufficient capacity to meet our requirements or to fill our orders in a timely manner. Identifying a suitable supplier is an involved process that requires us to become satisfied with their quality control, responsiveness and service, financial stability and labor and other ethical practices. Even if we are able to expand existing or find new manufacturing or fabric sources, we may encounter delays in production and added costs as a result of the time it takes to train our suppliers and manufacturers in our methods, products and quality control standards. Delays related to supplier changes could also arise due to an increase in shipping times if new suppliers are located farther away from our markets or from other participants in our supply chain. Any delays, interruption or increased costs in the supply of fabric or manufacture of our products could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet customer demand for our products and our results in lower net revenue and income from operations both in the short and long term. We have occasionally received, and may in the future continue to receive, shipments of products that fail to comply with our technical specifications or that fail to conform to our quality control standards. In that event, unless we are able to obtain replacement products in a timely manner, we risk the loss of net revenue resulting from the inability to sell those products and related increased administrative and shipping costs. Additionally, if defects in the manufacture of our products are not discovered until after such products are purchased by our guests, our guests could lose confidence in the technical attributes of our products and our results of operations could suffer and our business could be harmed.

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We operate in a highly competitive market and the size and resources of some of our competitors may allow them to compete more effectively than we can, resulting in a loss of our market share and a decrease in our net revenue and profitability.

The market for technical athletic apparel is highly competitive. Competition may result in pricing pressures, reduced profit margins or lost market share or a failure to grow our market share, any of which could substantially harm our business and results of operations. We compete directly against wholesalers and direct retailers of athletic apparel, including large, diversified apparel companies with substantial market share and established companies expanding their production and marketing of technical athletic apparel, as well as against retailers specifically focused on women s athletic apparel. We also face competition from wholesalers and direct retailers of traditional commodity athletic apparel, such as cotton T-shirts and sweatshirts. Many of our competitors are large apparel and sporting goods companies with strong worldwide brand recognition, such as Nike, Inc., adidas AG, which includes the adidas and Reebok brands, and The Gap, Inc, which includes the Athleta brand. Because of the fragmented nature of the industry, we also compete with other apparel sellers, including those specializing in yoga apparel. Many of our competitors have significant competitive advantages, including longer operating histories, larger and broader customer bases, more established relationships with a broader set of suppliers, greater brand recognition and greater financial, research and development, store development, marketing, distribution and other resources than we do. In addition, our technical athletic apparel is sold at a price premium to traditional athletic apparel.

Our competitors may be able to achieve and maintain brand awareness and market share more quickly and effectively than we can. In contrast to our grassroots marketing approach, many of our competitors promote their brands through traditional forms of advertising, such as print media and television commercials, and through celebrity endorsements, and have substantial resources to devote to such efforts. Our competitors may also create and maintain brand awareness using traditional forms of advertising more quickly than we can. Our competitors may also be able to increase sales in their new and existing markets faster than we do by emphasizing different distribution channels than we do, such as catalog sales or an extensive franchise network, as opposed to distribution through retail stores, wholesale or internet, and many of our competitors have substantial resources to devote toward increasing sales in such ways.

In addition, because we own no patents or exclusive intellectual property rights in the technology, fabrics or processes underlying our products, our current and future competitors are able to manufacture and sell products with performance characteristics, fabrication techniques and styling similar to our products.

Any material disruption of our information systems could disrupt our business and reduce our sales.

We are increasingly dependent on information systems to operate our e-commerce website, process transactions, respond to guest inquiries, manage inventory, purchase, sell and ship goods on a timely basis and maintain cost-efficient operations. Any material disruption or slowdown of our systems, including a disruption or slowdown caused by our failure to successfully upgrade our systems, system failures, viruses, computer hackers or other causes, could cause information, including data related to customer orders, to be lost or delayed which could especially if the disruption or slowdown occurred during the holiday season result in delays in the delivery of merchandise to our stores and customers or lost sales, which could reduce demand for our merchandise and cause our sales to decline. If changes in technology cause our information systems to become obsolete, or if our information systems are inadequate to handle our growth, we could lose customers.

If we encounter problems with our distribution system, our ability to deliver our products to the market and to meet guest expectations could be harmed.

We rely on our distribution facilities for substantially all of our product distribution. Our distribution facilities include computer controlled and automated equipment, which means their operations are complicated and may be subject to a number of risks related to security or computer viruses, the proper operation of software and hardware, electronic or power interruptions or other system failures. In addition, because substantially all of

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our products are distributed from three locations, our operations could also be interrupted by labor difficulties, extreme or severe weather conditions or by floods, fires or other natural disasters near our distribution centers. For example, severe weather conditions in Sumner, Washington in 2011, including snow and freezing rain, resulted in disruption in our distribution facilities and the local transportation system. If we encounter problems with our distribution system, our ability to meet guest expectations, manage inventory, complete sales and achieve objectives for operating efficiencies could be harmed.

We are subject to risks associated with leasing retail space subject to long-term and non-cancelable leases.

We do not own any of our store facilities, but instead lease all of our corporate-owned stores under operating leases and our inability to secure appropriate real estate or lease terms could impact our ability to grow. Our leases generally have initial terms of between five and ten years, and generally can be extended only in five-year increments if at all. We generally cannot cancel these leases at our option. If an existing or new store is not profitable, and we decide to close it, as we have done in the past and may do in the future, we may nonetheless be committed to perform our obligations under the applicable lease including, among other things, paying the base rent for the balance of the lease term. Similarly, we may be committed to perform our obligations under the applicable leases even if current locations of our stores become unattractive as demographic patterns change. In addition, as each of our leases expire, we may fail to negotiate renewals, either on commercially acceptable terms or at all, which could require us to close stores in desirable locations.

Increasing labor costs and other factors associated with the production of our products in China could increase the costs to produce our products.

During fiscal 2011, approximately 49% of our products were produced in China and increases in the costs of labor and other costs of doing business in China could significantly increase our costs to produce our products and could have a negative impact on our operations, revenue and earnings. Factors that could negatively affect our business include a potential significant revaluation of the Chinese Yuan, which may result in an increase in the cost of producing products in China, labor shortage and increases in labor costs in China, and difficulties in moving products manufactured in China out of Asia and through the ports on the western coast of North America, whether due to port congestion, labor disputes, product regulations and/or inspections or other factors, and natural disasters or health pandemics impacting China. Also, the imposition of trade sanctions or other regulations against products imported by us from, or the loss of normal trade relations status with, China, could significantly increase our cost of products imported into North America and/or Australia and harm our business.

We may not be able to successfully open new store locations in a timely manner, if at all, which could harm our results of operations.

Our growth will largely depend on our ability to successfully open and operate new stores. Our approach to identifying locations for our stores typically favors street locations, lifestyle centers and malls where we can be a part of the community. As a result, our stores are typically located near retailers or fitness facilities that we believe are consistent with our guests lifestyle choices. Sales at these stores are derived, in part, from the volume of foot traffic in these locations. Our ability to successfully open and operate new stores depends on many factors, including, among others, our ability to:

- identify suitable store locations, the availability of which is outside of our control;
- negotiate acceptable lease terms, including desired tenant improvement allowances;
- hire, train and retain store personnel and field management;
- assimilate new store personnel and field management into our corporate culture;
- source sufficient inventory levels; and

successfully integrate new stores into our existing operations and information technology systems.

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Successful new store openings may also be affected by our ability to initiate our grassroots marketing efforts in advance of opening our first store in a new market. We typically rely on our grassroots marketing efforts to build awareness of our brand and demand for our products. Our grassroots marketing efforts are often lengthy and must be tailored to each new market based on our emerging understanding of the market. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully implement our grassroots marketing efforts in a particular market in a timely manner, if at all. Additionally, we may be unsuccessful in identifying new markets where our technical athletic apparel and other products and brand image will be accepted or the performance of our stores will be considered successful.

We may be subject to claims related to our human resources policies or other practices that could result in monetary damages, disrupt our business and lead to negative publicity.

Our stores are located in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and as a result, we are subject to the federal, state, provincial and local employment and other laws of each of those countries. We have in the past, and may in the future, be subject to claims that certain of our human resources policies, or other practices, violate such employment or other laws. If our policies or practices fail to comply with any of these laws, we could be subject to monetary damages, and may also be required to modify our policies, which could harm our ability to meet our guest expectations. In addition, such claims may lead to negative publicity regarding our stores and policies, which could impact our brand image and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Our failure to comply with trade and other regulations could lead to investigations or actions by government regulators and negative publicity.

The labeling, distribution, importation, marketing and sale of our products are subject to extensive regulation by various federal agencies, including the Federal Trade Commission, Consumer Product Safety Commission and state attorneys general in the United States, the Competition Bureau and Health Canada in Canada, as well as by various other federal, state, provincial, local and international regulatory authorities in the countries in which our products are distributed or sold. If we fail to comply with any of these regulations, we could become subject to enforcement actions or the imposition of significant penalties or claims, which could harm our results of operations or our ability to conduct our business. In addition, the adoption of new regulations or changes in the interpretation of existing regulations may result in significant compliance costs or discontinuation of product sales and could impair the marketing of our products, resulting in significant loss of net sales.

Our fabrics and manufacturing technology are not patented and can be imitated by our competitors.

The intellectual property rights in the technology, fabrics and processes used to manufacture our products are owned or controlled by our suppliers and are generally not unique to us. Our ability to obtain intellectual property protection for our products is therefore limited and we currently own no patents or exclusive intellectual property rights in the technology, fabrics or processes underlying our products. As a result, our current and future competitors are able to manufacture and sell products with performance characteristics, fabrics and styling similar to our products. Because many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, distribution, marketing and other resources than we do, they may be able to manufacture and sell products based on our fabrics and manufacturing technology at lower prices than we can. If our competitors do sell similar products to ours at lower prices, our net revenue and profitability could suffer.

Our failure or inability to protect our intellectual property rights could diminish the value of our brand and weaken our competitive position.

We currently rely on a combination of copyright, trademark, trade dress and unfair competition laws, as well as confidentiality procedures and licensing arrangements, to establish and protect our intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you that the steps taken by us to protect our intellectual property rights will be adequate

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to prevent infringement of such rights by others, including imitation of our products and misappropriation of our brand. In addition, intellectual property protection may be unavailable or limited in some foreign countries where laws or law enforcement practices may not protect our intellectual property rights as fully as in the United States or Canada, and it may be more difficult for us to successfully challenge the use of our intellectual property rights by other parties in these countries. If we fail to protect and maintain our intellectual property rights, the value of our brand could be diminished and our competitive position may suffer.

Our future success is substantially dependent on the continued service of our senior management.

Our future success is substantially dependent on the continued service of our senior management and other key employees. The loss of the services of our senior management or other key employees could make it more difficult to successfully operate our business and achieve our business goals.

We also may be unable to retain existing management, technical, sales and client support personnel that are critical to our success, which could result in harm to our customer and employee relationships, loss of key information, expertise or know-how and unanticipated recruitment and training costs.

We do not maintain a key person life insurance policy on Ms. Day or any of the other members of our senior management team. As a result, we would have no way to cover the financial loss if we were to lose the services of members of our senior management team.

Our business is affected by seasonality.

Our business is affected by the general seasonal trends common to the retail apparel industry. Our annual net sales are weighted more heavily toward our fourth fiscal quarter, reflecting our historical strength in sales during the holiday season, while our operating expenses are more equally distributed throughout the year. As a result, a substantial portion of our operating profits are generated in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year. For example, we generated approximately 37%, 36% and 39% of our full year gross profit during the fourth quarters of fiscal 2011, fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. This seasonality may adversely affect our business and cause our results of operations to fluctuate, and, as a result, we believe that comparisons of our operating results between different quarters within a single fiscal year are not necessarily meaningful and that results of operations in any period should not be considered indicative of the results to be expected for any future period.

Because a significant portion of our sales are generated in countries other than the United States, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates have negatively affected our results of operations and may continue to do so in the future.

The reporting currency for our consolidated financial statements is the U.S. dollar. In the future, we expect to continue to derive a significant portion of our net revenue and incur a significant portion of our operating costs in Canada, and changes in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar may have a significant, and potentially adverse, effect on our results of operations. Additionally, a portion of our net revenue is generated in Australia and New Zealand. Our primary risk of loss regarding foreign currency exchange rate risk is caused by fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar, Canadian dollar, Australian dollar and New Zealand dollar. As we recognize net revenue from sales in Canada in Canadian dollars, and the U.S. dollar has strengthened during the first two quarters of fiscal 2012, it has had a negative impact on our Canadian operating results upon translation of those results into U.S. dollars for the purposes of consolidation. However, the loss in net revenue was partially offset by lower cost of sales and lower selling, general and administrative expenses that are generated in Canadian dollars. A 10% depreciation in the relative value of the Canadian dollar compared to the U.S. dollar would have resulted in lost income from operations of approximately $10.2 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012. Similarly, a 10% depreciation in the relative value of the Australian dollar compared to the U.S. dollar would have resulted in lost income from operations of

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approximately $0.5 million in the first two quarters of fiscal 2012. We have not historically engaged in hedging transactions and do not currently contemplate engaging in hedging transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risks. As we continue to recognize gains and losses in foreign currency transactions, depending upon changes in future currency rates, such gains or losses could have a significant, and potentially adverse, effect on our results of operations.

The operations of many of our suppliers are subject to additional risks that are beyond our control and that could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Almost all of our suppliers are located outside the United States. During fiscal 2011, approximately 3% of our products were produced in Canada, approximately 49% in China, approximately 41% in South and South East Asia and the remainder in the United States, Peru, Israel, Egypt and other countries. As a result of our international suppliers, we are subject to risks associated with doing business abroad, including:

- political unrest, terrorism, labor disputes and economic instability resulting in the disruption of trade from foreign countries in which our products are manufactured;
- the imposition of new laws and regulations, including those relating to labor conditions, quality and safety standards, imports, duties, taxes and other charges on imports, as well as trade restrictions and restrictions on currency exchange or the transfer of funds;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights, including trademark protection, in some countries, particularly China;
- disruptions or delays in shipments; and
- changes in local economic conditions in countries where our manufacturers, suppliers or guests are located.

These and other factors beyond our control could interrupt our suppliers production in offshore facilities, influence the ability of our suppliers to export our products cost-effectively or at all and inhibit our suppliers ability to procure certain materials, any of which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to source our merchandise profitably or at all could be hurt if new trade restrictions are imposed or existing trade restrictions become more burdensome.

The United States and the countries in which our products are produced or sold internationally have imposed and may impose additional quotas, duties, tariffs, or other restrictions or regulations, or may adversely adjust prevailing quota, duty or tariff levels. For example, under the provisions of the World Trade Organization, or the WTO, Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, effective as of January 1, 2005, the United States and other WTO member countries eliminated quotas on textiles and apparel-related products from WTO member countries. In 2005, China s exports into the United States surged as a result of the eliminated quotas. In response to the perceived disruption of the market, the United States imposed new quotas, which remained in place through the end of 2008, on certain categories of natural-fiber products that we import from China. These quotas were lifted on January 1, 2009, but we have expanded our relationships with suppliers outside of China, which among other things has resulted in increased costs and shipping times for some products. Countries impose, modify and remove tariffs and other trade restrictions in response to a diverse array of factors, including global and national economic and political conditions, which make it impossible for us to predict future developments regarding tariffs and other trade restrictions. Trade restrictions, including tariffs, quotas, embargoes, safeguards and customs restrictions, could increase the cost or reduce the supply of products available to us or may require us to modify our supply chain organization or other current business practices, any of which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Our trademarks and other proprietary rights could potentially conflict with the rights of others and we may be prevented from selling some of our products.

Our success depends in large part on our brand image. We believe that our trademarks and other proprietary rights have significant value and are important to identifying and differentiating our products from those of our competitors and creating and sustaining demand for our products. We have obtained and applied for some United States and foreign trademark registrations, and will continue to evaluate the registration of additional trademarks as appropriate. However, we cannot guarantee that any of our pending trademark applications will be approved by the applicable governmental authorities. Moreover, even if the applications are approved, third parties may seek to oppose or otherwise challenge these registrations. Additionally, we cannot assure you that obstacles will not arise as we expand our product line and the geographic scope of our sales and marketing. Third parties may assert intellectual property claims against us, particularly as we expand our business and the number of products we offer. Our defense of any claim, regardless of its merit, could be expensive and time consuming and could divert management resources. Successful infringement claims against us could result in significant monetary liability or prevent us from selling some of our products. In addition, resolution of claims may require us to redesign our products, license rights from third parties or cease using those rights altogether. Any of these events could harm our business and cause our results of operations, liquidity and financial condition to suffer.

Our limited operating experience and limited brand recognition in new international markets may limit our expansion strategy and cause our business and growth to suffer.

Our future growth depends, to an extent, on our international expansion efforts. We have limited experience with regulatory environments and market practices internationally, and we may not be able to penetrate or successfully operate in any new market. In connection with our initial expansion efforts in Japan, we encountered obstacles we did not face in North America, including cultural and linguistic differences, differences in regulatory environments, labor practices and market practices, difficulties in keeping abreast of market, business and technical developments and foreign guests tastes and preferences. We may also encounter difficulty expanding into new international markets because of limited brand recognition leading to delayed acceptance of our technical athletic apparel by guests in these new international markets. Our failure to develop new international markets or disappointing growth outside of existing markets will harm our business and results of operations.

Our founder controls a significant percentage of our stock and is able to exercise significant influence over our affairs.

Our founder, Dennis Wilson, beneficially owns approximately 30% of our common stock. As a result, Mr. Wilson is able to influence or control matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election of directors and the approval of mergers, acquisitions or other extraordinary transactions. This concentration of ownership may have various effects including, but not limited to, delaying, preventing or deterring a change of control of our company.

Anti-takeover provisions of Delaware law and our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could delay and discourage takeover attempts that stockholders may consider to be favorable.

Certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and applicable provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law may make it more difficult or impossible for a third-party to acquire control of us or effect a change in our board of directors and management. These provisions include:

- the classification of our board of directors into three classes, with one class elected each year;
- prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors;
- the ability of our board of directors to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval;

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the ability to remove a director only for cause and only with the vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of our voting stock;

a special meeting of stockholders may only be called by our chairman or Chief Executive Officer, or upon a resolution adopted by an affirmative vote of a majority of the board of directors, and not by our stockholders;

prohibiting stockholder action by written consent; and

our stockholders must comply with advance notice procedures in order to nominate candidates for election to our board of directors or to place stockholder proposals on the agenda for consideration at any meeting of our stockholders.

In addition, we are governed by Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law which, subject to some specified exceptions, prohibits business combinations between a Delaware corporation and an interested stockholder, which is generally defined as a stockholder who becomes a beneficial owner of 15% or more of a Delaware corporation s voting stock, for a three-year period following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder. Section 203 could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control that our stockholders might consider to be in their best interests.

ITEM 2. ***UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS***

The following table provides information regarding our purchases of our common stock during the thirteen-week period ended July 29, 2012:

Period(1)	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs(2)	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs(2)
April 30, 2012 May 27, 2012	5,572	$ 72.83	5,572	5,580,169
May 28, 2012 July 1, 2012	6,502	62.99	6,502	5,573,667
July 2, 2012 July 29, 2012	7,124	58.22	7,124	5,566,543
Total	19,198		19,198	

(1) Monthly information is presented by reference to our fiscal months during our second quarter of fiscal 2012.

(2) Our Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP) was approved by our Board of Directors and stockholders in September 2007. All shares purchased under the ESPP are purchased on the Toronto Stock Exchange or the Nasdaq Global Select Market (or such other stock exchange as we may designate from time to time). Unless our Board of Directors terminates the ESPP earlier, the ESPP will continue until all shares authorized for purchase under the ESPP have been purchased. The maximum number of shares authorized to be purchased under the ESPP is 6,000,000.

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ITEM 6. ***EXHIBITS***

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Title	Filed Herewith	Incorporated by Reference			
			Form	Exhibit No.	File No.	Filing Date
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)	X				
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)	X				
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X				
101*	The following financial statements from the Company s 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended April 29, 2012, formatted in XBRL: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (v) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements					

* Furnished herewith

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SIGNATURES

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

lululemon athletica inc.

By: /s/ JOHN E. CURRIE
John E. Currie

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer and

Principal Accounting Officer)

Dated: September 6, 2012

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Exhibit Index

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