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FORM 10-K

ESCALADE INC - ESCA

Filed: February 25, 2014 (period: December 28, 2013)

Annual report with a comprehensive overview of the company

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

Form 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 28, 2013

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 0-6966

ESCALADE, INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Indiana
(State of incorporation)

13-2739290
(I.R.S. EIN)

817 Maxwell Ave, Evansville, Indiana
(Address of Principal Executive Office)

47711
(Zip Code)

812-467-4449
(Registrant's Telephone Number)

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

Common Stock, No Par Value
(Title of Class)

The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
(Name of Exchange on Which Registered)

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act

Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or 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.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (do not
check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12 b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Aggregate market value of common stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant as of July 13, 2013 based on the closing sale price as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market: \$65,652,427

The number of shares of Registrant's common stock (no par value) outstanding as of February 12, 2014: 13,663,539.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement relating to its annual meeting of stockholders scheduled to be held on April 22, 2014 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

ESCALADE, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Part I

ITEM 1—BUSINESS

General

Escalade, Incorporated (Escalade, the Company, we, us or our) operates in two business segments: Sporting Goods (Escalade Sports) and Information Security and Print Finishing (or Martin Yale Group). Escalade and its predecessors have more than 80 years of manufacturing and selling experience in these two industries.

The following table presents the percentages contributed to Escalade's net sales by each of its business segments:

	2013	2012	2011
Sporting Goods	81 %	76 %	72 %
Information Security and Print Finishing	19 %	24 %	28 %
Total Net Sales	100 %	100 %	100 %

For additional segment information, see Note 13 – Operating Segment and Geographic Information in the consolidated financial statements.

Sporting Goods

Headquartered in Evansville, Indiana, Escalade Sports manufactures, imports, and distributes widely recognized sporting goods brands in family recreation, fitness, training, and hunting products through traditional department stores, mass merchandise retailers, and sporting goods specific retailers. Escalade is the world's largest producer of table tennis tables. Some of the Company's most recognized brands include:

Product Segment	Brand Names
Archery	Bear Archery®, Trophy Ridge®, Whisker Biscuit®, Cajun Archery®
Table Tennis	STIGA®, Ping-Pong®, Prince®, Head®
Basketball Backboards and Goals	Goalrilla™, Goalith®, Silverback®
Play Systems	Woodplay®, Childlife®
Fitness	The STEP®, USWeight™
Game Tables (Hockey and Soccer)	Harvard Game®, Atomic®, Accudart®, Redline®
Pool Table Accessories	Mosconi®, Mizerak®, Minnesota Fats®
Darting	Unicorn®, Accudart®, Arachnid®, Nodor®, Winmau®

During 2013, 2012 and 2011 the Company had one customer, Dick's Sporting Goods, which accounted for approximately 16%, 18% and 16%, respectively, of the Company's total consolidated revenues.

As of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012 the Company had a significant portion of its total accounts receivable with two customers, Dick's Sporting Goods and Sports Authority. These two customers accounted for approximately 24% and 10% of total accounts receivable at December 28, 2013, respectively, and approximately 31% and 10% of total accounts receivable at December 29, 2012, respectively.

Escalade Sports manufactures in the USA and Mexico and imports product from Asia, where the Company utilizes a number of contract manufacturers.

Certain products produced by Escalade Sports are subject to regulation by the Consumer Product Safety Commission. The Company believes it is in material compliance with all applicable regulations.

Information Security and Print Finishing

The Information Security and Print Finishing segment has a worldwide presence with manufacturing facilities in the USA and in Germany and joint venture manufacturing facilities in the Czech Republic and Taiwan, in addition to sales offices in the USA, Germany, United Kingdom, France, Spain, China, South Africa and Sweden.

The Company has implemented a plan to promote brand recognition of its information security product line under the tradename intimus®. The print finishing product lines will continue under the martin yale® tradename. As a result of this focus, the Company has initiated legal name changes for several of its European subsidiaries. Most notably, Martin Yale International, GmbH has changed its name to Intimus International GmbH. The Martin Yale and Intimus entities continue to focus on the information security and print finishing requirements of larger corporate customers, governments, and strategic business partners. The information security product line is particularly focused on addressing information security issues including the decommissioning or destruction of data stored on optical, solid state, magnetic, and traditional media like paper to meet the increasingly strict security standards set by the National Security Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Deutsches Institut für Normung (German Institute for Standardization), the European Union, and many other governments and organizations around the world. The print finishing product line is focusing attention to the digital print finishing application market.

The Information Security and Print Finishing products include: shredders, disintegrators, degaussers, paper folders, letter openers, and paper cutters/trimmers. The key brands include martin yale® and intimus®.

Martin Yale and Intimus products and services are sold directly to end-users as well as through retailers, wholesalers, catalogs, specialty dealers, and business partners. No single Information Security and Print Finishing customer accounted for more than 10% of Information Security and Print Finishing sales during 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Marketing and Product Development

The Company makes a substantial investment in product development and brand marketing to differentiate its product line from its competition. Each operating segment conducts market research and development efforts to design products which satisfy existing and emerging consumer needs. On a consolidated basis, the Company incurred research and development costs of approximately \$1.8 million, \$1.6 million, and \$1.4 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company also makes investments in brand marketing to properly communicate the specific attributes and qualities of its products. The Company advertises directly to the consumer or end-user as well as through its retail partners in the form of advertising and other promotional allowances.

Competition

Escalade is subject to competition with various manufacturers in each product line produced or sold by Escalade. The Company is not aware of any other single company that is engaged in both the same industries as Escalade or that produces the same range of products as Escalade within such industries. Nonetheless, competition exists for many Escalade products within both the Sporting Goods and Information Security and Print Finishing industries. Some competitors are larger and have substantially greater resources than the Company. Escalade believes that its long-term success depends on its ability to strengthen its relationship with existing customers, attract new customers and develop new products that satisfy the quality and price requirements of Sporting Goods and Information Security and Print Finishing customers.

Licenses, Trademarks and Brand Names

The Company has an agreement and contract with STIGA Sports AB, a 50% owned joint venture, for the exclusive right and license to distribute and produce table tennis equipment under the brand name STIGA® for the United States and Canada. The Company also owns several registered trademarks and brand names including but not limited to Ping-Pong®, Bear Archery®, Goalrilla™, The Step®, and Wood Play® which are used in the Sporting Goods business segment and martin yale® and intimus® which are used in the Information Security and Print Finishing business segment.

Backlog and Seasonality

Sales are based primarily on standard purchase orders and in most cases orders are shipped within the same month received. Unshipped orders at the end of the fiscal year (backlog) were not material and therefore are not an indicator of future results. Due to diversity in product categories, Sporting Goods revenues have not been seasonal and are not expected to be so in the future. Demand for Information Security and Print Finishing has not been seasonal and is not expected to be so in the future.

Employees

The number of employees at December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012 for each business segment were as follows:

	2013	2012
Sporting Goods		
USA	356	321
Mexico	106	103
Asia	10	8
	<u>472</u>	<u>432</u>
Information Security and Print Finishing		
USA	68	79
Europe	91	104
Asia	10	10
Africa	7	8
	<u>176</u>	<u>201</u>
Total	<u>648</u>	<u>633</u>

The I.U.E./C.W.A. (United Electrical Communication Workers of America, AFL-CIO) represents hourly rated employees at the Escalade Sports' Evansville, Indiana distribution center. There are approximately 18 covered employees at December 28, 2013. A three year labor contract was negotiated and renewed in April 2013; the new agreement expires on April 30, 2016. Management believes it has satisfactory relations with its employees.

Sources of Supplies

Raw materials for Escalade's various product lines consist of wood, steel, aluminum, plastics, fiberglass and packaging. Escalade relies upon suppliers in various countries and upon various third party Asian manufacturers for certain of its game tables and non-security paper shredders. The Company believes that these sources will continue to provide adequate supplies as needed and that all other materials needed for the Company's various operations are available in adequate quantities from a variety of domestic and foreign sources.

SEC Reports

The Company's Internet site (www.escaladeinc.com) makes available free of charge to all interested parties the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports, as well as all other reports and schedules filed electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission), as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Commission. Interested parties may also find reports, proxy and information statements and other information on issuers that file electronically with the Commission at the Commission's Internet site at www.sec.gov.

ITEM 1A—RISK FACTORS

Operating results may be impacted by changes in the economy that influence business and consumer spending.

Operating results are directly impacted by the health of the North American and to a lesser extent, European and Asian economies. While the global economy is experiencing some level of recovery from the recent downturn, we cannot predict how robust the recovery will be or whether or not it will be sustained. If the economic recovery slows, or if the economy experiences a prolonged period of decelerating or negative growth, the Company's results of operations may be negatively impacted. In general, the Company's sales depend on discretionary spending by consumers. Business and financial performance may be adversely affected by current and future economic conditions, including unemployment levels, energy costs, interest rates, recession, inflation, the impact of natural disasters and terrorist activities, and other matters that influence business and consumer spending.

Fluctuation in economic conditions could prevent the Company from accurately forecasting demand for its products which could adversely affect its operating results or market share.

Fluctuation in economic conditions and market instability in the United States and globally makes it difficult for the Company, customers and suppliers to accurately forecast future product demand trends, which could cause the Company to produce excess products that can increase inventory carrying costs and result in obsolete inventory. Alternatively, this forecasting difficulty could cause a shortage of products, or materials used in products, that could result in an inability to satisfy demand for products and a loss of market share.

Sales declines and operating losses in the Information Security and Print Finishing segment could continue.

Declines in overall sales in Information Security and Print Finishing and increases in losses in this segment are due mainly to intense competition and changes in market demand. Continued weakness in the global office products channel and the government sales channel primarily in the United States and the United Kingdom and prolonged economic weakness in Spain and certain other European countries continue to provide challenges. Improving profitability in the Information Security and Print Finishing segment continues to be difficult and the Company is continuing to explore the strategic fit of Information Security and Print Finishing with the Company's overall objectives. The Company cannot provide any assurance that it will be able to maintain or increase sales levels or achieve profitability in the future.

Markets are highly competitive which could limit the Company's growth and reduce profitability.

The market for sporting goods and information security and print finishing products is highly fragmented and intensely competitive. A majority of the Company's products are in markets that are experiencing low growth rates. Escalade competes with a variety of regional, national and international manufacturers for customers, employees, products, services and other important aspects of the business. In Sporting Goods, the Company has historically sold a large percentage of its sporting goods products to mass merchandisers and has increasingly attempted to expand sales to specialty retailer and dealer markets. Similarly, the Company has traditionally sold information security and print finishing products to office products retailers, specialty machine dealers and government channels. In addition to competition for sales into those distribution channels, vendors also must compete in sporting goods with large format sporting goods stores, traditional sporting goods stores and chains, warehouse clubs, discount stores and department stores, and in information security and print finishing products with office supply superstores, computer and electronics superstores, contract stationers, and others. Competition from on-line retailers may also impact sales. Some of the current and potential competitors are larger than Escalade and have substantially greater financial resources that may be devoted to sourcing, promoting and selling their products, and may discount prices more heavily than the Company can afford.

If the Company is unable to predict or effectively react to changes in consumer demand, it may lose customers and sales may decline.

Success depends in part on the ability to anticipate and respond in a timely manner to changing consumer demand and preferences regarding sporting goods and information security and print finishing products. Products must appeal to a broad range of consumers whose preferences cannot be predicted with certainty and are subject to change. The Company often makes commitments to manufacture products months in advance of the proposed delivery to customers. If Escalade misjudges the market for products, sales may decline significantly. The Company may have to take significant inventory markdowns on unpopular products that are overproduced and/or miss opportunities for other products that may rise in popularity, both of which could have a negative impact on profitability. A major shift in consumer demand away from sporting goods or information security and print finishing products could also have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company derives a substantial portion of its revenue from a few significant customers and loss of any of these customers could materially affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The Company has one major customer which accounted for more ten percent of consolidated gross sales and several other large customers, none of which represent more than ten percent of consolidated gross sales, and historically has derived substantial revenues from these customers. The Company needs to continue to expand its customer base to minimize the effects of the loss of any single customer in the future. If sales to one or more of the large customers would be lost or materially reduced, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to replace such revenues, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Quarterly operating results are subject to fluctuation.

Operating results have fluctuated from quarter to quarter in the past, and the Company expects that they will continue to do so in the future. Factors that could cause these quarterly fluctuations include the following: international, national and local general economic and market conditions; the size and growth of the overall Sporting Goods and Information Security and Print Finishing markets; intense competition among manufacturers, marketers, distributors and sellers of products; demographic changes; changes in consumer preferences; popularity of particular designs, categories of products and sports; seasonal demand for products; the size, timing and mix of purchases of products; fluctuations and difficulty in forecasting operating results; ability to sustain, manage or forecast growth and inventories; new product development and introduction; ability to secure and protect trademarks, patents and other intellectual property; performance and reliability of products; customer service; the loss of significant customers or suppliers; dependence on distributors; business disruptions; increased costs of freight and transportation to meet delivery deadlines; changes in business strategy or development plans; general risks associated with doing business outside the United States, including, without limitation: exchange rates, import duties, tariffs, quotas and political and economic instability; changes in government regulations; any liability and other claims asserted against the Company; ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; and other factors referenced or incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K and any other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Company may pursue strategic acquisitions, divestitures, or investments and the failure of a strategic transaction to produce anticipated results or the inability to fully integrate an acquired company could have an adverse impact on the Company's business.

In the past, the Company has made acquisitions of complementary companies or businesses, which have been part of the strategic plan, and may continue to pursue acquisitions in the future from time to time. Acquisitions may result in difficulties in assimilating acquired companies, and may result in the diversion of capital and management's attention from other business issues and opportunities. The Company may not be able to successfully integrate operations that it acquires, including personnel, financial systems, distribution, and operating procedures. If the Company fails to successfully integrate acquisitions, the Company's business could suffer. In addition, acquisitions may result in the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, amortization expense or write-offs of goodwill or other intangibles, any of which could affect the Company's financial position. The Company also has sometimes divested or discontinued certain operations, assets, and products that did not perform to the Company's expectations or no longer fit with the Company's strategic objectives. Escalade will consider acquisitions, divestitures, and investments in the future, one or more of which, individually or in the aggregate, could be material to the Company's overall business, operations or financial position.

Growth may strain resources, which could adversely affect the Company's business and financial performance.

The Company has grown in the past through strategic acquisitions. Growth places additional demands on management and operational systems. If the Company is not successful in continuing to support operational and financial systems, expanding the management team and increasing and effectively managing customers and suppliers, growth may result in operational inefficiencies and ineffective management of the Company's business, which could adversely affect its business and financial performance.

The Company's ability to operate and expand business and to respond to changing business and economic conditions will be dependent upon the availability of adequate capital.

The rate of expansion will also depend on the availability of adequate capital, which in turn will depend in large part on cash flow generated by the business and the availability of equity and debt capital. The Company can make no assurances that it will be able to obtain equity or debt capital on acceptable terms or at all. Our current senior secured revolving credit facility contains provisions that limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness or make substantial asset sales, which might otherwise be used to finance our operations. In the event of our insolvency, liquidation, dissolution or reorganization, the lenders under our senior secured revolving credit facility would be entitled to payment in full from our assets before distributions, if any, to our stockholders.

The Company's business may be adversely affected by the actions of and risks associated with third-party suppliers.

The raw materials that the Company purchases for manufacturing operations and many of the products that it sells are sourced from a wide variety of third-party suppliers. The Company cannot control the supply, design, function or cost of many of the products that are offered for sale and are dependent on the availability and pricing of key materials and products. Disruptions in the availability of raw materials used in production of these products may adversely affect sales and result in customer dissatisfaction. In addition, global sourcing of many of the products sold is an important factor in the Company's financial performance. The ability to find qualified suppliers and to access products in a timely and efficient manner is a significant challenge, especially with respect to goods sourced outside the United States. Political instability, financial instability of suppliers, merchandise quality issues, trade restrictions, tariffs, currency exchange rates, transport capacity and costs, inflation and other factors relating to foreign trade are beyond the Company's control.

Historically, instability in the political and economic environments of the countries in which the Company or its suppliers obtain products and raw materials has not had a material adverse effect on operations. However, the Company cannot predict the effect that future changes in economic or political conditions in such foreign countries may have on operations. In the event of disruptions or delays in supply due to economic or political conditions in foreign countries, such disruptions or delays could adversely affect results of operations unless and until alternative supply arrangements could be made. In addition, products and materials purchased from alternative sources may be of lesser quality or more expensive than the products and materials currently purchased abroad.

Deterioration in relationships with suppliers or in the financial condition of suppliers could adversely affect liquidity, results of operations and financial position.

Access to materials, parts and supplies is dependent upon close relationships with suppliers and the ability to purchase products from the principal suppliers on competitive terms. The Company does not enter into long-term supply contracts with these suppliers, and has no current plans to do so in the future. These suppliers are not required to sell to the Company and are free to change the prices and other terms. Any deterioration or change in the relationships with or in the financial condition of the Company's significant suppliers could have an adverse impact on its ability to procure materials and parts necessary to produce products for sale and distribution. If any of the significant suppliers terminated or significantly curtailed its relationship with the Company or ceased operations, the Company would be forced to expand relationships with other suppliers, seek out new relationships with new suppliers or risk a loss in market share due to diminished product offerings and availability. Any change in one or more of these suppliers' willingness or ability to continue to supply the Company with their products could have an adverse impact on the Company's liquidity, results of operations and financial position.

The Company may be subject to product warranty claims that require the replacement or repair of the product sold. Such warranty claims could adversely affect the Company's financial position and relationships with its customers.

The Company manufactures and/or distributes a variety of products in both its Sporting Goods and Information Security and Print Finishing business segments. From time to time, such products may contain manufacturing defects or design flaws that are not detected prior to sale, particularly as to new product introductions or upon design changes to existing products. The failure to identify and correct manufacturing defects and product design issues prior to the sale of those products could result in product warranty claims that result in costs to replace or repair any such defective products. Because many of the Company's products are sold to retailers for broad consumer distribution and/or to customers who buy in large quantities, the costs associated with product warranty claims could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position. Product warranty claims also could cause customer dissatisfaction that may have a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation and on the Company's relationships with its customers, which may result in lost or reduced sales.

The Company may be subject to various types of litigation and the Company's insurance may not be sufficient to cover damages related to those claims.

From time to time the Company or its subsidiaries may be involved in lawsuits or other claims arising in the course of business, including those related to product liability, consumer protection, employment, intellectual property, torts and other matters. In addition, it may be subject to lawsuits relating to the design, manufacture or distribution of its products. The Company may be subject to lawsuits resulting from injuries associated with the use of sporting goods equipment and information security and print finishing products that it sells. The Company may incur losses relating to these claims or the defense of these claims. There is a risk that claims or liabilities will exceed the Company's insurance coverage. In addition, the Company may be unable to retain adequate liability insurance in the future. Further, the Company is subject to regulation by the Consumer Product Safety Commission and similar state regulatory agencies. If the Company fails to comply with government and industry safety standards, it may be subject to claims, lawsuits, fines, product recalls and adverse publicity that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Intellectual property rights are valuable, and any inability to protect them could reduce the value of products.

The Company obtains patents, trademarks and copyrights for intellectual property, which represent important assets to the Company. If the Company fails to adequately protect intellectual property through patents, trademarks and copyrights, its intellectual property rights may be misappropriated by others, invalidated or challenged, and our competitors could duplicate the Company's products or may otherwise limit any competitive design or manufacturing advantages. The Company believes that success is likely to depend upon continued innovation, technical expertise, marketing skills and customer support and services rather than on legal protection of intellectual property rights. However, the Company intends to aggressively assert its intellectual property rights when necessary.

The Company is subject to risks associated with laws and regulations related to health, safety and environmental protection.

Products, and the production and distribution of products, are subject to a variety of laws and regulations relating to health, safety and environmental protection. Laws and regulations relating to health, safety and environmental protection have been passed in several jurisdictions in which the Company operates in the United States and abroad. Although the Company does not anticipate any material adverse effects based on the nature of operations and the thrust of such laws, there is no assurance such existing laws or future laws will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

International operations expose the Company to the unique risks inherent in foreign operations.

The Company has operations in Mexico, Europe, South Africa and Asia. Foreign operations encounter risks similar to those faced by U.S. operations, as well as risks inherent in foreign operations, such as local customs and regulatory constraints, control over product quality and content, foreign trade policies, competitive conditions, foreign currency fluctuations and unstable political and economic conditions. The Company's business relationships in Asia and the information security and print finishing international operations headquartered in Germany further increase its exposure to these foreign operating risks, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's international income and worldwide profitability.

The Company could be adversely affected by changes in currency exchange rates and/or the value of the United States dollar.

The Company is exposed to risks related to the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and the value of the United States dollar. Changes in currency exchange rates and the value of the United States dollar can have a significant impact on earnings from international operations. While the Company carefully watches fluctuations in currency exchange rates, these types of changes can have material adverse effects on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to improve and maintain the quality of internal controls over financial reporting could materially and adversely affect the ability to provide timely and accurate financial information, which could harm the Company's reputation and share price.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting for the Company to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Management cannot be certain that weaknesses and deficiencies in internal controls will not arise or be identified or that the Company will be able to correct and maintain adequate controls over financial processes and reporting in the future. Any failure to maintain adequate controls or to adequately implement required new or improved controls could harm operating results or cause failure to meet reporting obligations in a timely and accurate manner. Ineffective internal controls over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in reported financial information, which could adversely affect the trading price of the Company's common stock.

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives. However, management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

Failure to effectively implement the Company's global integrated information system could cause incorrect information or delays in getting information which could adversely affect the performance of the Company.

The Company is in the process of converting its Enterprise Risk Planning (ERP) systems from legacy systems to Epicor. Implementation has been completed for the Information Security and Print Finishing Indiana and Germany locations and for the Sporting Goods North Carolina and Mexico locations. The Company intends to complete the conversion of its remaining sites over the next two years. There can be no assurance the Company will have the necessary funds or the staff to fully avail itself of the control features inherent in the system design. Without such utility, the Company management is faced with legacy systems and time consuming efforts to manually consolidate its financial information.

Problems with the Company's information system software or hardware could disrupt operations and negatively impact financial results and materially adversely affect the Company's business operations.

The Company relies on a suite of applications and third party software to receive and process customer orders and for the core of its manufacturing, distribution, and accounting systems. These systems, if not functioning properly, could disrupt its operations, including the Company's ability to receive and ship orders and to process financial information or engage in similar normal business activities. Any material disruption, malfunction or other similar problems in or with these systems could negatively impact our financial results and materially adversely affect our business operations.

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the use of estimates that may vary from actual results.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make significant estimates that may affect financial statements. Due to the inherent nature of making estimates, actual results may vary substantially from such estimates, which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. For more information on the Company's critical accounting estimates, please see the Critical Accounting Estimates section of this Form 10-K.

Changes in accounting standards could impact reported earnings and financial condition.

The accounting standard setters, including the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, periodically change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements. These changes can be hard to predict and apply and can materially affect how the Company records and reports its financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, the Company could be required to apply a new or revised standard retrospectively, which may result in the restatement of prior period financial statements.

The Company's effective tax rate may fluctuate.

The Company is a multi-national, multi-channel provider of sporting goods and information security and print finishing products. As a result, the Company's effective tax rate is derived from a combination of applicable tax rates in the various countries, states and other jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The effective tax rate may be lower or higher than its tax rates have been in the past due to numerous factors, including the sources of income, any agreement with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions, the tax filing positions taken in various jurisdictions and changes in the political environment in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The Company bases estimates of an effective tax rate at any given point in time upon a calculated mix of the tax rates applicable to the Company and to estimates of the amount of business likely to be done in any given jurisdiction. The loss of one or more agreements with taxing jurisdictions, a change in the mix of business from year to year and from country to country, changes in rules related to accounting for income taxes, changes in tax laws and any of the multiple jurisdictions in which the Company operates, or adverse outcomes from tax audits that the Company may be subject to in any of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates, could result in an unfavorable change in the effective tax rate which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

The market price of the Company's common stock is likely to be highly volatile as the stock market in general can be highly volatile.

The public trading of the Company's common stock is based on many factors which could cause fluctuation in the Company's stock price. These factors may include, among other things:

- General economic and market conditions;
- Actual or anticipated variations in quarterly operating results;

- Lack of research coverage by securities analysts;
- Relatively low market capitalization resulting in low trading volume in the Company's stock;
- If securities analysts provide coverage, our inability to meet or exceed securities analysts' estimates or expectations;
- Conditions or trends in the Company's industries;
- Changes in the market valuations of other companies in the Company's industries;
- Announcements by the Company or the Company's competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, divestitures, joint ventures or other strategic initiatives;
- Capital commitments;
- Additions or departures of key personnel;
- Sales and repurchases of the Company's common stock; and
- The ability to maintain listing of the Company's common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market.

Many of these factors are beyond the Company's control. These factors may cause the market price of the Company's common stock to decline, regardless of operating performance.

If we are unable to pay quarterly dividends at intended levels, our reputation and stock price may be harmed.

Our quarterly cash dividend is currently \$0.09 per common share. The dividend program requires the use of a modest portion of our cash flow. Our ability to pay dividends will depend on our ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations in the future. This ability may be subject to certain economic, financial, competitive and other factors that are beyond our control. Our Board of Directors (Board) may, at its discretion, increase or decrease the intended level of dividends or entirely discontinue the payment of dividends at any time. Any failure to pay dividends after we have announced our intention to do so may negatively impact our reputation, investor confidence in us and negatively impact our stock price.

Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential customer information could harm the Company's business and its standing with its customers.

Through sales and marketing activities, the Company collects and stores certain information that customers provide to purchase products or services or otherwise communicate and interact with the Company. Despite instituted safeguards for the protection of such information, the Company cannot be certain that all of its systems are entirely free from vulnerability to attack. Computer hackers may attempt to penetrate the Company's network security and, if successful, misappropriate confidential customer or business information. In addition, an employee, a contractor or other third party with whom the Company does business may attempt to circumvent the Company's security measures in order to obtain such information or inadvertently cause a breach involving such information. Loss of customer or business information could disrupt operations, damage the Company's reputation, and expose the Company to claims from customers, financial institutions, payment card associations and other persons, any of which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, compliance with tougher privacy and information security laws and standards may result in significant expense due to increased investment in technology and the development of new operational processes.

Terrorist attacks, acts of war or natural disaster may seriously harm the Company's business.

Among the chief uncertainties facing the nation and the world and, as a result, the business is the instability and conflict in the Middle East. Obviously, no one can predict with certainty what the overall economic impact will be as a result of these circumstances. Terrorist attacks may cause damage or disruption to the Company, employees, facilities and customers, which could significantly impact net sales, costs and expenses and financial condition. The potential for future terrorist attacks, the national and international responses to terrorist attacks, and other acts of war and hostility may cause greater uncertainty and cause business to suffer in ways the Company currently cannot predict.

In addition, any natural disaster or other serious disruption to one of the Company's manufacturing or distribution sights due to fire, tornado, earthquake or any other causes could damage a material portion of inventory or impair our ability to provide product to our customers and could negatively affect our sales and profitability.

These risks are not exhaustive.

Other sections of this Form 10-K may include additional factors which could adversely impact the Company's business and financial performance. Moreover, the Company operates in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all risk factors, nor can the Company assess the impact of all factors on business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

ITEM 1B—UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2—PROPERTIES

At December 28, 2013, the Company operated from the following locations:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>	<u>Owned or Leased</u>	<u>Use</u>
<u>Sporting Goods</u>			
Evansville, Indiana, USA	359,000	Owned	Distribution; sales and marketing; administration
Rosarito, Mexico	174,700	Owned	Manufacturing and distribution
Olney, Illinois, USA	108,500	Leased	Manufacturing and distribution
Gainesville, Florida, USA	154,200	Owned	Manufacturing and distribution
Raleigh, N. Carolina, USA	88,800	Leased	Manufacturing and distribution
Jacksonville, Florida, USA	2,500	Leased	Sales and marketing
Shanghai, China	1,130	Leased	Sales and sourcing
<u>Information Security and Print Finishing</u>			
Wabash, Indiana, USA	141,000	Owned	Manufacturing and distribution; sales and marketing; administration
Markdorf, Germany	70,300	Owned	Manufacturing and distribution; sales and marketing; administration
Paris, France	1,335	Leased	Distribution; sales and marketing
Crawley, UK	8,300	Leased	Sales and marketing
Barcelona, Spain	1,750	Leased	Distribution; sales and marketing
Johannesburg, South Africa	3,435	Leased	Distribution; sales and marketing
Sollentuna, Sweden	400	Leased	Sales and marketing
Beijing, China	9,300	Leased	Sales and marketing

The Company believes that its facilities are in satisfactory and suitable condition for their respective operations. The Company also believes that it is in material compliance with all applicable environmental regulations and is not subject to any proceeding by any federal, state or local authorities regarding such matters. The Company provides regular maintenance and service on its plants and machinery as required.

ITEM 3—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is involved in litigation arising in the normal course of its business, but the Company does not believe that the disposition or ultimate resolution of such claims or lawsuits will have a material adverse effect on the business or financial condition of the Company.

The Company is not aware of any probable or levied penalties against the Company relating to the American Jobs Creation Act.

ITEM 4—MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Part II

ITEM 5—MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's common stock is traded under the symbol "ESCA" on the NASDAQ Global Market. The following table sets forth, for the calendar periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of the Common Stock as reported by the NASDAQ Global Market:

Prices	High	Low
2013		
Fourth quarter ended December 28, 2013	\$ 12.41	\$ 8.18
Third quarter ended October 5, 2013	8.70	6.32
Second quarter ended July 13, 2013	6.48	5.72
First quarter ended March 23, 2013	6.20	5.21
2012		
Fourth quarter ended December 29, 2012	\$ 5.54	\$ 4.67
Third quarter ended October 6, 2012	6.09	5.05
Second quarter ended July 14, 2012	6.10	5.15
First quarter ended March 24, 2012	6.06	4.31
2011		
Fourth quarter ended December 31, 2011	\$ 5.60	\$ 4.26
Third quarter ended October 1, 2011	6.22	4.30
Second quarter ended July 9, 2011	6.43	5.00
First quarter ended March 19, 2011	7.10	5.30

The closing market price on February 12, 2014 was \$12.24 per share.

During 2013, the Company's Board of Directors adopted a dividend policy under which the Company intends to pay quarterly cash dividends on its common stock. At the August 2013 meeting of the Board of Directors, the Company established the annual rate to be \$0.36 per share, or \$0.09 per share quarterly. Dividends issued/declared intermittently during 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

Record Date	Payment Date	Amount per Common Share
April 6, 2012	April 16, 2012	\$ 0.07
July 2, 2012	July 9, 2012	\$ 0.08
October 1, 2012	October 8, 2012	\$ 0.08
December 13, 2012	December 20, 2012	\$ 0.08
March 14, 2013	March 20, 2013	\$ 0.08
June 13, 2013	June 20, 2013	\$ 0.08
September 13, 2013	September 20, 2013	\$ 0.09
December 13, 2013	December 20, 2013	\$ 0.09

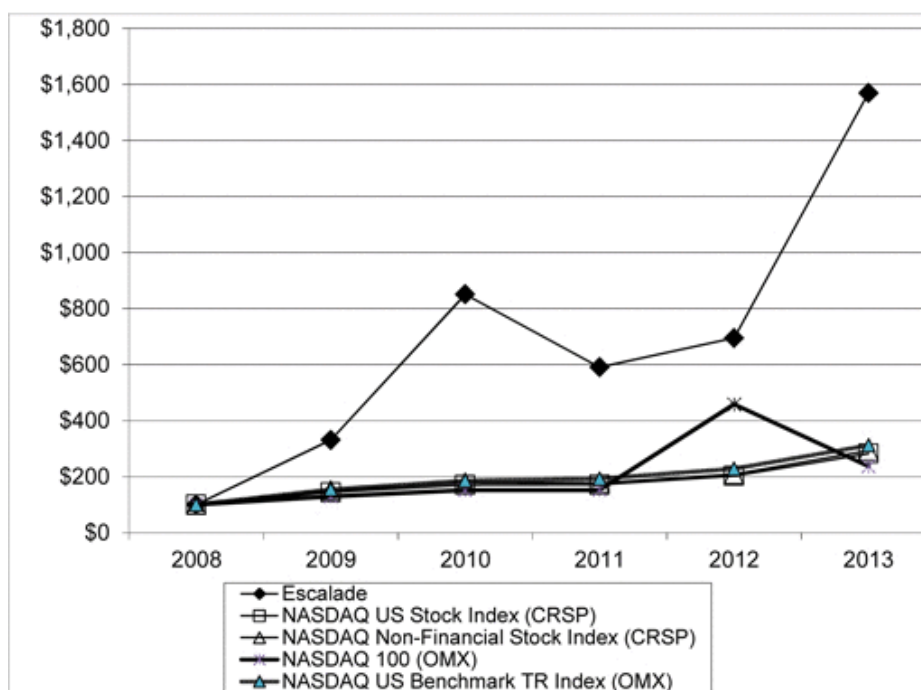
There were approximately 169 holders of record of the Company's Common Stock at February 12, 2014. The approximate number of stockholders, including those held by depository companies for certain beneficial owners, was 1,837.

SHAREHOLDER RETURN PERFORMANCE GRAPH

Set forth below is a graph comparing the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total shareholder return on the Company's common stock with that of the cumulative total return on the NASDAQ US Stock Market Index and the NASDAQ Non-Financial Stocks Index for the five year period ended December 31, 2013. Effective January 2014, NASDAQ OMX is replacing total return values prepared by the Center for Research in Security Prices (CRSP) at the University of Chicago with comparable NASDAQ OMX Global Indexes. As a result of this change in the total return data made available to us through our vendor provider, going forward we will be using comparable indices, the NASDAQ 100 and the NASDAQ US Benchmark TR, provided by NASDAQ OMX Global Indexes. Accordingly, the Company's total return is compared below to the newly selected indices as well as the indices we have historically used.

The following information is based on an investment of \$100, on December 31, 2008, in the Company's common stock, the NASDAQ US Stock Market Index, the NASDAQ Non-Financial Stocks Index, NASDAQ 100 and the NASDAQ US Benchmark TR Index with dividends reinvested.

COMPARISON OF FIVE YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Escalade Common Stock	100	331	851	591	695	1569
NASDAQ US Stock Index (CRSP)	100	144	170	171	202	282
NASDAQ Non-Financial Stock Index (CRSP)	100	151	179	178	209	293
NASDAQ 100 (OMX)	100	129	152	152	458	237
NASDAQ US Benchmark TR Index (OMX)	100	155	186	193	228	312

The above performance graph does not constitute soliciting material and should not be deemed filed or incorporated by reference into any other Company filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent the Company specifically incorporates the performance graph by reference therein.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Share purchases prior to 10/5/2013 under the current repurchase program.	982,916	\$ 8.84	982,916	\$ 2,273,939
Fourth quarter purchases:				
10/6/2013 – 11/2/2013	None	None	None	No Change
11/3/2013 – 11/29/2013	None	None	None	No Change
11/30/2013 – 12/28/2013	None	None	None	No Change
Total share purchases under the current program	982,916	\$ 8.84	982,916	\$ 2,273,939

The Company has one stock repurchase program which was established in February 2003 by the Board of Directors and which initially authorized management to expend up to \$3,000,000 to repurchase shares on the open market as well as in private negotiated transactions. In each of February 2005 and 2006, August 2007 and February 2008 the Board of Directors increased the remaining balance on this plan to its original level of \$3,000,000. The repurchase plan has no termination date and there have been no share repurchases that were not part of a publicly announced program.

ITEM 6—SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(In thousands, except per share data)

At and For Years Ended	December 28, 2013	December 29, 2012	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010	December 26, 2009
Income Statement Data					
Net revenue					
Sporting Goods	\$ 132,991	\$ 112,599	\$ 96,971	\$ 85,815	\$ 76,807
Information Security and Print					
Finishing	30,686	34,990	37,279	34,841	39,192
Total net sales	163,677	147,589	134,250	120,656	115,999
Net income (loss)	9,805	(4,930)	4,441	6,059	1,657
Weighted-average shares	13,506	13,244	12,849	12,726	12,632
Per Share Data					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.37)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.13
Cash dividends	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.10	\$ —
Balance Sheet Data					
Working capital	37,537	32,656	29,496	24,132	9,688
Total assets	141,974	125,740	130,115	127,553	127,238
Short-term debt	23,263	19,070	16,947	11,407	27,644
Long-term debt	4,946	3,500	5,000	7,500	—
Total stockholders' equity	87,955	80,457	87,565	87,030	82,764

Fiscal year 2013 was positively impacted by increased sales in the Sporting Goods segment, as well as improved margins resulting from higher sales volumes.

Fiscal year 2012 was positively impacted by increased sales in the Sporting Goods segment. Net income was negatively impacted by goodwill and intangible asset impairment in Martin Yale Group, which reduced net income by \$13.4 million.

Fiscal year 2011 was positively impacted by increased sales in the Sporting Goods and Information Security and Print Finishing segments. Net income was negatively impacted by the accelerated write-off of the Oracle ERP system, which reduced net income by \$2.7 million.

Fiscal year 2010 was positively impacted by increased sales in the Sporting Goods segment, as well as continued efforts at cost reduction, and improved margins resulting from higher sales volumes.

Fiscal year 2009 was positively impacted by significant cost reductions and consolidation of certain manufacturing and distributions facilities.

ITEM 7—MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following section should be read in conjunction with Item 1: Business; Item 1A: Risk Factors; Item 6: Selected Financial Data; and Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements relating to present or future trends or factors that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These risks include, but are not limited to, the impact of competitive products and pricing, product demand and market acceptance, new product development, the continuation and development of key customer and supplier relationships, Escalade's ability to control costs, general economic conditions, fluctuation in operating results, changes in the securities market, Escalade's ability to obtain financing and to maintain compliance with the terms of such financing and other risks detailed from time to time in Escalade's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Escalade's future financial performance could differ materially from the expectations of management contained herein. Escalade undertakes no obligation to release revisions to these forward-looking statements after the date of this report.

Overview

Escalade, Incorporated (Escalade, the Company, we, us or our) manufactures and distributes products for two industries: Sporting Goods and Information Security and Print Finishing. The Sporting Goods segment competes in a variety of categories including indoor recreational games, sports training and archery. Strong brands and on-going product innovation provide diversity for the customer base and value to consumers. Information Security and Print Finishing has increasingly focused its strategy on high security data destruction and post-printing document preparation.

Within these industries the Company has successfully built a robust market presence in several niche markets. This strategy is heavily dependent on expanding the customer base, barriers to entry, strong brands, excellent customer service and a commitment to innovation. A key strategic advantage is the Company's established relationships with major customers that allow the Company to bring new products to market in a cost effective manner while maintaining a diversified portfolio of products to meet the demands of consumers. In addition to strategic customer relations, the Company has substantial manufacturing and import experience that enable it to be a low cost supplier.

A majority of the Company's products are in markets that are currently experiencing low growth rates. Where the Company enjoys a commanding market position, such as table tennis tables in the Sporting Goods segment and paper folding machines in the Information Security and Print Finishing segment, revenue growth is expected to be roughly equal to general macro-economic consumer trends. However, in markets that are fragmented and where the Company is not the dominant leader, such as archery in the Sporting Goods segment, the Company anticipates growth.

To enhance growth opportunities, the Company has a strategy of promoting new product innovation and development and brand marketing. In addition, the Company has embarked on a strategy of acquiring companies or product lines that complement or expand the Company's existing product lines or provide expansion into new or emerging categories, particularly in its Sporting Goods segment. A key objective is the acquisition of product lines with barriers to entry that the Company can take to market through its established distribution channels or through new market channels. Significant synergies are achieved through assimilation of acquired product lines into the existing company structure. The Company also sometimes divests or discontinues certain operations, assets, and products that do not perform to the Company's expectations or no longer fit with the Company's strategic objectives.

The Company is currently facing weak demand and increased competition in the Information Security and Print Finishing segment. The strategic focus for this segment continues to be expanding its Information Security product and service offerings to assist businesses and governments with their document and information high security needs to secure sensitive customer, employee and business information and to comply with new information privacy laws, rules and regulations. The Company continues to extend the capabilities of its line of shredders to include not only the secure destruction of paper but also the secure destruction and/or de-commissioning of other forms of electronic storage media. The Company also continues to monitor the profitability and explore the overall strategic fit of its Information Security and Print Finishing segment with its overall objectives, product and service offerings.

Management believes that key indicators in measuring the success of these strategies are revenue growth, earnings growth, new product introductions, and the expansion of channels of distribution. The following table sets forth the annual percentage change in revenues and net income (loss) over the past three years:

	2013	2012	2011
Net revenue			
Sporting Goods	18.1 %	16.1 %	13.0 %
Information Security and Print Finishing	(12.3)%	(6.1)%	7.0 %
Total	10.9 %	9.9 %	11.3 %
Net income (loss)			
Sporting Goods	31.4 %	39.0 %	26.6 %
Information Security and Print Finishing	82.2 %	(1,602.8)%	(392.5)%
Total	298.9 %	(211.0)%	(26.7)%

Excluding the impact of goodwill and intangible asset impairment in 2012 and accelerated depreciation in 2011, the annual percentage of change in total net income would have been an increase of 11.0% in 2013, 23.6% in 2012 and 18.0% in 2011.

Results of Operations

The following schedule sets forth certain consolidated statement of operations data as a percentage of net revenue for the periods indicated:

	2013	2012	2011
Net revenue	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of products sold	69.3 %	69.9 %	68.9 %
Gross margin	30.7 %	30.1 %	31.1 %
Selling, administrative and general expenses	20.3 %	21.3 %	26.8 %
Amortization	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.2 %
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges	.0 %	9.1 %	.0 %
Operating income (loss)	8.9 %	(1.8)%	3.1 %

In 2012, without the goodwill and intangible asset impairment, operating income would have been 7.3%. In 2011, without the accelerated depreciation expense on the replaced ERP system, selling, administrative and general expenses would have been 23.5% and operating income would have been 6.4%.

Consolidated Revenue and Gross Margin

Sales growth across most sales channels of the Sporting Goods segment resulted in an overall increase of 18.1% in Sporting Goods net revenues for 2013 compared to 2012. Revenues from the Information Security and Print Finishing segment decreased 12.3% in 2013 compared to 2012. Without the impact of the change in the foreign exchange rates, revenues in the Information Security and Print Finishing segment would have decreased 12.5%.

The overall gross margin percentage increased to 30.7% in 2013 compared with 30.1% in 2012. The gross margin percentage was up approximately 1.1% in the Sporting Goods segment and up approximately 0.1% in the Information Security and Print Finishing segment. Increased sales volume in Sporting Goods and a reduction in prior year quality issues in the Information Security and Print Finishing segment contributed to these improvements.

Consolidated Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) were \$33.5 million in 2013 compared to \$31.4 million in 2012, an increase of \$2.1 million or 6.6%. SG&A as a percent of sales is 20.3% in 2013 compared with 21.3% in 2012.

Other Income

Other income decreased slightly in 2013 to \$2.9 million compared \$3.0 million in 2012, a decrease of 3.4%. Income from the non-marketable equity investments was \$2.9 million in 2013 compared with \$3.0 million in 2012. Operating losses for Escalade International, Ltd. equity method investment exceeded prior year losses by approximately \$0.2 million. This entity was fully liquidated in 2013.

Provision for Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for 2013 is 41.2%. The higher 2013 tax rate is primarily driven by increases in valuation allowance reserves for foreign net operating losses generated in the Information Security and Print Finishing segment. The effective income tax rate in 2012 was impacted by the goodwill and intangible asset impairment write-down which is not deductible for income tax purposes. Excluding the effect of the goodwill and intangible asset impairment, the effective tax rate for 2012 would have been 33.2% compared with 35.4% for 2011. The effective tax rate for 2012 was lower due to the release of valuation allowances on state credits.

Sporting Goods

Net revenues, operating income, and net income for the Sporting Goods business segment for the three years ended December 28, 2013 were as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Net revenue	\$ 132,991	\$ 112,599	\$ 96,971
Operating income	18,469	14,160	11,217
Net income	11,087	8,433	6,068

Net revenue increased 18.1% in 2013 compared to 2012 with growth coming from most sales channels in the Sporting Goods segment. The Company continues to aggressively pursue opportunities to increase revenue through introduction of new products, expansion of product distribution, acquisitions, and increased investment in consumer marketing. Sales channels are predominately mass market retail customers, specialty retailers, and dealers. During the fourth quarter, the Company strengthened its product offerings with the acquisition of the business and assets of DMI Sports, Inc. (DMI Sports, DMI) relating to DMI's indoor game and accessories such as darts, table tennis game tables and billiards. Excluding net revenues attributable to this acquisition, net revenues in the Sporting Goods segment increased 16.9% in 2013 compared with 2012.

Gross margin and profitability increased in 2013 compared with 2012. The gross margin ratio in 2013 improved to 30.1% compared to 29.0% in the prior year. The improvement is due to product mix, continued focus on production efficiencies and better factory absorption resulting from increased sales volume. As a result, operating income as a percentage of net revenue increased to 13.9% in 2013 compared to 12.6% in 2012. Management anticipates that with additional sales growth in 2014, improvements in operating income will continue.

Information Security and Print Finishing

Net revenue, operating income (loss) and net loss for the Information Security and Print Finishing business segment for the three years ended December 28, 2013 were as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Net revenue	\$ 30,686	\$ 34,990	\$ 37,279
Operating income (loss)	(1,687)	(14,628)	71
Net loss	(2,790)	(15,683)	(921)

Net revenue in the Information Security and Print Finishing business decreased 12.3% in 2013 compared to 2012. Excluding the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates, 2013 net revenues were down 12.5% compared with 2012. Sales are direct to end users, including government agencies, as well as through office products retailers, wholesalers, specialty dealers, and business partners.

Excluding the impact of goodwill and intangible asset impairment of \$13.4 million in 2012, net loss increased \$0.5 million or 22.2% in 2013 compared with 2012. Declines in net revenue and increases in net losses are due mainly to intense competition and changes in market demand. Continued weakness in the global office products channel and the government sales channel primarily in the US and the United Kingdom and prolonged economic weakness in Spain and certain other European countries continue to provide challenges.

Financial Condition and Liquidity

The current ratio, a basic measure of liquidity (current assets divided by current liabilities), remained level at 1.9 in 2013 compared to 1.9 in 2012. The Company was able to decrease inventory levels to \$28.3 million in 2013 compared with \$30.9 million in 2012 while still maintaining adequate inventory levels to support sales growth in the expanded Sporting Goods product lines. Total notes payable and long-term debt increased to \$28.2 million, up from \$22.6 million in 2012. Total notes payable and long-term debt as a percentage of stockholders equity increased to 32.1% in 2013, up from 28.1% in 2012.

The Company's working capital requirements are primarily funded through cash flows from operations and revolving credit agreements with its bank. During 2013, the Company's maximum borrowings under its primary revolving credit lines and overdraft facility totaled \$29.8 million compared to \$22.1 million in 2012. Total notes payable and long-term debt increased \$5.6 million in 2013 as compared with 2012. The debt increase was primarily driven by the seller financed mortgage for the Mexico real estate purchase of approximately \$2.3 million and by the working capital component of the DMI Sports acquisition. The overall effective interest rate in 2013 was 3.4% which was up slightly from the effective rate of 3.2% in 2012. The Company's credit agreement with its primary bank lender, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., matures as of August 27, 2016 for the senior revolving credit facility and the term loan matures as of August 27, 2018. The Company also maintains a multicurrency overdraft facility with its primary bank lender. The total amount outstanding under the overdraft facility at the end of fiscal 2013 was zero compared with \$2.5 million at the end of fiscal 2012. The Company has a long standing relationship with its primary bank lender and has met all financial covenants under the new agreement which was last amended as of November 13, 2013.

The Company's cash remains stable compared with prior year due to the utilization of the revolving credit agreement facility to fund working capital needs. Operating cash flows generated from the Sporting Goods segment were used to fund the recent DMI Sports acquisition and to pay shareholder dividends.

In 2014, the Company expects capital expenditures to be approximately \$3.7 million which includes \$0.8 million to continue the implementation of its integrated information system at certain of its Sporting Goods locations.

The Company expects improvements in its overall sales levels for fiscal year 2014 compared with 2013 as a result of new product offerings and expanded customer base which will be further enhanced the Company's recent DMI Sports acquisition. The Company believes that cash generated from its projected 2014 operations and the commitment of borrowings from its primary lender will provide it with sufficient cash flows for its operations.

It is possible that if the economic conditions deteriorate, this could have adverse effects on the Company's ability to operate profitably during fiscal year 2014. To the extent that occurs, management will pursue cost reduction initiatives and consider realignment of its infrastructure in an effort to match the Company's overhead and cost structure with the sales level dictated by current market conditions.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements under the sub-heading "New Accounting Pronouncements".

Off Balance Sheet Financing Arrangements

The Company has no financing arrangements that are not recorded on the Company's balance sheet.

Contractual Obligations

The following schedule summarizes the Company's material contractual obligations as of December 28, 2013:

Amounts in thousands	Total	2014	2015 - 2016	2017 - 2018	Thereafter
Debt	\$ 28,209	\$ 23,263	\$ 3,196	\$ 1,750	\$ —
Overdraft facility	—	—	—	—	—
Future interest payments (1)	1,168	926	187	55	—
Operating leases	1,547	831	651	50	15
Minimum payments under royalty and license agreements	2,165	455	895	815	—
Total	\$ 33,089	\$ 25,475	\$ 4,929	\$ 2,670	\$ 15

Note:
(1) Assumes that the Company will not increase borrowings under its long-term credit agreements and that the effective interest rate experienced in 2013 of 3.4% will continue for the life of the agreements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The methods, estimates and judgments used in applying the Company's accounting policies have a significant impact on the results reported in its financial statements. Some of these accounting policies require difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. The most critical accounting estimates are described below and in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Product Warranty

The Company provides limited warranties on certain of its products for varying periods. Generally, the warranty periods range from 90 days to one year. However, some products carry extended warranties of seven-year, ten-year, and lifetime warranties. The Company records an accrued liability and expense for estimated future warranty claims based upon historical experience and management's estimate of the level of future claims. Changes in the estimated amounts recognized in prior years are recorded as an adjustment to the accrued liability and expensed in the current year. To the extent there are product defects in current products that are unknown to management and do not fall within historical defect rates, the product warranty reserve could be understated and the Company could be required to accrue additional product warranty costs thus negatively affecting gross margin.

Inventory Valuation Reserves

The Company evaluates inventory for obsolescence and excess quantities based on demand forecasts over specified time frames, usually one year. The demand forecast is based on historical usage, sales forecasts and current as well as anticipated market conditions. All amounts in excess of the demand forecast are deemed to be potentially excess or obsolete and a reserve is established based on the anticipated net realizable value. To the extent that demand forecasts are greater than actual demand and the Company fails to reduce manufacturing output accordingly, the Company could be required to record additional inventory reserves which would have a negative impact on gross margin.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon a review of outstanding receivables, historical collection information and existing economic conditions. Accounts receivable are ordinarily due between 30 and 60 days after the issuance of the invoice. Accounts are considered delinquent when more than 90 days past due. Delinquent receivables are reserved or written off based on individual credit evaluation and specific circumstances of the customer. To the extent that actual bad debt losses exceed the allowance recorded by the Company, additional reserves would be required which would increase selling, general and administrative costs.

Customer Allowances

Customer allowances are common practice in the industries in which the Company operates. These agreements are typically in the form of advertising subsidies, volume rebates and catalog allowances and are accounted for as a reduction to gross sales. The Company reviews such allowances on an ongoing basis and accruals are adjusted, if necessary, as additional information becomes available.

Impairment of Goodwill

The Company reviews goodwill for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable, in accordance with guidance in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*. A qualitative assessment is first performed to determine if the fair value of the reporting unit is "more likely than not" less than the carrying value. If so, we proceed to step one of the two-step goodwill impairment test, in which the fair value of the reporting unit is compared to its carrying value. If not, then performance of the second step of the goodwill impairment test is not necessary. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied estimated fair value calculated in the second step, an impairment charge to current operations is recorded to reduce the carrying value to the implied estimated fair value.

If the second step of the goodwill impairment testing is required, the Company establishes fair value by using an income approach or a combination of a market approach and an income approach. The market approach uses the guideline-companies method to estimate the fair value of a reporting unit based on reported sales of publicly-held entities engaged in the same or a similar business as the reporting unit. The income approach uses the discounted cash flow method to estimate the fair value of a reporting unit by calculating the present value of the expected future cash flows of the reporting unit. The discount rate is based on a weighted average cost of capital determined using publicly-available interest rate information on the valuation date and data regarding equity, size and country-specific risk premiums/decrements compiled and published by a commercial source. The Company uses assumptions about expected future operating performance in determining estimates of those cash flows, which may differ from actual cash flows.

The Company has two reporting units that required separate goodwill impairment analysis. Those reporting units are Escalade Sports and Martin Yale Group. These reporting units are identical to the operating segments; Sporting Goods and Information Security and Print Finishing, respectively. Of the total recorded goodwill of \$13.1 million at December 28, 2013, the entire amount was allocated to the Escalade Sports reporting unit. The results of the qualitative impairment assessment of the Escalade Sports reporting unit indicated that the fair value of the invested capital exceeded the carrying value of the invested capital as of December 28, 2013.

Long Lived Assets

The Company evaluates the recoverability of certain long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Estimates of future cash flows used to test recoverability of long-lived assets include separately identifiable undiscounted cash flows expected to arise from the use and eventual disposition of the assets. Where estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying value of the assets, impairment losses are recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the assets.

Non-Marketable Equity Method Investments

The Company has minority equity positions in companies strategically related to the Company's business, but does not have control over these companies. The accounting method employed is dependent on the level of ownership and degree of influence the Company can exert on operations. Where the equity interest is less than 20% and the degree of influence is not significant, the cost method of accounting is employed. Where the equity interest is greater than 20% but not more than 50%, the equity method of accounting is utilized. Under the equity method, the Company's proportionate share of net income (loss) is recorded in other income on the consolidated statements of operations. The proportionate share of net income was \$2.9 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.3 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Total cash dividends received from these equity investments amounted to \$617 thousand, \$444 thousand, and \$323 thousand in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Company considers whether the fair values of any of its equity investments have declined below their carrying value whenever adverse events or changes in circumstances indicate that recorded values may not be recoverable. If the Company considers any such decline to be other than temporary (based on various factors, including historical financial results, product development activities and overall health of the investments' industry), a write-down is recorded to estimated fair value.

During 2013, the decision was made to cease operations and liquidate Escalade International, Ltd. Losses incurred include shutdown costs. As a result, the Company's 50% portion of net loss for Escalade International, Ltd. for 2013 (\$343) thousand and is included in other income on the Company's statements of operations.

During 2012, one equity method investment, Escalade International, Ltd. performed below expectations, and this entity encountered unexpected attrition of certain significant customers as of the end of the third quarter 2012. Due to these events, the Company evaluated the economic and strategic benefits of continuing to hold this investment. Based on the review performed as of October 6, 2012, the Company determined that the fair value of this investment was less than its carrying value and that this impairment was other than temporary. As a result, the Company recognized other than temporary impairment of \$382 thousand. There was no impairment loss recognized on equity method investments in 2011.

Effect of Inflation

The Company cannot accurately determine the precise effects of inflation. The Company attempts to pass on increased costs and expenses through price increases when necessary. The Company is working on reducing expenses; improving manufacturing technologies; and redesigning products to keep these costs under control.

Capital Expenditures

As of December 28, 2013, the Company had no material commitments for capital expenditures. However, we intend to continue the implementation of the integrated information system at our remaining locations. Costs in 2014 are expected to be approximately \$0.8 million for this project. The Company adopted a phased implementation of the integrated information system to minimize the risk of business interruption. The implementation began in 2011 and to date the Wabash, Indiana, Raleigh, North Carolina, Rosario, Mexico and Markdorf, Germany sites are fully operational on the new system.

ITEM 7A — QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to financial market risks, including changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and marketable equity security prices. The Company attempts to minimize these risks through regular operating and financing activities and, when considered appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. During fiscal 2013, there were no derivatives in use. The Company does not purchase, hold or sell derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest Rates

The Company's exposure to market-rate risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its revolving variable rate bank debt which is based on both LIBOR and EURIBOR interest rates. A hypothetical 1% or 100 basis point change in interest rates would not have a significant effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operation.

Foreign Currency

The Company conducts business in various countries around the world and is therefore subject to risks associated with fluctuating foreign exchange rates. Approximately 12% of consolidated revenue is derived from sales outside of the U.S. This revenue is generated from the operations of the Company's subsidiaries in their respective countries and surrounding geographic areas and is primarily denominated in each subsidiary's local functional currency. These subsidiaries incur most of their expenses (other than inter-company expenses) in their local functional currency and include the Euro, Great Britain Pound Sterling, South Africa Rand, Swedish Krona, Mexican Peso and Chinese Yuan.

The geographic areas outside the United States in which the Company operates are generally not considered to be highly inflationary. Nonetheless, the Company's foreign operations are sensitive to fluctuations in currency exchange rates arising from, among other things, certain inter-company transactions that are denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currency. Operating results as well as assets and liabilities are also subject to the effect of foreign currency translation when the operating results, assets and liabilities of our foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars in our consolidated financial statements. The unrealized effect of foreign currency translation in 2013 resulted in a \$0.8 million gain that was recorded in stockholders' equity as an increase of other comprehensive income, compared to a \$0.8 million gain that was recorded in stockholders' equity as an increase in other comprehensive income in 2012, and a \$0.6 million loss in 2011. At December 28, 2013, a hypothetical change of 10% in foreign currency exchange rates would cause a \$2.6 million change to stockholders' equity on our consolidated balance sheet and a \$98 thousand change to net income in our consolidated statement of operations.

The Company and its subsidiaries conduct substantially all their business in their respective functional currencies to avoid the effects of cross-border transactions. To protect against reductions in value and the volatility of future cash flows caused by changes in currency exchange rates, the Company carefully considers the use of transaction and balance sheet hedging programs such as matching assets and liabilities in the same currency. Such programs reduce, but do not entirely eliminate, the impact of currency exchange rate changes. The Company has evaluated the use of currency exchange hedging financial instruments but has determined that it would not use such instruments under the current circumstances. Historical trends in currency exchanges indicate that it is reasonably possible that adverse changes in exchange rates of 20% for the Euro could be experienced in the near term. A hypothetical adverse change of 20% would have resulted in a decline of 1.9% in net revenues and a 2.0% decrease in net income in 2013.

ITEM 8 — FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements and supplementary data required by Item 8 are set forth in Part IV, Item 15.

ITEM 9 — CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A — CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Escalade maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's Exchange Act reports 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 the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure based closely on the definition of "disclosure controls and procedures" in Rule 13a-14(c). In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, could provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Also, the Company has investments in certain unconsolidated entities. As the Company does not control or manage these entities, its disclosure controls and procedures with respect to such entities are necessarily substantially more limited than those it maintains with respect to its consolidated subsidiaries.

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Escalade's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Escalade's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting of the Company includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions of the Company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error or circumvention through collusion or improper overriding of controls. Therefore, even those internal control systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of internal control may vary over time.

The management of Escalade assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2013. In making its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (published in 1992) and implemented a process to monitor and assess both the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal controls. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 28, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

This annual report on Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report regarding internal control over financial reporting is not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report on Form 10-K. In addition, this report by management regarding internal control over financial reporting is specifically not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K or into any other filing by the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

/s/ Robert J. Keller, Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Deborah J. Meinert, Chief Financial Officer

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company has evaluated, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the fourth quarter of 2013. In connection with such evaluation, there have been no changes to the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred since the beginning of the Company's fourth quarter of 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B — OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Part III

ITEM 10 — DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information required under this item with respect to Directors and Executive Officers is contained in the registrant's Proxy Statement relating to its annual meeting of stockholders scheduled to be held on April 22, 2014 under the captions "Certain Beneficial Owners," "Election of Directors," "Executive Officers of the Registrant," "Board of Directors, Its Committees, Meetings and Functions," and "Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11— EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required under this item is contained in the registrant's Proxy Statement relating to its annual meeting of stockholders scheduled to be held on April 22, 2014 under the captions "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation," "Report of Compensation Committee" and "Executive Compensation" and is incorporated herein by reference, except that the information required by Item 407(e)(5) of Regulation S-K which appears under the caption "Report of Compensation Committee" is specifically not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K or into any other filing by the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

ITEM 12—SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Except for the information required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K, which is included below, information required by this item is contained in the registrant's proxy statement relating to its annual meeting of stockholders scheduled to be held on April 22, 2014 under the captions "Certain Beneficial Owners" and "Election of Directors" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	639,950	\$ 5.09	1,241,878
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	639,950		1,241,878

(1) These plans include the Company's 1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan, the 1997 Director Stock Option Plan, the Escalade, Incorporated 2007 Incentive Plan, an additional 1,500,000 shares added under an amendment to the Escalade 2007 Incentive Plan which was approved at Escalade's 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and a special grant of 10,000 options to Directors approved at the 2006 annual shareholders meeting.

ITEM 13—CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Item 407(a) of Regulation S-K is contained in the registrant's proxy statement relating to its annual meeting of stockholders to be held on April 22, 2014 under the captions "Election of Directors" and "Board of Directors, Its Committees, Meetings and Functions" and is incorporated herein by reference. The information required by Item 404 of Regulation S-K is contained in the registrant's proxy statement relating to its annual meeting of stockholders scheduled to be held on April 22, 2014 under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions" and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14 — PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is contained in the registrant's proxy statement relating to its annual meeting of stockholders scheduled to be held on April 22, 2014 under the caption "Principal Accounting Firm Fees" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Part IV

ITEM 15—EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(A) Documents filed as a part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated financial statements of Escalade, Incorporated and subsidiaries:

Consolidated balance sheets—December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012

Consolidated statements of operations—fiscal years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss)—fiscal years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011

Consolidated statements of stockholders' equity—fiscal years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011

Consolidated statements of cash flows—fiscal years ended December 28, 2013, December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2011

Notes to consolidated financial statements

All other schedules are omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are required or because the required information is given in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

- | | |
|------|---|
| 3.1 | Articles of Incorporation of Escalade, Incorporated (b) |
| 3.2 | Amended By-Laws of Escalade, Incorporated (n) |
| 4.1 | Form of Escalade, Incorporated's common stock certificate (a) |
| 10.1 | Licensing agreement between Sweden Table Tennis AB and Indian Industries, Inc. dated January 1, 1995 (c) |
| 10.2 | Credit Agreement dated as of April 30, 2009 among Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (without exhibits and schedules, which Escalade has determined are not material) (h) |
| 10.3 | Pledge and Security Agreement dated as of April 30, 2009 by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (without exhibits and schedules, which Escalade has determined are not material) (h) |
| 10.4 | Form of Pledge and Security Agreement dated as of April 30, 2009 with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (g) (i) |
| 10.5 | Form of Unlimited Continuing Guaranty dated as of April 30, 2009 in favor of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (h) (i) |
| 10.6 | First Amendment dated as of July 29, 2009 to Credit Agreement by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (j) |

- 10.7 Second Amendment dated as of September 30, 2009 to Credit Agreement by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (k)
- 10.8 Third Amendment dated as of October 30, 2009 to Credit Agreement by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (l)
- 10.9 Loan Agreement dated September 1, 1998 between Martin Yale Industries, Inc. and City of Wabash, Indiana (e)
- 10.10 Trust Indenture between the City of Wabash, Indiana and Bank One Trust Company, NA as Trustee dated September 1, 1998 relating to the Adjustable Rate Economic Development Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1998 (Martin Yale Industries, Inc. Project) (e)
- 10.11 Fourth Amendment dated as of March 1, 2010 to Credit Agreement by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (m)
- 10.12 Fifth Amendment dated as of April 15, 2010 to Credit Agreement by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (o)
- 10.13 Sixth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of May 31, 2010 by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (p)
- 10.14 Overdraft Facility by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London Branch (p)
- 10.15 Seventh Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of April 14, 2011 by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (r)
- 10.16 Eighth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of May 4, 2012 by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (s)
- 10.17 Ninth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of April 2, 2013 by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (v)
- 10.18 Tenth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of July 29, 2013 by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (w)
- 10.19 First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of August 27, 2013 by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (x)
- 10.20 First Amendment dated as of November 13, 2013 to First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement by and between Escalade, Incorporated and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (y)

(4) **Executive Compensation Plans and Arrangements**

- 10.17 Incentive Compensation Plan for Escalade, Incorporated and its subsidiaries (a)
- 10.18 1997 Director Stock Compensation and Option Plan (d)
- 10.19 1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan (d)
- 10.20 1997 Director Stock Compensation and Option Plan Certificate (f)
- 10.21 1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan Certificate (f)
- 10.22 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement utilized in Restricted Stock Unit grants pursuant to the Escalade Incorporated 2007 Incentive Plan (g)
- 10.23 Escalade, Incorporated schedule of Directors Compensation
- 10.24 Escalade, Incorporated schedule of Executive Officers Compensation
- 10.25 Form of Stock Option Award Agreement utilized in Stock Option grants to employees pursuant to the Escalade, Incorporated 2007 Incentive Plan (q)
- 10.26 Form of Stock Option Award Agreement utilized in Stock Option grants to Directors pursuant to the Escalade, Incorporated 2007 Incentive Plan (q)
- 10.27 Escalade Incorporated 2007 Incentive Plan, as amended, incorporated by reference herein from Annex 1 and 2 to the Registrant's 2012 Definitive Proxy Statement (t)
- 10.28 Executive Severance agreement, dated September 14, 2012 between Robert Keller and Escalade, Inc. (u)
- 10.29 Executive Severance agreement, dated November 22, 2013 between Robert Keller and Escalade, Inc. (z)

- 21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant
- 23.1 Consent of BKD, LLP
- 23.2 Consent of FALK GmbH & Co KG
- 31.1 Chief Executive Officer Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification
- 31.2 Chief Financial Officer Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification
- 32.1 Chief Executive Officer Section 1350 Certification
- 32.2 Chief Financial Officer Section 1350 Certification

- (a) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form S-2 Registration Statement, File No. 33-16279, as declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 2, 1987
- (b) Incorporated by reference from the Company's 2007 First Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
- (c) Incorporated by reference from the Company's 1995 Annual Report on Form 10-K
- (d) Incorporated by reference from the Company's 1997 Proxy Statement
- (e) Incorporated by reference from the Company's 1998 Third Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
- (f) Incorporated by reference from the Company's 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K
- (g) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on February 29, 2008
- (h) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on May 6, 2009
- (i) Each of Escalade's eleven domestic subsidiaries has entered into the identical form of Pledge and Security Agreement and form of Unlimited Continuing Guaranty. Those eleven domestic subsidiaries are: Indian Industries, Inc.; Harvard Sports, Inc.; Martin Yale Industries, Inc.; U.S. Weight, Inc.; Bear Archery, Inc.; Escalade Sports Playground, Inc.; Schleicher & Co. America, Inc.; Olympia Business Systems, Inc.; EIM Company, Inc.; SOP Services, Inc.; and Escalade Insurance, Inc.
- (j) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on July 30, 2009
- (k) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on September 30, 2009
- (l) Incorporated by reference from the Company's 2009 Third Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
- (m) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on March 2, 2010
- (n) Incorporated by reference from the Company's 2010 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 2, 2010
- (o) Incorporated by reference from the Company's 2010 First Quarter Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 16, 2010
- (p) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2010
- (q) Incorporated by reference from the Company's 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 5, 2010
- (r) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on April 20, 2011
- (s) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on May 7, 2012
- (t) Incorporated by reference from the Company's 2012 Proxy Statement
- (u) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on September 19, 2012
- (v) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on April 2, 2013
- (w) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on July 29, 2013
- (x) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on August 28, 2013
- (y) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on November 14, 2013
- (z) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Form 8-K filed on November 25, 2013

Escalade, Incorporated and Subsidiaries

Index to Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements of the Registrant and its subsidiaries and Independent Accountants' Reports are submitted herewith:

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Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms

Audit Committee, Board of Directors and Stockholders
Escalade, Incorporated
Evansville, Indiana

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Escalade, Incorporated (Company) as of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 28, 2013. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the 2013, 2012 and 2011 financial statements (consisting of the balance sheet and related statement of operations) of Martin Yale International, GmbH, a wholly-owned subsidiary, which statements were presented on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in Germany and reflect total assets of \$12,102, \$13,194 and \$16,146 and net sales of \$15,000, \$15,226 and \$20,366 (dollars in thousands) for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, included in the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011. Those balance sheets and statements of operations for Martin Yale International, GmbH, are based solely on the reports of the other accountants.

Our audits also included auditing the adjustments to convert the balance sheets and statements of operations of Martin Yale International, GmbH into accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for purposes of consolidation. Our audits also included auditing the amounts reflected in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), cash flows and stockholders' equity for Martin Yale International, GmbH.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. Our audits also included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 28, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ BKD, LLP
Evansville, Indiana
February 25, 2014

FALK & Co

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
Intimus International GmbH,
(formerly Martin Yale International GmbH)
Markdorf/Germany

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Intimus International GmbH (formerly Martin Yale International GmbH), Markdorf/Germany (the Company) as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and the related statement of income for each of the three years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013. The financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, based on our audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and the result of its operations for each of the three years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Germany.

/s/ FALK GmbH & Co KG

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Heidelberg/Germany,
February 25, 2014

ESCALADE, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets

All Amounts in Thousands Except Share Information	December 28, 2013	December 29, 2012
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,346	\$ 2,544
Time deposits	1,700	1,200
Receivables, less allowances of \$1,321 and \$1,096	43,751	33,496
Inventories	28,307	30,864
Prepaid expenses	2,039	1,308
Deferred income tax benefit	2,220	1,553
Prepaid income tax	853	—
Total current assets	81,216	70,965
Property, plant and equipment, net	14,958	12,281
Intangible assets	12,753	12,919
Goodwill	13,113	12,017
Investments	19,786	17,487
Other assets	148	71
Total assets	\$ 141,974	\$ 125,740
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 21,700	\$ 17,070
Current portion of long-term debt	1,563	2,000
Trade accounts payable	2,483	3,946
Accrued liabilities	17,933	15,274
Income tax payable	—	19
Total current liabilities	43,679	38,309
Long-term debt	4,946	3,500
Deferred income tax liability	5,394	3,474
Total liabilities	54,019	45,283
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock		
Authorized: 1,000,000 shares, no par value, none issued		
Common stock		
Authorized: 30,000,000 shares, no par value		
Issued and outstanding: 2013 —13,656,557 shares, 2012—13,427,339 shares		
	13,657	13,427
Retained earnings	69,379	62,937
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4,919	4,093
Total stockholders' equity	87,955	80,457
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 141,974	\$ 125,740

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

ESCALADE, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Operations

All Amounts in Thousands Except Per Share Data	Years Ended		
	December 28, 2013	December 29, 2012	December 31, 2011
Net Sales	\$ 163,677	\$ 147,589	\$ 134,250
Costs, Expenses and Other Income			
Cost of products sold	113,349	103,174	92,541
Selling, administrative and general expenses	33,450	31,370	35,942
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges	—	13,384	—
Amortization	2,381	2,246	1,596
Operating Income (Loss)	14,497	(2,585)	4,171
Interest expense	738	602	693
Other (income)	(2,929)	(3,031)	(3,397)
Equity method investment impairment	—	382	—
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	16,688	(538)	6,875
Provision for Income Taxes	6,883	4,392	2,434
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 9,805	\$ (4,930)	\$ 4,441
Earnings Per Share Data			
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.37)	\$ 0.35
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.72	\$ (0.37)	\$ 0.33

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

All Amounts in Thousands Except Per Share Data	Years Ended		
	December 28, 2013	December 29, 2012	December 31, 2011
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 9,805	\$ (4,930)	\$ 4,441
Foreign currency translation adjustment	826	760	(588)
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	10,631	(4,170)	3,853

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

ESCALADE, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

All Amounts in Thousands	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balances at December 25, 2010	12,780	\$ 12,780	\$ 70,329	\$ 3,921	\$ 87,030
Other comprehensive loss				(588)	(588)
Net income			4,441		4,441
Expense of stock options			548		548
Exercise of stock options	57	57	69		126
Settlement of restricted stock units	20	20	(20)		—
Dividends declared			(4,138)		(4,138)
Stock issued to directors as compensation	27	27	119		146
Balances at December 31, 2011	12,884	\$ 12,884	\$ 71,348	\$ 3,333	\$ 87,565
Other comprehensive income				760	760
Net loss			(4,930)		(4,930)
Expense of stock options			574		574
Exercise of stock options	504	504	(63)		441
Settlement of restricted stock units	3	3	(3)		—
Dividends declared			(4,150)		(4,150)
Stock issued to directors as compensation	36	36	161		197
Balances at December 29, 2012	13,427	\$ 13,427	\$ 62,937	\$ 4,093	\$ 80,457
Other comprehensive income				826	826
Net income			9,805		9,805
Expense of stock options			557		557
Exercise of stock options	184	184	452		636
Settlement of restricted stock units	17	17	(17)		—
Tax benefit from settlement of stock compensation			110		110
Dividends declared			(4,622)		(4,622)
Stock issued to directors as compensation	29	29	157		186
Balances at December 28, 2013	13,657	\$ 13,657	\$ 69,379	\$ 4,919	\$ 87,955

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

ESCALADE, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

All Amounts in Thousands	Years Ended		
	December 28, 2013	December 29, 2012	December 31, 2011
Operating Activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ 9,805	\$ (4,930)	\$ 4,441
Reconciling adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	4,618	4,322	8,772
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges	—	13,384	—
Equity method investment impairment charges	—	382	—
Provision for doubtful accounts	218	151	(271)
Stock option expense	557	574	548
Equity in net income of joint venture investments	(2,934)	(2,998)	(3,328)
Deferred income taxes	1,254	503	863
Loss (gain) on disposals of assets	30	66	(355)
Changes in			
Accounts receivable	(10,370)	(6,691)	(1,148)
Inventories	5,449	(1,731)	(6,302)
Prepays	(400)	42	(249)
Other assets	35	(166)	82
Income tax payable	(874)	863	288
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,002	2,343	(1,083)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>8,390</u>	<u>6,114</u>	<u>2,258</u>
Investing Activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,355)	(2,423)	(2,375)
Acquisitions	(6,485)	(1,250)	—
Net (purchase) sale of short-term time deposits	(500)	(250)	300
Dividends received from equity method investments	617	444	323
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	1	16	3,428
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(8,722)</u>	<u>(3,463)</u>	<u>1,676</u>
Financing Activities			
Dividends paid	(4,622)	(5,076)	(3,212)
Net increase (decrease) in overdraft facility	(2,452)	203	662
Net increase in notes payable	4,345	1,920	3,293
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	636	441	126
Proceeds from restated credit agreement	1,000	—	—
Reduction of long-term debt	446	(1,500)	(2,500)
Tax benefit from settlement of stock compensation	110	—	—
Director stock compensation	186	197	146
Net cash (used in) financing activities	<u>(351)</u>	<u>(3,815)</u>	<u>(1,485)</u>
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>485</u>	<u>(113)</u>	<u>(164)</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>(198)</u>	<u>(1,277)</u>	<u>2,285</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>2,544</u>	<u>3,821</u>	<u>1,536</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 2,346</u>	<u>\$ 2,544</u>	<u>\$ 3,821</u>
Supplemental Cash Flows Information			
Interest paid	\$ 809	\$ 640	\$ 683
Income taxes paid	\$ 4,546	\$ 3,364	\$ 1,316
Seller note issued in purchase of real estate	\$ 2,300	—	—
Dividends payable	-	-	\$ 926

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 — Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Escalade, Incorporated and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (Escalade, the Company, we, us or our) are engaged in the manufacture and sale of sporting goods and information security and print finishing products. The Company is headquartered in Evansville, Indiana and has manufacturing facilities in the United States of America, Mexico and Germany. The Company sells products to customers throughout the world.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Escalade, Incorporated and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The books and records of subsidiaries located in foreign countries are maintained according to generally accepted accounting principles in those countries. Upon consolidation, the Company evaluates the differences in accounting principles and determines whether adjustments are necessary to convert the foreign financial statements to the accounting principles upon which the consolidated financial statements are based. As a result of this evaluation no material adjustments were identified.

Fiscal Year End

The Company's fiscal year is a 52 or 53 week period ending on the last Saturday in December. Fiscal year 2013 was 52 weeks long, ending on December 28, 2013. Fiscal year 2012 was 52 weeks long, ending on December 29, 2012. Fiscal year 2011 was 53 weeks long, ending on December 31, 2011.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Highly liquid financial instruments with insignificant interest rate risk and with original maturities of three months or less are classified as cash and cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

Revenue from the sale of the Company's products is recognized as products are shipped to customers and accounts receivable are stated at the amount billed to customers. Interest and late charges billed to customers are not material and, because collection is uncertain, are not recognized until collected and are therefore not included in accounts receivable. The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts which is described in Note 2 – Certain Significant Estimates.

Inventories

Inventory cost is computed on a currently adjusted standard cost basis (which approximates actual cost on a current average or first-in, first-out basis). Work in process and finished goods inventory are determined to be saleable based on a demand forecast within a specific time horizon, generally one year or less. Inventory in excess of saleable amounts is reserved, and the remaining inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market. This inventory valuation reserve totaled \$2.1 million and \$2.1 million at fiscal year-end 2013 and 2012, respectively. Inventories, net of the valuation reserve, at fiscal year-ends were as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012
Raw materials	\$ 7,308	\$ 8,330
Work in process	4,151	4,247
Finished goods	16,848	18,287
	<u>\$ 28,307</u>	<u>\$ 30,864</u>

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are computed for financial reporting purposes principally using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives: buildings, 20-30 years; leasehold improvements, term of the lease; machinery and equipment, 5-15 years; and tooling, dies and molds, 2-4 years. Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

In Thousands	2013	2012
Land	\$ 3,176	\$ 1,805
Buildings and leasehold improvements	18,905	17,719
Machinery and equipment	26,161	24,267
Total cost	48,242	43,791
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(33,284)	(31,510)
	<u>\$ 14,958</u>	<u>\$ 12,281</u>

The Company evaluates the recoverability of certain long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Estimates of future cash flows used to test recoverability of long-lived assets include separately identifiable undiscounted cash flows expected to arise from the use and eventual disposition of the assets. Where estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying value of the assets, impairment losses are recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the assets. No asset impairment was recognized during the years ended 2013, 2012, or 2011.

Investments

Investments are composed of the following:

In Thousands	2013	2012
Non-marketable equity investments (equity method)	<u>\$ 19,786</u>	<u>\$ 17,487</u>

Non-Marketable Equity Investments: The Company has minority equity positions in companies strategically related to the Company's business, but does not have control over these companies. The accounting method employed is dependent on the level of ownership and degree of influence the Company can exert on operations. Where the equity interest is less than 20% and the degree of influence is not significant, the cost method of accounting is employed. Where the equity interest is greater than 20% but not more than 50%, the equity method of accounting is utilized. Under the equity method, the Company's proportionate share of net income (loss) is recorded in other income on the consolidated statement of operations. The proportionate share of net income was \$2.9 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.3 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Total cash dividends received from these equity investments amounted to \$617 thousand, \$444 thousand, and \$323 thousand in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Company considers whether the fair value of any of its equity investments have declined below their carrying value whenever adverse events or changes in circumstances indicate that recorded values may not be recoverable. If the Company considered any such decline to be other than temporary (based on various factors, including historical financial results, product development activities and overall health of the investments' industry), a write-down is recorded to estimated fair value.

During 2013, the decision was made to cease operations and liquidate Escalade International, Ltd. Losses incurred include shutdown costs. As a result, the Company's 50% portion of net loss for Escalade International, Ltd. for 2013 (\$ 343) thousand and is included in other income on the Company's statements of operations.

During 2012, Escalade International, Ltd. performed below expectations, and this entity encountered unexpected attrition of certain significant customers as of the end of the third quarter 2012. Due to these events, the Company evaluated the economic and strategic benefits of continuing to hold this investment. Based on the review performed as of October 6, 2012, the Company determined that the fair value of this investment was less than its carrying value and that this impairment was other than temporary. As a result, the Company recognized other than temporary impairment of \$ 382 thousand. There was no impairment loss recognized on equity method investments in 2011.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of acquired businesses. Intangible assets consist of patents, consulting agreements, non-compete agreements, customer lists, and trademarks. Goodwill and trademarks are deemed to have indefinite lives and are not amortized, but are subject to impairment testing annually in accordance with guidance included in FASB ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*. Other intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the following lives: consulting agreements, the life of the agreement; customer lists, 5 years; non-compete agreements, the lesser of the term or 5 years; and patents, the lesser of the remaining life or 5 to 9 years.

The Company reviews goodwill for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable, in accordance with guidance in FASB ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*. A qualitative assessment is first performed to determine if the fair value of the reporting unit is "more likely than not" less than the carrying value. If so, we proceed to step one of the two-step goodwill impairment test, in which the fair value of the reporting unit is compared to its carrying value. If not, then performance of the second step of the goodwill impairment test is not necessary. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied estimated fair value calculated in the second step, an impairment charge to current operations is recorded to reduce the carrying value to the implied estimated fair value.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company determined that sufficient indicators of potential impairment existed to require an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Martin Yale Group reporting unit, which comprises the Information Security and Print Finishing operating segment. These indicators included lower than expected operating profits and cash flows for the first nine months of 2012, coupled with continued economic weakness in the European and Asian markets.

Based on this continuing trend, the earnings forecast for the next five years was revised resulting in a goodwill impairment loss of \$ 13.2 million in the third quarter. In addition, the Company recorded an intangible asset impairment for this segment related to other intangibles of \$ 0.2 million. The goodwill impairment loss reduced to zero the carrying value of goodwill recorded as part of various acquisitions in the Information Security and Print Finishing segment for purchases from 2003 through 2008. No impairment was recognized on goodwill or intangible assets in 2011.

Employee Incentive Plan

During 2007, the Company replaced two stock-based compensation plans with a new incentive plan explained in Note 10. The Company accounts for this plan under the recognition and measurement principles of FASB ASC 718, *Equity Based Payments*.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency for the foreign operations of Escalade is the local currency. The translation of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars is performed for balance sheet accounts using exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet dates and for revenue and expense accounts using a weighted average exchange rate during the year. The gains or losses resulting from the translation are included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and are excluded from net income (loss). Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and were insignificant in fiscal years 2013, 2012, and 2011.

Cost of Products Sold

Cost of products sold is comprised of those costs directly associated with or allocated to the products sold and include materials, labor and factory overhead.

Other Income

The components of Other Income are as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Income from non-marketable equity investments accounted for on the equity method	\$ 2,934	\$ 2,998	\$ 3,328
Royalty income from patents	—	29	66
Other	(4)	4	3
	<u>\$ 2,929</u>	<u>\$ 3,031</u>	<u>\$ 3,397</u>

Provision for Income Taxes

Income tax in the consolidated statement of operations includes deferred income tax provisions or benefits for all significant temporary differences in recognizing income and expenses for financial reporting and income tax purposes. A valuation allowance is established if it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred. Research and development costs incurred during 2013, 2012 and 2011 were approximately \$1.8 million, \$1.6 million, and \$1.4 million, respectively.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year financial statements to conform to the current year financial statement presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on net earnings.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740), which clarifies the presentation requirements of unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists at the reporting date. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013 and should be applied prospectively. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 — Certain Significant Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities; the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements; and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and judgments are evaluated on an ongoing basis and are based on experience; current and expected future conditions; third party evaluations; and various other assumptions believed reasonable under the circumstances. The results of these estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities as well as identifying and assessing the accounting treatment with respect to commitments and liabilities. Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements and related notes.

Listed below are certain significant estimates and assumptions related to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

Goodwill

In evaluating the recoverability of goodwill, it is necessary to estimate the fair values of the reporting units. In making this assessment, the Company estimates the fair market values of the reporting units using a discounted cash flow model and comparable market value data for similar entities. Key assumptions and estimates used in the cash flow model include discount rate, internal sales growth, margins, capital expenditure requirements, and working capital requirements. Recent performance of the reporting units is an important factor, but not the only factor, in the assessment. There are inherent assumptions and judgments required in the analysis of goodwill impairment.

Product Warranty

The Company provides limited warranties on certain of its products, for varying periods. Generally, the warranty periods range from 90 days to one year. However, some products carry extended warranties of seven-year, ten-year, and lifetime warranties. The Company records an accrued liability and reduction in sales for estimated future warranty claims based upon historical experience and management's estimate of the level of future claims. Changes in the estimated amounts recognized in prior years are recorded as an adjustment to the accrued liability and sales in the current year. Changes in product warranty were as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$ 1,308	\$ 869	\$ 656
Additions	1,045	1,524	1,087
Deductions	(1,378)	(1,085)	(874)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 975</u>	<u>\$ 1,308</u>	<u>\$ 869</u>

Inventory Valuation Reserves

The Company evaluates inventory for obsolescence and excess quantities based on demand forecasts based on specified time frames; usually one year. The demand forecast is based on historical usage, sales forecasts and current as well as anticipated market conditions. All amounts in excess of the demand forecast are deemed to be excess or obsolete and a reserve is established based on the anticipated net realizable value. Changes in inventory valuation reserves were as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,556	\$ 1,839
Additions	1,019	929	458
Deductions	(1,008)	(385)	(741)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 2,111</u>	<u>\$ 2,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,556</u>

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon a review of outstanding receivables, historical collection information and existing economic conditions. Accounts receivable are ordinarily due between 30 and 60 days after the issuance of the invoice. Accounts are considered delinquent when more than 90 days past due. Delinquent receivables are reserved or written off based on individual credit evaluation and specific circumstances of the customer. Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts were as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$ 1,096	\$ 938	\$ 1,204
Additions	639	450	1,125
Deductions	(414)	(292)	(1,391)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,321</u>	<u>\$ 1,096</u>	<u>\$ 938</u>

Customer Allowances

Customer allowances are common practice in the industries in which the Company operates. These agreements are typically in the form of advertising subsidies, volume rebates and catalog allowances and are accounted for as a reduction to gross sales. The Company reviews such allowances on an ongoing basis and accruals are adjusted, if necessary, as additional information becomes available. Changes in customer allowances were as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$ 2,681	\$ 2,605	\$ 2,398
Additions	6,363	6,712	5,762
Deductions	(5,759)	(6,636)	(5,555)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 3,285</u>	<u>\$ 2,681</u>	<u>\$ 2,605</u>

Note 3 — Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

In Thousands	2013	2012
Employee compensation	\$ 6,669	\$ 5,972
Customer related allowances and accruals	6,128	4,695
Other accrued items	5,136	4,607
	<u>\$ 17,933</u>	<u>\$ 15,274</u>

Note 4 — Operating Leases

The Company leases warehouse and office space under non-cancelable operating leases that expire at various dates through 2017. Terms of the leases, including renewals, taxes, utilities, and maintenance, vary by lease. Total rental expense included in the results of operations relating to all leases was \$ 1.2 million in 2013, and \$1.5 million in 2012, and 2011.

At December 28, 2013, minimum rental payments under non-cancelable leases with terms of more than one year were as follows:

In Thousands	Amount
2014	\$ 831
2015	451
2016	200
2017	43
Thereafter	22
	<u>\$ 1,547</u>

Note 5 — Acquired Intangible Assets and Goodwill

The carrying basis and accumulated amortization of recognized intangible assets are summarized in the following table:

In Thousands	2013		2012	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Patents	\$ 24,356	\$ 17,730	\$ 23,306	\$ 15,487
Consulting agreements	976	976	976	976
Non-compete agreements	2,652	2,243	2,347	2,174
Customer list	2,621	1,952	1,989	1,820
Trademarks	5,171	122	4,880	122
	<u>\$ 35,776</u>	<u>\$ 23,023</u>	<u>\$ 33,498</u>	<u>\$ 20,579</u>

Amortization expense was \$2.4 million, \$2.2 million and \$1.6 million for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Estimated future amortization expense for each reporting segment is summarized in the following table:

In Thousands	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter
Sporting Goods	\$ 2,479	\$ 2,440	\$ 1,249	\$ 469	\$ 244	\$ 822
Information Security and Print Finishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$ 2,479	\$ 2,440	\$ 1,249	\$ 469	\$ 244	\$ 822

All goodwill is allocated to the operating segments of the business. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill were:

In Thousands	Sporting Goods	Information Security and Print Finishing	Total
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 12,017	\$ 13,268	\$ 25,285
Impairment losses	—	(13,187)	(13,187)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	(81)	(81)
Balance at December 29, 2012	12,017	—	12,017
Acquisition	1,096	—	1,096
Balance at December 28, 2013	\$ 13,113	\$ —	\$ 13,113

The Company reviews goodwill for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable, in accordance with guidance in FASB ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*. A qualitative assessment is first performed to determine if the fair value of the reporting unit is "more likely than not" less than the carrying value. If so, we proceed to step one of the two-step goodwill impairment test, in which the fair value of the reporting unit is compared to its carrying value. If not, then performance of the second step of the goodwill impairment test is not necessary. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds the implied estimated fair value calculated in the second step, an impairment charge to current operations is recorded to reduce the carrying value to the implied estimated fair value.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company determined that sufficient indicators of potential impairment existed to require an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Martin Yale Group reporting unit, which comprises the Information Security and Print Finishing operating segment. These indicators included lower than expected operating profits and cash flows for the first nine months of 2012, coupled with continued economic weakness in the European and Asian markets.

Based on this trend, the earnings forecast for the next five years was revised resulting in a goodwill impairment loss of \$ 13.2 million in 2012. In addition, the Company recorded an intangible asset impairment for this segment related to other intangibles of \$ 0.2 million in 2012. The goodwill impairment loss reduced to zero the carrying value of goodwill recorded as part of various international acquisitions in the Information Security and Print Finishing segment for purchases from 2003 through 2008.

Note 6 — Equity Interest Investments

The Company has a 50% interest in a joint venture, Stiga Sports AB (Stiga). The joint venture is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Stiga, located in Sweden, is a global sporting goods company producing table tennis equipment and game products. Financial information for Stiga reflected in the table below has been translated from local currency to U.S. dollars using exchange rates in effect at the respective year-end for balance sheet amounts and using average exchange rates for income statement amounts. Certain differences exist between U.S. GAAP and local GAAP in Sweden, and the impact of these differences is not reflected in the summarized information reflected in the table below. The most significant difference relates to the accounting for goodwill for Stiga which is amortized over eight years in Sweden but is not amortized for U.S. GAAP reporting purposes. The effect on Stiga's net assets resulting from the amortization of goodwill for the years ended 2013 and 2012 are addbacks of \$ 13.1 million and \$11.4 million, respectively. These net differences are comprised of cumulative goodwill adjustments of \$ 18.3 million offset by the related cumulative tax effect of \$ 5.2 million as of December 28, 2013 and cumulative goodwill adjustments of \$ 16.0 million offset by the related cumulative tax effect of \$ 4.6 million as of December 29, 2012. The income statement impact of these goodwill and tax adjustments and other individually insignificant U.S. GAAP adjustments for the years ended December 28, 2013, December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011 are to increase total Stiga net income by approximately \$ 1.8 million, \$1.7 million, and \$1.6 million, respectively.

In addition, the Company has a 50% interest in Neoteric Industries Inc. in Taiwan. The income and assets of Neoteric have no material impact on the Company's financial reporting. During 2013, the Company also had a 50% interest in Escalade International Ltd. that was a sporting goods wholesaler, specializing in fitness equipment. The decision was made during 2013 to cease operations and liquidate Escalade International, Ltd. Losses incurred include shutdown costs. As a result, the Company's 50% portion of net loss for Escalade International, Ltd. for 2013 was (\$ 343) thousand and is included in other income on the Company's statements of operations. The Company's 50% portion of net income (loss) for Escalade International for the years ended December 29, 2012, and December 31, 2011 was (\$137) thousand, and (\$103) thousand respectively, and is included in other income on the Company's statements of operations. Additional information regarding these entities is considered immaterial and has not been included in the combined totals listed below.

During 2012, Escalade International, Ltd. performed below expectations, and the entity encountered unexpected attrition of certain significant customers through the end of the third quarter 2012. Due to these events, the Company evaluated the economic and strategic benefits of continuing to hold this investment. Based on the review as of October 6, 2012, the Company determined that the fair value of this investment was less than its carrying value and that this impairment was other than temporary. As a result, the Company recognized other than temporary impairment of \$ 382 thousand.

In accordance with Rule 8-03(b)(3) of Regulation S-X, summarized financial information for Stiga Sports AB balance sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	
Current assets	\$ 31,399	\$ 28,538	
Non-current assets	8,967	8,065	
Total assets	40,366	36,603	
Current liabilities	10,019	10,850	
Non-current liabilities	4,893	4,487	
Total liabilities	14,912	15,337	
Net assets	\$ 25,454	\$ 21,266	

	2013	2012	2011
Net sales	\$ 48,914	\$ 41,957	\$ 45,588
Gross profit	23,636	20,756	21,746
Net income	4,914	4,534	5,223

Note 7 — Borrowings

On November 13, 2013, the Company entered into the First Amendment to its First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated August 27, 2013 (Restated Credit Agreement) with its issuing bank, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Chase). Under the terms of the First Amendment to the Restated Credit Agreement, the Lender has increased by \$9.0 million the amount available to the Company under its senior revolving credit facility in the maximum amount of now up to \$31.0 million. The Company is required to repay the outstanding principal balance of the senior revolving credit facility, including all accrued and unpaid interest thereon, on the maturity date of August 27, 2016. The Company may prepay the senior revolving credit facility, in whole or in part, and reborrow prior to the maturity date.

The existing term loan in the principal amount of \$ 5.0 million remains outstanding and the maturity date has been extended by two years to August 27, 2018. As amended, the Company is required to repay the outstanding principal balance of the term loan, including all accrued and unpaid interest thereon, on August 27, 2018. The Company is required to make repayments of the principal balance of the term loan in equal installments of \$ 250 thousand per calendar quarter, with interest accrued thereon. Principal amounts repaid in respect of the term loan may not be re-borrowed. In addition, the Euro overdraft facility has been reduced from €2.0 million to €1.0 million. The credit facility and term debt are secured by substantially all assets of the Company.

The First Amendment to the Restated Credit Agreement also revised the definitions of “Fixed Charges” and “Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio” and expressly permitted the Company to complete its acquisition of certain assets of DMI Sports, Inc.

The Restated Credit Agreement allows Escalade to request the issuance of letters of credit of up to \$ 5,000,000, subject to the aggregate undrawn amount of a letter of credit issued by The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. for the account of Martin Yale Industries, Inc. Each loan, other than a Eurodollar Borrowing shall bear interest at the Alternate Base Rate plus the Applicable Base Rate. Loans comprising each Eurodollar Borrowing shall bear interest at the Adjusted LIBO Rate for the interest period in effect plus the Applicable Rate. Applicable Rate means the applicable rate per annum set forth below, based upon Escalade’s Funded Debt to Adjusted Ratio as of the most recent determination date:

Funded Debt to Adjusted EBITDA Ratio	Revolving Eurodollar Borrowing	Term Eurodollar Borrowing	ABR Revolving Borrowing	ABR Term Borrowing	Letter of Credit Fee	Commitment Fee
<u>Category 1</u>						
Greater than or equal to 2.50						
to 1.0	2.50 %	2.75 %	0.50 %	0.75 %	2.50 %	0.45 %
<u>Category 2</u>						
Greater than or equal to 2.25						
to 1.0 but less than 2.50	2.25 %	2.50 %	0.25 %	0.50 %	2.25 %	0.40 %
<u>Category 3</u>						
Greater than or equal to 2.00						
to 1.0 but less than 2.50	2.00 %	2.25 %	0.00 %	0.25 %	2.00 %	0.35 %
<u>Category 4</u>						
Greater than or equal to 1.75						
to 1.0 but less than 2.00	1.75 %	2.00 %	(0.25)%	0.00 %	1.75 %	0.30 %
<u>Category 5</u>						
Less than 1.75 to 1.0	1.50 %	1.75 %	(0.50)%	(0.25)%	1.50 %	0.30 %

The Applicable Rate shall be determined as of the end of each quarter based upon the Company’s annual or quarterly consolidated financial statements and shall be effective during the period commencing the date of delivery to the agent.

Indebtedness under the Restated Credit Agreement continues to be collateralized by liens on all of the present and future equity of each of the Company’s domestic subsidiaries and substantially all of the assets of the Company. In addition, each direct and indirect domestic subsidiary of Escalade has unconditionally guaranteed all of the indebtedness of Escalade arising under the Restated Credit Agreement and has secured its guaranty with a first priority security interest and lien on all of its assets. The Pledge and Security Agreement dated April 30, 2009 by and between Escalade and Chase, and each Pledge and Security Agreement dated April 30, 2009 by and between each such Escalade subsidiary and Chase continue in full force and effect, as amended by the Master Amendment to Pledge and Security Agreements dated May 31, 2010 entered into by Chase, Escalade and each such subsidiary. The Unlimited Continuing Guaranty dated April 30, 2009 applicable to each of Escalade’s domestic subsidiaries continues in full force and effect without change.

During the first quarter 2013, the Company entered into a seller-financed agreement for the purchase of its formerly leased real estate in Mexico. The agreement requires sixteen quarterly installments of \$ 156 thousand with a maturity date of November 30, 2016. The outstanding principal balance as of December 28, 2013 was \$1.8 million.

Short-Term Debt

Short-term debt at fiscal year-ends was as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012
Senior secured revolving credit facility of \$31.0 million with a maturity of August 27, 2016. The interest rates at December 29, 2013 ranged between 1.938% and 3.0%.	\$ 19,000	\$ 11,918
Euro overdraft facility of €1.0 million payable on demand. The facility bears an interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.5%.	—	2,452
Short-term debt reclassified from long-term debt	4,263	4,700
	<u>\$ 23,263</u>	<u>\$ 19,070</u>

The weighted average interest rate on short-term debt outstanding at December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012 was 2.03% and 2.14%, respectively.

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt at fiscal year-ends was as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012
Term loan of \$5.0 million with a maturity date of August 27, 2018. The interest rate at December 28, 2013, was 2.1875%.	\$ 4,750	\$ 5,500
Mortgage payable (Wabash, Indiana Adjustable Rate Economic Development Revenue Refunding Bonds), annual installments are optional, interest varies with short-term rates and is adjustable weekly based on market conditions, maximum rate is 10.00%, rate at December 28, 2013 is 2.25%, due September 2028, secured by plant facility, machinery and equipment, and a stand-by letter of credit	2,700	2,700
Seller-financed agreement for real estate in Mexico. The agreement requires sixteen quarterly installments of \$156 thousand each with a maturity date of November 30, 2016. This agreement has an interest rate of zero percent and is secured by the financed real estate in Mexico.	1,759	-
	9,209	8,200
Portion classified as short-term debt	(4,263)	(4,700)
	<u>\$ 4,946</u>	<u>\$ 3,500</u>

Maturities of long-term debt outstanding at December 28, 2013 are as follows: \$4.3 million in 2014, \$1.6 million in 2015, \$1.6 million in 2016, \$1.0 million in 2017, and \$0.7 million in 2018.

Note 8 — Earnings Per Share

The shares used in the computation of the Company's basic and diluted earnings per common share are as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Weighted average common shares outstanding	13,506	13,244	12,849
Dilutive effect of stock options	125	160	562
Weighted average common shares outstanding, assuming dilution	13,631	13,404	13,411
Number of anti-dilutive stock options	271	451	—

Weighted average common shares outstanding, assuming dilution, includes the incremental shares that would be issued upon the assumed exercise of stock options outstanding.

Note 9 — Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has an employee profit-sharing salary reduction plan, pursuant to the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, for non-union employees. The Company's contribution is a matching percentage of the employee contribution as determined by the Board of Directors annually. The Company's expense for the plan was \$510 thousand, \$478 thousand and \$331 thousand for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Note 10 — Stock Compensation Plans

In April 2007, Shareholders approved the Escalade, Incorporated 2007 Incentive Plan (2007 Incentive Plan), which is an incentive plan for key employees, directors and consultants with various equity-based incentives as described in the plan document. The 2007 Incentive Plan is a replacement for the 1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan and the 1997 Director Stock Compensation and Option Plan which expired at the end of April 2007. All options issued and outstanding under the expired plans will remain in effect until exercised, expired or forfeited.

The 2007 Incentive Plan is administered by the Board of Directors or a committee thereof, which is authorized to determine, among other things, the key employees, directors or consultants who will receive awards under the plan, the amount and type of award, exercise prices or performance criteria, if applicable, and vesting schedules. Under the original terms of the plan and subject to various restrictions contained in the plan document, the total number of shares of common stock which may be issued pursuant to awards under the Plan may not exceed 2,981,491.

Restricted Stock Units

In 2009, 2008, and 2007, the Company granted restricted stock units to certain officers and directors of the Company at fair market value on the date of grant. The restricted stock units granted to employees of the Company vest over three to four years and are dependent on certain market criteria. The restricted stock units granted to directors vest immediately or within two years. All restricted stock units are payable in shares of the Company's common stock upon vesting, subject to the deferral election arrangement, and are subject to forfeiture if on the vesting date the employee is not employed or the director no longer holds a position with the Company.

The Company issued no restricted stock units to employees or directors in 2013, 2012 and 2011. The following table presents a summary of non-vested restricted stock units granted to directors as of December 28, 2013:

	Number of Shares
Vested but unsettled	33,742
Outstanding restricted stock units as of December 28, 2013	33,742

When vesting is dependent on certain market criteria, the fair value of restricted stock units is determined by the use of Monte Carlo techniques. The market price of the Company's stock on the grant date is used to value restricted stock units where vesting is not contingent on market criteria. In 2013, 2012, and 2011 the Company recognized \$0, \$0, and \$35 thousand respectively in compensation expense related to restricted stock units and as of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, there was \$0 and \$0 respectively, of unrecognized compensation expense related to restricted stock units.

Stock Options

Total compensation expense recorded in the statements of operations for 2013, 2012 and 2011 relating to stock options was \$ 557 thousand, \$574 thousand and \$548 thousand, respectively. As of December 28, 2013, there were \$738 thousand of total unrecognized compensation costs related to stock options. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.2 years.

During 2013, the Company awarded 37,500 stock options to directors and 120,000 stock options to employees. The stock options awarded to directors vest at the end of one year and have an exercise price equal to the market price on the date of grant. Director stock options are subject to forfeiture, except for termination of services as a result of retirement, death or disability, if on the vesting date the director no longer holds a position with the Company. The 2013 stock options awarded to employees have a graded vesting of 25% per year over four years and are subject to forfeiture if on the vesting date the employee is no longer employed.

The following table summarizes option activity for each of the three years ended 2013:

	Incentive Stock Options		Director Stock Options	
	Granted	Outstanding	Granted	Outstanding
2013	120,000	559,950	37,500	80,000
2012	200,000	607,875	37,500	85,000
2011	200,000	915,625	37,500	69,024

The fair value of each option grant award is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model using the following assumptions:

	2013	2012	2011
Risk-free interest rates	0.52%	0.84%	1.51%
Dividend yields	5.97%	5.50%	1.84%
Volatility factors of expected market price of common stock	48.79% to 74.05%	95.56% to 110.39%	109.71% to 122.17%
Weighted average expected life of the options	1-4 years	1-4 years	1-4 years

The following table summarizes stock option transactions for the three years ended 2013:

	2013		2012		2011	
	Shares	Option Price	Shares	Option Price	Shares	Option Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	692,875	\$0.64 to \$6.07	984,649	\$0.64 to \$9.35	929,024	\$0.64 to \$11.26
Issued during year	157,500	\$5.85 to \$6.06	237,500	\$5.28 to \$5.66	237,500	\$6.07
Canceled or expired	(27,000)		(25,024)		(125,625)	
Exercised during year	(183,425)	\$0.64 to \$6.07	(504,250)	\$0.64 to \$2.56	(56,250)	\$0.64 to \$2.56
Outstanding at end of year	<u>639,950</u>	\$0.64 to \$6.07	<u>692,875</u>	\$0.64 to \$6.07	<u>984,649</u>	\$0.64 to \$9.35
Exercisable at end of year	<u>198,825</u>		<u>192,625</u>		<u>69,399</u>	
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year	\$ <u>2.21</u>		\$ <u>3.12</u>		\$ <u>4.03</u>	

The total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$ 929 thousand, \$2.4 million, and \$185 thousand for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 28, 2013:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$0.64	5,000	0.3 years	\$ 0.64	5,000	\$ 0.64
\$2.56	116,750	1.2 years	\$ 2.56	55,625	\$ 2.56
\$5.28 - \$5.66	198,500	3.2 years	\$ 5.29	59,000	\$ 5.29
\$5.85 - \$6.06	155,500	4.2 years	\$ 5.86	—	—
\$6.07	164,200	2.2 years	\$ 6.07	79,200	\$ 6.07
	<u>639,950</u>			<u>198,825</u>	

During the year ended December 28, 2013, the following activity occurred under the Company's stock option plan:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested balance, beginning of year	500,250	\$ 3.02
Granted	157,500	\$ 2.21
Vested	(189,625)	\$ 2.85
Forfeited	(27,000)	\$ 3.21
Nonvested balance, end of year	<u>441,125</u>	\$ <u>2.79</u>

Note 11 — Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

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

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ 826	\$ 760	\$ (588)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, were as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ 4,919	\$ 4,093	\$ 3,333

Note 12 — Provision for Taxes

Income before taxes and the provision for taxes consisted of the following:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Income (loss) before taxes:			
United States of America (USA)	\$ 19,803	\$ 11,104	\$ 8,481
Non USA	(3,115)	(11,642)	(1,605)
	\$ 16,688	\$ (538)	\$ 6,875
Provision for taxes:			
Current			
Federal	\$ 5,060	\$ 3,671	\$ 965
State	560	303	38
International	(26)	83	568
	5,594	4,057	1,571
Deferred			
Federal	299	397	163
State	616	15	621
International	374	(77)	79
	1,289	335	863
	\$ 6,883	\$ 4,392	\$ 2,434

The Company has not provided for USA deferred taxes or foreign withholding taxes on undistributed earnings for non-USA subsidiaries where the Company intends to reinvest these earnings indefinitely in operations outside the USA.

The provision for income taxes was computed based on financial statement income. A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes to the amount computed using the statutory rate follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Income tax at statutory rate	\$ 5,840	\$ (188)	\$ 2,338
Increase (decrease) in income tax resulting from			
State tax expense, net of federal effect	764	509	394
Federal true-ups	(18)	(113)	113
Federal tax credits	(256)	(247)	(159)
Effect of foreign tax rates	(362)	(94)	(370)
Valuation allowances (state and foreign)	1,400	39	448
Goodwill impairment (worldwide)	—	4,684	—
Captive insurance earnings	(390)	(379)	(301)
Incentive stock options	130	152	115
Uncertain tax positions	—	—	(174)
Other	(225)	29	30
Recorded provision for income taxes	\$ 6,883	\$ 4,392	\$ 2,434

The provision for income taxes was computed based on financial statement income. In accordance with FASB ASC 740, the Company has recorded the following changes in uncertain tax positions:

In Thousands	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 46
Additions for current year tax positions	-	-
Additions for prior year tax positions	-	-
Settlements	-	-
Reductions settlements	-	-
Reductions for prior year tax positions	-	(46)
Balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ -

Interest costs and penalties related to income taxes are classified as interest expense and selling, general and administrative costs, respectively in the Company's financial statements. The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and multiple state and foreign jurisdictions. The Company is subject to future examinations by federal, state and other tax authorities for all years after 2009.

The components of the net deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012
Assets		
Employee benefits	\$ 308	\$ 59
Valuation reserves	2,458	1,728
Property and equipment	57	233
Stock based compensation	195	178
Federal and state credits	165	865
Net operating loss carry forward	8,632	7,606
Total assets	11,815	10,669
Liabilities		
Unrealized equity investment income	(3,157)	(2,555)
Goodwill and intangible assets	(2,708)	(2,668)
Prepaid insurance	(175)	(103)
Total liabilities	(6,040)	(5,326)
Valuation Allowance		
Beginning balance	(7,264)	(7,075)
Increase during period	(1,685)	(189)
Ending balance	(8,949)	(7,264)
	\$ (3,174)	\$ (1,921)

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) are included in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012
Deferred income tax asset - current	\$ 2,220	\$ 1,553
Deferred income tax asset (liability) – long-term	(5,394)	(3,474)
	\$ (3,174)	\$ (1,921)

The Company has state unused net operating losses of approximately \$ 1.4 million. All operating loss carry-forwards expire in various amounts through 2029. In addition, the Company has foreign unused net operating loss carry-forwards of approximately \$ 28.2 million of which an estimated \$27.8 million has been reserved as the Company does not expect to be able to utilize these carryforwards.

Note 13 — Operating Segment and Geographic Information

The following table presents certain operating segment information.

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
Sporting Goods			
Net revenue	\$ 132,991	\$ 112,599	\$ 96,971
Operating income	18,469	14,160	11,217
Interest expense	170	273	686
Provision for taxes	7,212	5,482	4,529
Net income	11,087	8,433	6,068
Identifiable assets	91,137	77,902	69,324
Non-marketable equity investments (equity method)	—	—	—
Depreciation & amortization	3,844	3,398	2,623
Capital expenditures	2,170	2,065	1,595
Information Security and Print Finishing			
Net revenue	30,686	34,990	37,279
Operating income (loss)	(1,687)	(14,628)	71
Interest expense	335	515	445
Provision for taxes	764	543	551
Net loss	(2,790)	(15,683)	(921)
Identifiable assets	23,203	25,578	40,396
Non-marketable equity investments (equity method)	331	323	318
Depreciation & amortization	774	924	974
Capital expenditures	185	358	780
All Other			
Net revenue	—	—	—
Operating loss	(2,285)	(2,117)	(7,117)
Interest expense	233	(186)	(438)
Benefit for taxes	(1,093)	(1,633)	(2,646)
Net income (loss)	1,508	2,320	(706)
Identifiable assets	27,634	22,260	20,395
Non-marketable equity investments (equity method)	19,455	17,164	14,079
Depreciation & amortization	—	—	5,175
Capital expenditures	—	—	—
Total			
Net revenue	163,677	147,589	134,250
Operating income (loss)	14,497	(2,585)	4,171
Interest expense	738	602	693
Provision for taxes	6,883	4,392	2,434
Net income (loss)	9,805	(4,930)	4,441
Identifiable assets	141,974	125,740	130,115
Non-marketable equity investments (equity method)	19,786	17,487	14,397
Depreciation & amortization	4,618	4,322	8,772
Capital expenditures	2,355	2,423	2,375

Each operating segment is individually managed and has separate financial results that are reviewed by the Company's management. Each segment contains closely related products that are unique to the particular segment. There were no changes to the composition of segments in 2013. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

The Sporting Goods segment consists of home entertainment products such as table tennis tables and accessories; basketball goals; pool tables and accessories; outdoor playsets; soccer and hockey tables; archery equipment and accessories; and fitness, arcade and darting products. Customers include retailers, dealers and wholesalers located throughout the United States and Europe.

The Information Security and Print Finishing segment consists of products such as high-security data shredders, disintegrators and deguassers, and office machinery used in the office and graphic arts environment. Office environment products include folding machines; and paper trimmers and cutters. Customers include end-users, as well as, retailers, wholesalers, catalogs, specialty dealers and business partners.

All other segments consist of general and administrative expenses not specifically related to the operating business segments and includes investment income from equity investments.

Interest expense is allocated to operating segments based on working capital usage and the provision for taxes is allocated based on a combined federal and state statutory rate of 39.4% adjusted for actual taxes on foreign income. Permanent tax adjustments and timing differences are included in the all other segment.

Identifiable assets are principally those assets used in each segment. The assets in the all other segment are principally cash and cash equivalents; deferred tax assets; and investments.

During 2013, 2012 and 2011 the Company had one customer which accounted for approximately 16%, 18% and 16%, respectively, of the Company's total consolidated revenues. No other customer accounted for 10% or more of consolidated total revenues. Within the Sporting Goods segment, this customer accounted for approximately 20%, 23% and 22% of total revenues in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

As of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012 the Company had a significant portion of its total accounts receivable with two customers. These two customers accounted for approximately 24% and 10% of total accounts receivable at December 28, 2013, respectively, and approximately 31% and 10% of total accounts receivable at December 29, 2012, respectively.

As of December 28, 2013, approximately 18 employees of the Company's labor force were covered by a collective bargaining agreement that expires April 30, 2016.

Raw materials for Escalade's various product lines consist of wood, tempered glass, particle board, standard grades of steel and steel tubing, aluminum, engineering plastics, fiberglass and packaging materials. Escalade relies upon domestic, Mexico, and Asian suppliers for these materials and upon various Asian manufacturers for certain of its game room product needs and other items.

Net sales by geographic region/country were as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
North America	\$ 144,296	\$ 127,013	\$ 112,907
Europe	11,805	13,220	12,240
Other	7,576	7,356	9,103
	<u>\$ 163,677</u>	<u>\$ 147,589</u>	<u>\$ 134,250</u>

Net sales are attributed to country based on location of customer and are for continuing operations.

Identified assets by geographic region/country were as follows:

In Thousands	2013	2012	2011
North America	\$ 127,405	\$ 110,977	\$ 105,717
Europe	14,581	14,763	24,398
	<u>\$ 141,986</u>	<u>\$ 125,740</u>	<u>\$ 130,115</u>

Note 14 — Summary of Quarterly Results

In thousands, except per share data (unaudited)	March 23	July 13	October 5	December 28
2013				
Net sales	\$ 31,838	\$ 46,985	\$ 38,482	\$ 46,372
Operating income	3,048	5,337	3,245	2,867
Net income	1,624	2,618	2,513	3,050
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.23
In thousands, except per share data (unaudited)	March 24	July 14	October 6	December 29
2012				
Net sales	\$ 30,565	\$ 42,029	\$ 34,206	\$ 40,789
Operating income (loss)	2,742	2,689	(10,387)	2,371
Net income (loss)	1,576	1,087	(11,503)	3,910
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.86)	\$ 0.29

Note 15 — Acquisitions

All of the Company's acquisitions have been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

2013

In November 2013, the Company acquired substantially all of the business and assets of DMI Sports, Inc. relating to DMI's indoor games and accessories such as darts, table tennis, game tables, and billiards. Escalade believes these assets, including the acquired brands and trade names, will complement Escalade's existing product lines in this category. Escalade did not acquire the outdoor games business conducted by DMI Sports, which business was retained by DMI Sports. The total price of \$6.1 million was paid in cash and was composed of inventory, goodwill, patented technology, customer lists, trademarks, non-compete, fixed assets and other assets.

2012

In November 2012, the Company acquired the bowfishing assets of Cajun Archery, which is an archery company located in Utah. The total price of \$ 600 thousand was paid in cash and was composed of customer lists, unpatented technology, fixed assets and other assets.

In December 2012, the Company acquired the North American patent rights for rigid air technology from BDZ Holdings, which is a holding company located in United Kingdom. The total price of \$ 650 thousand was allocated to intangible assets.

Note 16 — Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has obtained a letter of credit for the benefit of a certain mortgage holder. At December 28, 2013, the balance of the letter of credit was \$ 2.7 million. It is to be used in the event of a default in either interest or principal payments.

The Company is involved in litigation arising in the normal course of its business. The Company does not believe that the disposition or ultimate resolution of existing claims or lawsuits will have a material adverse effect on the business or financial condition of the Company.

The Company has entered into various agreements whereby it is required to make royalty and license payments. At December 28, 2013, the Company had future estimated minimum non-cancelable royalty and license payments as follows:

In Thousands	Amount
2014	\$ 455
2015	455
2016	440
2017	440
2018	375
Thereafter	—
	<u>\$ 2,165</u>

Note 17 — Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The following methods were used to estimate the fair value of all financial instruments recognized in the accompanying balance sheets at amounts other than fair values.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Time Deposits

Fair values of cash and cash equivalents and time deposits approximate cost due to the short period of time to maturity.

Notes Payable and Long-term Debt

The Company believes the carrying value of short-term debt, including current portion of long-term debt, and long-term debt adequately reflects the fair value of these instruments.

The following table presents estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments in accordance with FASB ASC 825 at December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012.

2013 In Thousands	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,346	\$ 2,346	\$ -	\$ -
Time deposits	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,700	\$ -	\$ -
Financial liabilities				
Note payable and Short-term debt	\$ 21,700	\$ -	\$ 21,700	\$ -
Current portion of Long-term debt	\$ 1,563	\$ -	\$ 1,563	\$ -
Long-term debt	\$ 4,946	\$ -	\$ 4,946	\$ -

Fair Value Measurements Using

2012				
In Thousands	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,544	\$ 2,544	\$ -	\$ -
Time deposits	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ -	\$ -
Financial liabilities				
Note payable and Short-term debt	\$ 17,070	\$ -	\$ 17,070	\$ -
Current portion of Long-term debt	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -
Long-term debt	\$ 3,500	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ -

The outstanding balance of the euro overdraft facility is included in Notes payable and Short-term debt. For the periods ended December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, the balance of the euro overdraft facility was zero and \$ 2.5 million, respectively.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and inputs used for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and recognized in the accompanying balance sheet, as well as the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

During the third quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company determined that sufficient indicators of potential impairment existed to require an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Martin Yale Group reporting unit, which comprises the Information Security and Print Finishing operating segment. For purposes of the interim impairment testing in the third quarter of 2012, the fair value of the Martin Yale Group reporting unit was determined using a combination of two methods; one based on market earnings multiples of peer companies identified for the business unit (the market approach), and a discounted cash flow model with estimates of cash flows based on internal forecasts of revenues and expenses over a five year period plus a terminal value period (the income approach).

To arrive at the Martin Yale Group reporting unit's future cash flows, the Company uses estimates of economic and market information, including growth rates in revenues, costs, and estimates of future expected changes in operating margins, tax rates, and cash expenditures. Other significant estimates and assumptions include terminal value growth rates, future estimates of capital expenditures, and changes in future working capital requirements. Under the income approach, the Company applied a risk-adjusted discount rate of 11.2% to the future cash flows from the Martin Yale Group reporting unit. In addition to the earnings multiples and the discount rates disclosed above, certain other judgments and estimates are used to prepare the goodwill impairment test.

The fair values of the intangible assets for the Martin Yale Group reporting unit were estimated considering estimated royalty savings, discounted cash flows and average attrition rates associated with these assets.

As a result of the impairment tests performed, the goodwill of the Martin Yale Group reporting unit was written down to the implied fair value of zero from its carrying value of \$13.2 million as of October 6, 2012. The intangible assets of this reporting unit were written down to their estimated fair value of \$ 1.7 million from their carrying value of \$ 1.9 million as of October 6, 2012. Because of the significance of the unobservable inputs and management judgment used in the goodwill and intangible asset impairment analyses, these measurements were classified in level three of the valuation hierarchy.

Equity Method Investments

For purposes of the impairment analysis of the equity method investment in Escalade International, Ltd, the Company considered the impact of attrition of certain significant customers on future cash flows of this entity as well as expectations regarding future divestiture of the investment. At the end of the third quarter of 2012 the Company was negotiating to sell its investment to the remaining shareholders of Escalade International, Ltd. Based on consideration of cash flows related to the potential divestiture, the Company determined that an other than temporary impairment in the amount of \$382 thousand was appropriate. Consequently, the investment was written down to its estimated fair value of \$ 0.5 million from its carrying value of \$0.9 million as of October 6, 2012. Because of the significance of the unobservable inputs and management judgment used in the equity method impairment analysis, this measurement was classified in level three of the valuation hierarchy.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

ESCALADE, INCORPORATED

By:

/s/ Robert J. Keller February 25, 2014
Robert J. Keller
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Robert E. Griffin Chairman and Director February 25, 2014
Robert E. Griffin

/s/ Edward E. Williams Director February 25, 2014
Edward E. Williams

/s/ Richard D. White Director February 25, 2014
Richard D. White

/s/ George Savitsky Director February 25, 2014
George Savitsky

/s/ Richard Baalman, Jr. Director February 25, 2014
Richard Baalman, Jr.

/s/ Patrick Griffin Director February 25, 2014
Patrick Griffin

/s/ Robert J. Keller Director and President and Chief Executive February 25, 2014
Robert J. Keller Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Deborah J. Meinert Vice President and Chief Financial Officer February 25, 2014
Deborah J. Meinert (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 10.23

Escalade, Incorporated Schedule of Director Compensation

Each independent director of Escalade, Incorporated currently is entitled to receive an annual cash retainer of \$35,000. Each member of the Audit Committee is entitled to receive an additional annual fee of \$5,000 except for the Audit Committee Chairman who is entitled to receive \$15,000. Each member of the Compensation Committee is entitled to receive an additional annual fee of \$3,000 except for the Compensation Committee Chairman who is entitled to receive \$10,000. Members of the Audit Committee and Compensation Committee receive additional fees of \$1,000 per committee meeting attended in excess of six and four meetings respectively. Mr. Robert Griffin, the Chairman of the Board, is entitled to receive an annual cash retainer of \$90,000. All independent directors and Mr. R. Griffin are entitled to receive an additional fee of \$1,000 per board meeting attended in excess of eight meetings per year. In 2013, each of the independent directors and Mr. R. Griffin received an annual stock option award of 7,500 shares with a one year vesting.

Under the terms of the Escalade, Incorporated 2007 Incentive Plan, directors can elect to receive some or all of the fees earned in shares of the Company's common stock or in the form of RSU's which vest after one year. In 2013, there were 29,138 shares of common stock issued pursuant to the plan. In 2013, directors R. Griffin, White and Williams opted to receive 100% of the fees they were entitled to in the form of common stock. Director Baalman received a combination of cash and stock. Director Savitsky received his fees in cash .

Directors Keller and P. Griffin are full-time employees of the Company and receive no board fees in connection with their service on the Company's Board of Directors.

Exhibit 10.24

Escalade, Incorporated Schedule of Executive Officer Compensation

Compensation for the executive officers of Escalade, Incorporated consists of a base salary, bonuses and long-term incentives in the form of stock option grants or restricted stock unit grants.

Base Salary

In general, base salaries are set at the beginning of each year based upon changes in the employee's level of responsibility, individual performance reviews conducted by the Company's Compensation Committee and changes in the cost of living.

Bonuses

The Company's Compensation Committee has established a profit incentive plan that provides for the payment of cash bonuses if certain performance targets are achieved. Under the plan, the Compensation Committee establishes target performance levels early in each fiscal year, subject to potential changes that the Committee may determine appropriate. Virtually all employees are eligible to participate in the profit incentive plan. In conjunction with the completion of the Company's annual audited financial statements, the bonus pool is finalized based on actual results achieved. Allocation of the bonus pool to individual executive officers is determined at the Compensation Committee's discretion based upon a review of the overall Company's performance relative to budget, the Company's strategic position, and individual executive officer's performance relative to budget. There are no pre-defined methods for allocating the bonus pool to any of the Company's executive officers.

Long-Term Incentives

Under the terms of the Escalade, Incorporated 2007 Incentive Plan, executive officers of the Company are eligible to receive long term incentive compensation in various forms including stock options and restricted stock units. The Company's Compensation Committee has full discretion over the form, amount and timing of these grants which historically have been annual grants. In its determination of annual grants, the Compensation Committee considers performance of both the individual and the Company.

Additional Benefits

Executive officers are eligible to participate in the Company's 401(k) retirement plan and receive Company matching contributions in accordance with the plan terms. The Company also pays group term life insurance benefits on behalf of executive officers.

Exhibit 21

ESCALADE, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

List of Subsidiaries at December 28, 2013

	State of or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Percent of Voting Securities Owned by Parent
Parent		
Escalade, Incorporated	Indiana, USA	
Subsidiaries (1)		
Indian Industries, Inc.	Indiana, USA	100%
U.S. Weight, Inc.	Illinois, USA	100%
Harvard Sports, Inc.	California, USA	100%
Harvard California, S. DE R.L. C.V.	B.C. Mexico	100%
Bear Archery, Inc.	Florida, USA	100%
Escalade Sports Playground, Inc.	North Carolina, USA	100%
Escalade Sports (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	China	100%
Martin Yale Industries, Inc.	Indiana, USA	100%
Olympia Business Systems	Delaware, USA	100%
Martin Yale International, GmbH (2)	Germany	100%
Martin Yale International Ltd (3)	England	100%
Martin Yale Iberica, S.L.	Spain	100%
Martin Yale Africa Quality Office and Graphics Products Ltd	South Africa	100%
Martin Yale Nordic AB	Sweden	100%
Martin Yale International Trading (Beijing) Limited	China	100%
EIM Company, Inc.	Nevada, USA	100%
SOP Services, Inc.	Nevada, USA	100%
Escalade Insurance, Inc.	Nevada, USA	100%
Stiga Sports AB	Sweden	50%

(1) Each subsidiary Company so designated has been included in Consolidated Financial Statements for all periods following its acquisition. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Effective January 29, 2014, the name of this entity changed to Intimus International GmbH.

(3) Effective February 4, 2014, the name of this entity changed to Intimus International Limited.

Exhibit 23.1

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Consent

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statement of Escalade, Incorporated (Company) on Form S-8 (File Nos. 33-16279, 333-52475, 333-52477, 333-142756, and 333-183322) of our report dated February 25, 2014, on our audits of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 28, 2013, and December 29, 2012, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 28, 2013, which report is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ BKD, LLP

BKD, LLP

Evansville, Indiana

February 25, 2014

Exhibit 23.2

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Consent

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statement of Escalade, Incorporated (Company) on Form S-8 (File Nos. 33-16279, 333-52475, 333-52477, 333-142756, and 333-183322) of our report dated February 25, 2014, on our audits of the financial statements of Martin Yale International GmbH as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, which report is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ FALK GmbH & Co KG

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Heidelberg/Germany,

February 25, 2014

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Robert J. Keller, certify that:

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

Date: February 25, 2014

/s/ Robert J. Keller
Robert J. Keller
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Deborah J. Meinert, certify that:

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

Date: February 25, 2014

/s/ Deborah J. Meinert
Deborah J. Meinert
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Escalade, Incorporated (the Company) on Form 10-K for the period ending December 28, 2013 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, Robert J. Keller, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Robert J. Keller

Robert J. Keller
Chief Executive Officer
February 25, 2014

Exhibit 32.2

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Escalade, Incorporated (the Company) on Form 10-K for the period ending December 28, 2013 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, Deborah J. Meinert, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Deborah J. Meinert

Deborah J. Meinert
Chief Financial Officer
February 25, 2014
