

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

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 Commission File Number 0-23702

STEVEN MADDEN, LTD.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 13-3588231
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. employer identification no.)
incorporation or organization)

52-16 Barnett Avenue, Long Island City, New York 11104
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(718) 446-1800
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)
Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, par value \$.000067 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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 Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports
pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the 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 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. See definition of "accelerated
filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.
(Check one):
Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

The aggregate market value of the common equity held by non-affiliates of
the registrant (assuming for these purposes, but without conceding, that all
executive officers and Directors are "affiliates" of the registrant) as of June
30, 2006, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed
second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$611,924,793 (based on the closing sale
price of the registrant's common stock on that date as reported on The NASDAQ
National Market).

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock as of
March 5, 2007 was 21,108,748 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

PART III INCORPORATES CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE FROM THE
REGISTRANT'S DEFINITIVE PROXY STATEMENT FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
SCHEDULED TO BE HELD ON OR ABOUT MAY 25, 2007.

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PART I

ITEM 1 BUSINESS

Steven Madden, Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries, the "Company") designs, sources, markets and retails fashion-forward footwear for women, men and children. In addition, the Company designs, sources, markets and retails name brand and private label fashion handbags and accessories through its Daniel M. Friedman Division. The Company distributes products through its retail stores, its e-commerce website, department and specialty stores throughout the United States and Canada and through special distribution arrangements in Europe, Central and South America, Australia and Indonesia. The Company's product line includes a broad range of updated styles which are designed to establish or capitalize on market trends, complemented by core products. The Company has established a reputation for its creative designs, popular styles and quality products at accessible price points.

The Company's business is comprised of three (3) distinct segments (wholesale, retail and first cost divisions). The Wholesale Division includes six (6) core brands: Steve Madden(R), Steve Madden Mens, Candie's(R), SMNY/Madden Girl, Steven(R) and Stevies(R). In addition, the Daniel M. Friedman Wholesale Division, through license agreements, includes the Ellen Tracy, Betsey Johnson and Tracy Reese brands. Steven Madden Retail, Inc., the Company's wholly-owned retail subsidiary, operates Steve Madden(R) and Steven(R) retail stores as well as the Company's e-commerce website. The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Adesso-Madden, Inc., acts as a buying agent for footwear products under private labels for many of the country's large mass merchandisers. The Company also licenses its Steve Madden(R) and Steven(R) trademarks for several accessory and apparel categories.

Steven Madden, Ltd. was incorporated as a New York corporation on July 9, 1990 and reincorporated under the same name in Delaware in November 1998. The Company completed its initial public offering in December 1993 and its shares of Common Stock currently trade on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "SHOO".

The Company maintains its principal executive offices at 52-16 Barnett Avenue, Long Island City, NY 11104, telephone number (718) 446-1800.

The Company's website is <http://www.stevemadden.com>. The Company makes available, free of charge, on its website its Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, any amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and its Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"). The Company will provide paper copies of such filings free of charge upon request.

Wholesale Divisions

Madden Women's Wholesale Division

The Steve Madden(R) Women's Wholesale Division ("Madden Women's") designs, produces, sources and markets the Company's Steve Madden(R) brand to major department stores, better specialty stores and independently owned boutiques throughout the United States. The Steve Madden(R) brand has become a leading life-style brand in the fashion conscious marketplace. To serve its customers (primarily women ages 16 to 35), Madden Women's creates and markets fashion forward footwear designed to appeal to customers seeking exciting, new footwear designs at affordable prices.

As the Company's largest division, Madden Women's accounted for \$150.3 million of net sales in the year ended December 31, 2006, or approximately 32% of the Company's total net sales. Many new products for Madden Women's are test marketed at the Company's retail stores. Within a few days, the Company can determine if the test product appeals to customers. This enables the Company to use its flexible sourcing model to rapidly respond to changing trends which the Company believes is essential for success in the fashion arena.

Madden Mens Wholesale Division

The Steve Madden Mens Wholesale Division ("Madden Mens") designs, produces, sources and markets a full collection of directional men's shoes through major department stores, better specialty stores and independent shoe stores throughout the United States. Price points range from \$70 to \$100 at retail, targeted at men ages 20 to 40 years old. Madden Mens accounted for \$62.6 million of net sales in the year ended December 31, 2006, or approximately 13% of the Company's total net sales. Madden Mens, which is primarily produced in China, maintains open stock inventory positions in select patterns to serve the replenishment programs of its wholesale customers.

Candie's Wholesale Division

Pursuant to the Company's license agreement with Candie's, Inc., ("Candie's"), the Company designs, produces, sources and markets Candie's(R) branded footwear for women and children worldwide through the Company's Candie's Wholesale Division ("Candie's Wholesale"). Candie's Wholesale generated net sales of \$27.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, or approximately 6% of the Company's total net sales.

On December 6, 2004, the license agreement with Candie's was amended to reflect Candie's decision to name Kohl's Corporation ("Kohl's") as the exclusive provider of a new line of Candie's apparel. Pursuant to the amendment, commencing on January 1, 2007, the Company no longer has the exclusive right to market Candie's(R) branded footwear and is permitted to sell Candie's(R) branded footwear only to Kohl's. Under the terms of the amendment, Candie's has guaranteed that the Company will achieve minimum sales levels with Kohl's during the term of the agreement, which runs through December 31, 2010. In the event such minimum sales levels are not achieved, Candie's is required to compensate the Company in an amount based on a percentage of the sales shortfall. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the minimum sales level was met.

SM New York / Madden Girl - Wholesale Division

The SM New York Wholesale Division ("SMNY/Madden Girl") designs, produces, sources and markets a full collection of directional young women's shoes. In order to consolidate brand identity, the SMNY(TM) brand will transition to "Madden Girl" beginning with the spring 2007 offerings. SMNY/Madden Girl is geared for young women ages 13 to 20 and is an "opening price point" brand that is currently being sold at department stores, mid-tier retailers and specialty stores. SMNY/Madden Girl accounted for \$24.5 million of net sales in the year ended December 31, 2006 or approximately 5% of the Company's total net sales.

Diva Acquisition Corp. - Steven(R) Wholesale Division

Diva Acquisition Corp. ("Steven(R)") designs, produces, sources and markets women's fashion footwear under the Steven(R) trademark through major department and better footwear specialty stores throughout the United States. Priced a tier above the Steve Madden(R) brand, Steven(R) products are designed to appeal principally to fashion conscious women, ages 26 to 45, who shop at department stores and footwear boutiques. Steven(R) generated net sales of \$22.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, or approximately 5% of the Company's total net sales.

Stevies - Wholesale Division

The Company's Stevies(R) Wholesale Division ("Stevies(R)") designs, produces, sources and markets footwear for young girls to major department stores, such as Federated Department Stores and Belk, better specialty stores and independent boutiques throughout the United States. Stevies(R) generated net sales of \$7.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 or approximately 2% of the Company's total net sales.

Daniel Friedman Wholesale Division

On February 7, 2006, the Company acquired all of the equity interest of privately held Daniel M. Friedman and Associates, Inc. The acquisition was completed for consideration of \$18.7 million, including transaction costs. In addition, the purchase agreement provides for certain earn out payments based on financial performance through 2010. The Company's Daniel M. Friedman Wholesale Division ("Daniel M. Friedman") designs, sources and markets name brand and private label fashion handbags and accessories to major department stores, value price retailers and better specialty stores throughout the United States. Daniel M. Friedman generated net sales of \$51.3 million from the date of acquisition until December 31, 2006 or approximately 11% of the Company's total net sales.

Retail Division

Steven Madden Retail, Inc.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company owned and operated ninety-three (93) retail shoe stores under the Steve Madden(R) name, two (2) under the Steven(R) name and one (1) Internet store (through the www.stevemadden.com website). In 2006, the Company opened four (4) new stores and closed six (6) under-performing stores. Steve Madden stores are located in major shopping malls and in street locations across the United States. In 2006, the retail stores generated annual sales in excess of \$719 per square foot. Sales are primarily from the Company's Steve Madden(R) products. Comparative store sales (sales of those stores that were open for all of 2006 and 2005) increased 4% in 2006 compared to 2005. Net sales for the Retail Division were \$127.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, or approximately 27% of the Company's total net sales.

The Company believes that the Retail Division will continue to enhance overall sales and profitability while building equity in the Steve Madden brand. The Company plans to add eight to ten (8 to 10) new retail stores during 2007. The expansion of the Retail Division enables the Company to test and react to new products and classifications which, in turn, strengthens the product development efforts of the Steve Madden Wholesale Division.

First Cost Division

Adesso-Madden, Inc.

In September 1995, the Company incorporated Adesso-Madden, Inc. as a wholly owned subsidiary ("A-M"). A-M was formed to serve as a buying agent to mass-market merchants, shoe store chains and other value-priced retailers in connection with the procurement of their footwear needs. As a buying agent, A-M arranges for shoe manufacturers to produce private label shoes to its customers specifications. The Company believes that by operating in the private label, mass merchandising market, it is able to maximize additional non-branded sales opportunities. This leverages the Company's overall sourcing and design capabilities. Currently, this division serves as a buying agent for the procurement of women's, men's and children's footwear for large retailers, including Target, Wal-Mart, Mervyns, J.C. Penney and Sears. A-M receives buying agent's commissions from its customers. In addition, the Company has leveraged the strength of its Steve Madden brands and product designs resulting in a

partial recovery of its design, product and development costs from its suppliers. The First Cost Division generated operating income of \$11.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Licensing

As of December 31, 2006, the Company licensed its Steve Madden(R) and Steven(R) trademarks for use in connection with the manufacturing, marketing and sale of cold weather accessories, sunglasses, eyewear, watches, dresses and girl's apparel. Most of the license agreements require the licensee to pay to the Company a royalty based on actual net sales, a minimum royalty in the event that specified net sales targets are not achieved and a percentage of sales for advertising the brand. Licensing income for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$2.9 million.

Design

The Company has established a reputation for its creative designs, marketing and trendy products at affordable price points. The Company believes that its future success will substantially depend on its ability to continue to anticipate and react to changing consumer demands in a timely manner. To meet this objective, the Company has developed an unparalleled design process that allows it to recognize and act quickly to changing consumer demands. The Company's design team strives to create designs which it believes fit the Company's image, reflect current or future trends and can be manufactured in a timely and cost-effective manner. Once the initial design is complete, a prototype is developed, which is reviewed and refined prior to the commencement of initial production. Most new products are then tested in selected Steve Madden(R) retail stores. Designs that prove popular are then offered for wholesale and retail distribution nationwide. The Company believes that its design and testing process and flexible sourcing model is a significant competitive advantage allowing the Company to mitigate the risk of production costs and the distribution of less desirable designs.

Product Sourcing and Distribution

The Company sources each of its product lines separately based on the individual design, styling and quality specifications of the products in such product lines. The Company does not own or operate manufacturing facilities; rather, it sources its branded products through agents with independently owned manufacturers in China, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Portugal and the United States. The Company has established relationships with a number of manufacturers and agents in each of these countries. Although the Company has not entered into any long-term manufacturing or supply contracts, the Company believes that a sufficient number of alternative sources exist for the manufacture of its products. The Company continually monitors the availability of the principal materials used in the Company's footwear, which are available from a number of sources, both within the United States and in foreign countries. The Company tracks inventory flow on a regular basis, monitors sell-through data and incorporates input on product demand from wholesale customers. The Company uses retailers' feedback to adjust the production or manufacture of new products in as little as five weeks, which minimizes the close out of slow moving products.

The Company distributes its products from three (3) third-party distribution warehouse centers located in California and New Jersey. By utilizing distribution facilities that specialize in distributing products to certain wholesale accounts, Steve Madden(R) retail stores and Internet fulfillment, the Company believes that its customers are better served.

Customers

The Company's wholesale customers consist principally of department stores and specialty stores, including independent boutiques. Approximately 82% of its wholesale revenue is generated from department and specialty stores, including Federated Department Stores (Macy's and Bloomingdale's) Lord and

Taylor, Dillard's, Nordstrom, Journeys, Limited Too and Mandees; and catalog retailers, including Victoria's Secret and Fingerhut. For the year ended December 31, 2006, Federated Department Stores accounted for approximately \$60.7 million, or 17% of the Company's wholesale net sales and 13% of the Company's total net sales.

Distribution Channels

The Company sells its products principally through its Company-owned retail stores and through department stores, specialty stores and discount stores in the United States and abroad. For the year ended December 31, 2006, net sales from the Company's Retail Division and the Company's Wholesale Division accounted for approximately \$127.7 million (27%) and \$347.5 million (73%) of the Company's total net sales, respectively. The following paragraphs describe each of these distribution channels.

Steve Madden and Steven Retail Stores

As of December 31, 2006, the Company operated ninety-four (94) Company-owned retail stores (including one Internet store) under the Steve Madden(R) name and two (2) under the Steven(R) name. The Company believes that its retail stores will continue to enhance overall sales, profitability, and its ability to react to changing consumer trends. The stores are also a marketing tool that allows the Company to strengthen brand recognition and to showcase selected items from its full line of branded and licensed products. Furthermore, the retail stores provide the Company with a venue to test and introduce new products and merchandising strategies. Specifically, the Company often tests new designs at its Steve Madden(R) retail stores before scheduling them for mass production and wholesale distribution. In addition to these test marketing benefits, the Company has been able to leverage sales information gathered at Steve Madden(R) retail stores to assist its wholesale customers in order placement and inventory management.

A typical Steve Madden(R) store is approximately 1,400 to 1,600 square feet and is located in a mall or street location that the Company expects will attract the highest concentration of the Company's core demographic, style-conscious customer base. The Steven(R) stores have a more sophisticated design and format styles to appeal to their more mature target audience. In addition to carefully analyzing mall demographics and locations, the Company also sets profitability guidelines for each potential store site. Specifically, the Company targets well trafficked sites at which the demographics fit the Company's consumer profile and seeks new locations where the projected fixed annual rent expense stays within Company guidelines. By setting these guidelines, the Company seeks to identify stores that will contribute to the Company's overall profitability both in the near- and longer-terms.

Department Stores

The Company currently sells to over 9,800 doors of 58 department stores throughout the United States and Canada. The major accounts include Federated Department Stores (Macy's and Bloomingdale's), Lord and Taylor, Nordstrom and Dillard's.

The Company provides merchandising support to its department store customers which includes in-store fixtures and signage, supervision of displays and merchandising of the Company's various product lines. The Company's wholesale merchandising effort includes the creation of in-store concept shops, where a broader collection of the Company's branded products are showcased. These in-store concept shops create an environment that is consistent with the Company's image and enable the retailer to display and sell a greater volume of the Company's products per square foot of retail space. In addition, these in-store concept shops encourage longer term commitment by the retailer to the Company's products and enhance consumer brand awareness.

In addition to merchandising support, the Company's key account executives maintain weekly communications with their accounts to guide them in placing orders and to assist them in managing inventory, assortment and retail sales. The Company leverages its sell-through data gathered at its retail stores to assist department stores in allocating their open-to-buy dollars to the most popular styles in the product line and to phase out styles with weaker sell-throughs, which minimizes markdown exposure at seasons end.

Specialty Stores/Catalog Sales

The Company currently sells to specialty store locations throughout the United States. The Company's major specialty store accounts include Journeys, Mandees, Famous Footwear and DSW. The Company offers its specialty store accounts the same merchandising, sell-through and inventory tracking support offered to its department store accounts. Sales of the Company's products are also made through various catalogs, such as Victoria's Secret.

Internet Sales

The Company operates an Internet website: www.stevemadden.com, where customers can purchase numerous styles of the Company's Steve Madden(R), Steven(R) and Steve Madden Mens footwear and accessory products.

Distribution Agreements

Steve Madden(R) products are available in many countries and territories worldwide via several retail selling and distribution agreements. Under the terms of the retail selling agreements, the distributors and retailers are required to open a minimum number of stores each year and to pay the Company a fee for each pair of footwear purchased, and in many cases, an additional fixed amount per pair or an additional amount based on a percentage of sales. Under the terms of the distribution agreements, the distributor is required to purchase certain minimum amounts of Steve Madden(R) shoes. These agreements, which expire at various times through December 31, 2012, are exclusive in their specific territories which include Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey and several countries in Central and South America.

Competition

The fashion footwear industry is highly competitive. The Company competes with specialty shoe companies as well as companies with diversified footwear product lines. Many of these competitors, including Diesel, Kenneth Cole, Nine West, DKNY, Skechers, Nike and Guess, may have greater financial and other resources than the Company. The Company believes effective advertising and marketing, fashionable styling, high quality and value are the most important competitive factors and intends to continue to employ these elements as it develops its products.

Marketing and Sales

The Company has focused on creating an integrated brand building program to establish Steve Madden as a leading designer of fashion footwear for style-conscious young women and men. As a result, the Company developed a national advertising campaign for lifestyle and fashion magazines which was also used in regional marketing programs such as radio advertisements, television commercials, outdoor media, college event sponsorship and live online chat forums. The Company also continues to promote its website (www.stevemadden.com) where customers can purchase Steve Madden(R), Steven(R) and Steve Madden Mens products and interact with the Company.

Management Information Systems (MIS) Operations

Sophisticated information systems are essential to the Company's ability to maintain its competitive position and to support continued growth. The Company operates on a dual AS/400 system which provides system support for all aspects of its business including manufacturing purchase orders, customer purchase orders, order allocations, invoicing, accounts receivable management, real time inventory management, quick response replenishment, point-of-sale support, and financial and management reporting functions. The Company has a PKMS bar coded warehousing system that is integrated with the wholesale system in order to provide accurate inventory positions and quick response size replenishment for its customers. In addition, the Company has installed an EDI system which provides a computer link between the Company and certain wholesale customers that enables both the customer and the Company to monitor purchases, shipments and invoicing. The EDI system also improves the Company's ability to respond to customer inventory requirements on a weekly basis.

Receivables Financing; Line of Credit

On July 1, 2005, the Company entered into a factoring agreement with GMAC Commercial Finance LLC ("GMAC"). The agreement, which has no specific expiration date and can be terminated by either party with sixty (60) days written notice after June 30, 2007, provides the Company with a \$25 million credit facility with a \$15 million sub-limit on direct borrowings. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company may request advances from the factor up to 80% of aggregate receivables purchased by the factor at an interest rate of two and one-half percent (2.5%) over the 30 day LIBOR. The Company also pays a fee equal to 0.325% of the gross invoice amount of each receivable purchased. Prior to July 1, 2005, the Company had a factoring agreement with Capital Factors, Inc. The Company sells and assigns a substantial portion of its receivables, principally without recourse, to the factor. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, \$260,000 and \$555,000 of factored receivables, respectively, were sold by the Company with recourse. GMAC will maintain a lien on all of the Company's receivables and assume the credit risk for all assigned accounts approved by them with certain restrictions.

The Company's Daniel M. Friedman Division has a factoring agreement with Wells Fargo Century. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company is eligible to draw down 85% of its invoiced receivables at an interest rate equal to the prime rate. The Company pays a fee equal to 0.45% of the gross invoice amount of each receivable purchased. Wells Fargo Century will maintain a lien on all of the Daniel M. Friedman's receivables and assume the credit risk for all assigned accounts approved by them with certain restrictions. The expiration date on this agreement is June 30, 2007 with automatic one-year renewals thereafter.

Trademarks and Service Marks

The STEVE MADDEN and/or STEVE MADDEN plus Design trademarks and service marks have been registered in numerous International Classes in the United States (Int'l Cl. 25 for clothing and footwear; Int'l Cl. 18 for leather goods, such as handbags and wallets; Int'l Cl. 9 for eyewear; Int'l Cl. 14 for jewelry; Int'l Cl. 3 for cosmetics and fragrances; Int'l Cl. 20 for picture frames and furniture; Int'l Cl. 16 for paper goods; Int'l Cl. 24 for bedding; and Int'l Cl. 35 for retail store services). The Company also has pending trademark applications in the United States for the mark STEVE MADDEN and/or STEVE MADDEN (design) in numerous international classes (Class 2 for paints, Class 4 for candles, Class 6 for key chains and id bracelets, Class 11 for lamps, Class 14 for jewelry and watches, Class 18 for bags and leather goods, Class 21 for housewares, Class 26 for hair accessories, Class 27 for rugs and carpets, Class 28 for sporting goods, and Class 32 for light beverages).

The Company also has trademark registrations in the United States for the marks EYESHADOWS BY STEVE MADDEN (Int'l Cl. 9 for eyewear), ICE TEE (Int'l Cl. 25 for clothing and footwear), SHOE BIZ BY STEVE MADDEN (Int'l Cl. 25 for clothing and footwear; and Int'l Cl. 35 for retail store services) STEVEN M. (Int'l Class 25 for clothing and footwear); and STEVEN (Int'l Cl. 25 for clothing and footwear, Class 3 for cosmetics and fragrances, Class 14 for jewelry, Class 18 for leather goods, Class 26 for hair accessories, Class 35 for retail store services, and Class 9 for eyewear). The Company also has pending applications for STEVEN in various international classes (Class 2 for paints, Class 4 for candles, Class 6 for key chains and id bracelets, Class 11 for lamps, Class 16 for printed matter, Class 20 for furniture, Class 21 for housewares, Class 26 for hair accessories, Class 27 for rugs and carpets, and Class 32 for light beverages). The Company also owns a registration for the mark SOHO COBBLER and SOHO COBBLER (design) in the U.S. in Class 25 for footwear.

The Company also has several pending applications in the U.S. for MADDEN in a variety of international classes (Class 3 for cosmetics and fragrances, Class 9 for watches and CDs, Class 14 for jewelry and watches, Class 18 for bags, , Class 14 for jewelry, Class 25 for clothing and footwear, and Class 28 for toys and sporting goods). The Company also has pending applications in the U.S. for STEVEN BY STEVE MADDEN in Classes 18 (bags) and 24 (bedding), and for MADDEN BY STEVE MADDEN in Class 2 for paints, Class 3 for perfume and cosmetics, Class 4 for candles, Class 6 for key rings and key chains, Class 9 for eyewear and CDs, Class 11 for lamps, Class 14 for jewelry, Class 16 for stationery and notebooks, Class 18 for bags, Class 20 for furniture, Class 21 for housewares, Class 24 for bedding, Class 25 for clothing and footwear, Class 26 for hair accessories, Class 27 for carpets and rugs, Class 28 for toys and games, Class 32 for light beverages, and Class 35 for retail store services.

Additionally, the Company has several pending trademark and service mark applications in the United States for various marks, including a stylized "H" Design (Int'l Cl. 25 for clothing and footwear), STEVE MADDEN LUXE in Class 14 for jewelry and watches and Class 25 for clothing and footwear. RULE STEVE MADDEN (in Class 2 for paints, Class 3 for perfume and cosmetics, Class 4 for candles, Class 6 for key rings and key chains, Class 9 for eyewear and CDs, Class 11 for lamps, Class 14 for jewelry, Class 16 for stationery and notebooks, Class 18 for bags, Class 20 for furniture, Class 21 for housewares, Class 24 for bedding, Class 25 for clothing and footwear, Class 26 for hair accessories, Class 27 for carpets and rugs, Class 28 for toys and games, Class 32 for light beverages, and Class 35 for retail store services), SM NEW YORK (in Class 3 for perfume and cosmetics, Class 9 for eyewear and CDs, Class 14 for jewelry, Class 18 for bags, and Class 25 for clothing and footwear); and SMNY (in Class 3 for perfume and cosmetics, Class 9 for eyewear and CDs, Class 14 for jewelry, Class 18 for bags, and Class 25 for clothing and footwear).

The Company further owns registrations for the STEVE MADDEN and/or STEVE MADDEN plus Design trademarks and service marks in various International Classes in Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, the European Union, and the Benelux countries and has pending applications for registration of the STEVE MADDEN and/or STEVE MADDEN plus Design trademarks and service marks in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Tajikistan, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and Uzbekistan .

Additionally, the Company owns registrations for the STEVEN trademark and service mark in various International Classes in Australia, Bahrain, Belize, China, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the European Union, Hong Kong, Israel, Lebanon, Japan, New Zealand, Netherland Antilles, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates and has pending applications for registration of the STEVEN trademark and service mark in China,

Columbia, Ecuador, the European Union, Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Korea, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and Taiwan.

The Company further owns registrations for the "torch stripe" design in Class 25 in the European Union and Panama, and has a pending application for the "torch stripe" design in Class 25 in China.

The Company further owns registrations for the mark STEVEN BY STEVE MADDEN in various international classes in the European Union and Panama, and has pending applications for the mark STEVEN BY STEVE MADDEN in various international classes in Canada, China, Israel, and Korea.

The Company further owns registrations for the mark SM NEW YORK in International Class 25 (clothing and footwear) in Belize, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Netherland Antilles, and New Zealand, and has pending applications for registration of the SM NEW YORK mark in International Class 25 (clothing and footwear) in Australia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, South Africa, and Venezuela.

Additionally, the Company, through its Diva Acquisition Corp. subsidiary, owns registrations for the DAVID AARON trademark and service mark in various International Classes in the United States (Int'l Cl. 25 for clothing and footwear; Int'l Cl. 18 for leather goods, such as handbags and wallets; and Int'l Cl. 35 for retail store services), and in Australia, Canada, the European Union, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Panama, and South Africa in some or all of Classes 3, 18, and 25, and for its D. AARON trademark in Class 25 Spain. Also, the Company owns registrations for the DAVID AARON trademark in the United States in International Class 3 for perfume and cosmetics; International Class 9 for eyewear; International Class 14 for jewelry; International Class 16 for paper goods; International Class 18 for bags; International Class 24 for bed and bath products; International Class 25 for clothing and footwear and International Class 26 hair accessories in Korea.

The Company, through its Stevies, Inc. subsidiary, also owns various registrations for the STEVIES and /or STEVIES plus Design trademark and service mark in a number of International Classes in the United States (Int'l Cl. 18 for leather goods, such as handbags and wallets; Int'l Cl. 9 for eyewear; International Class 35 for retail store services; International Class 14 for jewelry; International Class 28 for toys; International Class 16 for paper goods; International Class 3 for perfume and cosmetics, International Class 9 for CDs and eyewear, and International Class 26 for hair accessories), and for STEVIES BY STEVE MADDEN in Class 14 for jewelry, Class 9 for eyewear, Class 3 for perfume and cosmetics, Class 28 for toys and games, Class 35 for retail services, Class 16 for stationery and notebooks, Class 18 for bags. The Company, through its Stevies, Inc. subsidiary, also owns registrations for its STEVIES and/or STEVIES plus Design mark for various goods in Argentina, Bahrain, Canada, China, Columbia, the European Union, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Singapore, Taiwan and the United Arab Emirates. Additionally, Stevies, Inc. has several pending trademark and service mark applications for registration of the STEVIES and STEVIES plus Design marks in various International Classes in Brazil, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Mexico, New Zealand, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. Finally, Stevies, Inc. also owns several trademark and service mark registrations of the STEVIES BY STEVE MADDEN mark in various International Classes in the United States (Int'l Cl. 25 for clothing and footwear; Int'l Cl. 14 for jewelry; Int'l Cl. 18 for leather goods, such as handbags and wallets; Int'l Cl. 16 for paper goods; Int'l Cl. 3 for cosmetics and fragrances; Int'l Cl. 9 for eyewear; Int'l Cl. 28 for toys; and Int'l Cl. 35 for retail store services).

The Company believes that its trademarks have a significant value and are important to the marketing of the Company's products. There can be no assurance, however, that the Company will be able to effectively obtain rights

to its marks throughout all of the countries of the world. Moreover, no assurance can be given that others will not assert rights in, or ownership of, trademarks and other proprietary rights of the Company or that the Company will be able to successfully resolve such conflicts. The failure of the Company to protect such rights from unlawful and improper appropriation may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition.

Employees

On February 5, 2007, the Company employed approximately one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (1,498) employees, of whom approximately four hundred eighty (480) work on a full-time basis and approximately one thousand and eighteen (1,018) work on a part-time basis, most of whom work in the Retail Division. The management of the Company considers relations with its employees to be good.

Seasonality

Historically, the Company's merchandising businesses have experienced holiday retail seasonality. In addition to seasonal fluctuations, the Company's operating results fluctuate quarter to quarter as a result of the timing of holidays, weather, the timing of larger shipments of footwear, market acceptance of the Company's products, the mix, pricing and presentation of the products offered and sold, the hiring and training of additional personnel, inventory write downs for obsolescence, the cost of materials, the product mix between wholesale, retail and licensing businesses, the incurrence of other operating costs and factors beyond the Company's control, such as general economic conditions and actions of competitors.

Backlog

The Company had unfilled wholesale customer orders of \$97.2 million and \$88.3 million, as of February 18, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company's backlog at a particular time is affected by a number of factors, including seasonality, timing of market weeks, and wholesale customer purchases of its core basic products through the Company's open stock program. Accordingly, a comparison of backlog from period to period may not be indicative of eventual shipments.

ITEM 1A RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties we describe below and the other information in this Annual Report or incorporated by reference herein before deciding to invest in, or retain, shares of our common stock. These are not the only risks and uncertainties that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we do not currently know about or that we currently believe are immaterial, or that we have not predicted, may also harm our business operations or adversely affect us. If any of these risks or uncertainties actually occurs, our business, financial condition, operating results or liquidity could be materially harmed.

Fashion Industry Risks. The success of the Company will depend in significant part upon its ability to anticipate and respond to product and fashion trends as well as to anticipate, gauge and react to changing consumer demands in a timely manner. There can be no assurance that the Company's products will correspond to the changes in taste and demand or that the Company will be able to successfully market products that respond to such trends. If the Company misjudges the market for its products, it may be faced with significant excess inventories for some products and missed opportunities for others. In addition, misjudgments in merchandise selection could adversely affect the Company's image with its customers resulting in lower sales and increased markdown allowances for customers which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The industry in which the Company operates is cyclical, with purchases tending to decline during recessionary periods when disposable income is low. Purchases of contemporary shoes and accessories tend to decline during recessionary periods and also may decline at other times. While the Company has fared well in recent years in a difficult retail environment, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to maintain its historical rate of growth in revenues and earnings, or remain profitable in the future. A recession in the national or regional economies or uncertainties regarding future economic prospects, among other things, could affect consumer-spending habits and have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In recent years, the retail industry has experienced consolidation and other ownership changes. In the future, retailers in the United States and in foreign markets may further consolidate, undergo restructurings or reorganizations, or realign their affiliations, any of which could decrease the number of stores that carry the Company's products or increase the ownership concentration within the retail industry. While such changes in the retail industry to date have not had a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition, there can be no assurance as to the future effect of any such changes.

Inventory Management. The fashion-oriented nature of the Company's products and the rapid changes in customer preferences leave the Company vulnerable to an increased risk of inventory obsolescence. Thus, the Company's ability to manage its inventories properly is an important factor in its operations. Inventory shortages can adversely affect the timing of shipments to customers and diminish sales and brand loyalty. Conversely, excess inventories can result in lower gross margins due to the excessive discounts and markdowns that might be necessary to reduce inventory levels. The inability of the Company to effectively manage its inventory would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Dependence upon Customers and Risks Related to Extending Credit to Customers. The Company's customers consist principally of department stores and specialty stores, including shoe boutiques. Certain of the Company's department store customers, including some under common ownership, account for significant portions of the Company's wholesale business.

The Company generally enters into a number of purchase order commitments with its customers for each of its lines every season and does not enter into long-term agreements with any of its customers. Therefore, a decision by a significant customer of the Company, whether motivated by competitive conditions, financial difficulties or otherwise, to decrease the amount of merchandise purchased from the Company or to change its manner of doing business could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company sells its products primarily to retail stores across the United States and extends credit based on an evaluation of each customer's financial condition, usually without collateral. While various retailers, including some of the Company's customers, have experienced financial difficulties in the past few years which increased the risk of extending credit to such retailers, the Company's losses due to bad debts have been limited. Pursuant to the Factoring Agreements between GMAC, Wells Fargo Century and the Company, the factors currently assume the credit risk related to approximately 89% of the Company's accounts receivables. However, financial difficulties of a customer could cause the Company to curtail business with such customer or require the Company to assume more credit risk relating to such customer's account receivable.

Impact of Foreign Manufacturers. During the year ended December 31, 2006, approximately 99% of the Company's products were purchased through arrangements with a number of foreign manufacturers, primarily from China, Brazil, Italy and Spain.

Risks inherent in foreign operations include work stoppages, transportation delays and interruptions, changes in social, political and economic conditions which could result in the disruption of trade from the countries in which the Company's manufacturers or suppliers are located, the imposition of additional regulations relating to imports, the imposition of additional duties, taxes and other charges on imports, significant fluctuations of the value of the dollar against foreign currencies, or restrictions on the transfer of funds, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company does not believe that any such economic or political condition will materially affect the Company's ability to purchase products, since a variety of materials and alternative sources are available. The Company cannot be certain, however, that it will be able to identify such alternative sources without delay (if ever) or without greater cost to the Company. The Company's inability to identify and secure alternative sources of supply in this situation would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's imported products are also subject to United States custom duties. The United States and the countries in which the Company's products are produced or sold, from time to time, impose new quotas, duties, tariffs, or other restrictions, or may adversely adjust prevailing quota, duty or tariff levels, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Possible Adverse Impact of Unaffiliated Manufacturers' Inability to Manufacture in a Timely Manner, Meet Quality Standards or to Use Acceptable Labor Practices. As is common in the footwear industry, the Company contracts for the manufacture of 99% of its products to its specifications through foreign manufacturers. The Company does not own or operate any manufacturing facilities and is therefore dependent upon independent third parties for the manufacture of all of its products. The Company's products are manufactured to its specifications by both domestic and international manufacturers. The inability of a manufacturer to ship orders of the Company's products in a timely manner or to meet the Company's quality standards could cause the Company to miss the delivery date requirements of its customers for those items, which could result in cancellation of orders, refusal to accept deliveries or a reduction in purchase prices, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although the Company enters into a number of purchase order commitments each season specifying a time frame for delivery, method of payment, design and quality specifications and other standard industry provisions, the Company does not have long-term contracts with any manufacturer. As a consequence, any of these manufacturing relationships may be terminated, by either party, at any time. Although the Company believes that other facilities are available for the manufacture of the Company's products, both within and outside of the United States, there can be no assurance that such facilities would be available to the Company on an immediate basis, if at all, or that the costs charged to the Company by such manufacturers would not be greater than those presently paid.

The Company does not control its licensing partners or independent manufacturers or their labor practices. The violation of labor or other laws by an independent manufacturer of the Company or by one of the Company's licensing partners, or the divergence of an independent manufacturer's or licensing partner's labor practices from those generally accepted as ethical in the United States, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Intense Industry Competition. The fashion footwear industry is highly competitive and barriers to entry are low. The Company's competitors include specialty companies as well as companies with diversified product lines. The recent market growth in the sales of fashion footwear has encouraged the entry of many new competitors and increased competition from established companies. Most of these competitors, including Diesel, Kenneth Cole, Nine West, DKNY, Skechers, Nike and Guess, may have significantly greater financial and other

resources than the Company and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully with other fashion footwear companies. Increased competition could result in pricing pressures, increased marketing expenditures and loss of market share, and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company believes effective advertising and marketing, branding of the Steve Madden name, fashionable styling, high quality and value are the most important competitive factors and plans to continually employ these elements as it develops its products. The Company's inability to effectively advertise and market its products could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Expansion of Retail Business. The Company's continued growth depends to a significant degree on further developing the Steve Madden(R), Stevies(R), Steven(R), SMNY/Madden Girl, Steve Madden Mens, Natural Comfort and Candie's(R) brands, creating new product categories and businesses and operating Company-owned Steve Madden(R) and Steven(R) stores on a profitable basis. During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company opened four (4) Steve Madden(R) retail stores and has plans to open eight to ten (8 to 10) additional stores in the year ending December 31, 2007. The Company's expansion plan includes the opening of stores in new geographic markets as well as strengthening existing markets. New markets have in the past presented, and will continue to present, competitive and merchandising challenges that are different from those faced by the Company in its existing markets. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to open new stores, and if opened, that such new stores will be able to achieve sales and profitability levels consistent with management's expectations. The Company's retail expansion is dependent on a number of factors, including the Company's ability to locate and obtain favorable store sites, the performance of the Company's wholesale and retail operations, and the ability of the Company to manage such expansion and hire and train personnel. Past comparable store sales results may not be indicative of future results, and there can be no assurance that the Company's comparable store sales results can be maintained or will increase in the future. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Company's strategies to increase other sources of revenue, which may include expansion of its licensing activities, will be successful or that the Company's overall sales or profitability will increase or not be adversely affected as a result of the implementation of such retail strategies.

Management of Growth. The Company's operations have increased and will continue to increase demand on the Company's managerial, operational and administrative resources. The Company has recently invested significant resources in, amongst other things, its management information systems and hiring and training new personnel. However, in order to manage currently anticipated levels of future demand, the Company may be required to, among other things, expand its distribution facilities, establish relationships with new manufacturers to produce its products, and continue to expand and improve its financial, management and operating systems. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to manage future growth effectively and a failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Seasonal and Quarterly Fluctuations. The Company's results may fluctuate quarter to quarter as a result of the timing of holidays, weather, the timing of larger shipments of footwear, market acceptance of the Company's products, the mix, pricing and presentation of the products offered and sold, the hiring and training of additional personnel, inventory write downs for obsolescence, the cost of materials, the product mix between wholesale, retail and licensing businesses, the incurrence of other operating costs and factors beyond the Company's control, such as general economic conditions and actions of competitors. In addition, the Company expects that its sales and operating results may be significantly impacted by the opening of new retail stores and the introduction of new products. Accordingly, the results of operations in any quarter will not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be achieved for a full fiscal year or any future quarter.

Trademark and Service Mark Protection. The Company believes that its trademarks and service marks and other proprietary rights are important to its success and its competitive position. Accordingly, the Company devotes substantial resources to the establishment and protection of its trademarks on a worldwide basis. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that the actions taken by the Company to establish and protect its trademarks and other proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent imitation of its products by others or to prevent others from seeking to block sales of the Company's products on the basis that they violate the trademarks and proprietary rights of others. Moreover, no assurance can be given that others will not assert rights in, or ownership of, trademarks and other proprietary rights of the Company or that the Company will be able to successfully resolve such conflicts. In addition, the laws of certain foreign countries may not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. The failure of the Company to establish and then protect such proprietary rights from unlawful and improper utilization could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Foreign Currency Fluctuations. The Company makes approximately 98% of its purchases in U.S. dollars. However, the Company sources substantially all of its products overseas and, as such, the cost of these products may be affected by changes in the value of the relevant currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates may also affect the relative prices at which the Company and foreign competitors sell their products in the same market. There can be no assurance that foreign currency fluctuations will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Outstanding Options. As of March 5, 2007, there were outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of approximately 1,396,000 shares of Common Stock. Holders of such options are likely to exercise them when, in all likelihood, the market price of the Company's stock is significantly higher than the exercise price of the options. Further, while options are outstanding, they may adversely affect the terms on which the Company could obtain additional capital, if required.

Economic and Political Risks. The present economic condition in the United States and concern about uncertainties could significantly reduce the disposable income available to the Company's customers for the purchase of the Company's products. In addition, current unstable political conditions, including the potential or actual conflicts in Iraq, North Korea or elsewhere, or the continuation or escalation of terrorism, could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2 PROPERTIES

The Company maintains approximately 37,000 square feet for its executive offices and sample production facilities at 52-16 Barnett Avenue, Long Island City, NY 11104. The lease for the Company's headquarters expires on June 30, 2008 and can be extended, at the option of the Company, through June 30, 2013.

The Company's showroom is located at 1370 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY. All of the Company's brands are displayed for sale from this 9,917 square foot space. The lease for the Company's showroom expires on February 28, 2013.

The Company's Daniel M. Friedman Division maintains approximately 17,000 square feet for its offices and showroom space at 10 West 33rd Street, New York, NY. The lease expires on December 31, 2014.

The Company maintains approximately 7,200 square feet as a storage facility at 25-15 Borough Place, Woodside, NY. The lease for this space expires on October 31, 2008 and can be extended, at the option of the Company, through October 31, 2010.

The Company also maintains an 807 square foot showroom located at Fashion Center Dallas in the World Trade Center, Dallas, Texas. The lease for this showroom expires on April 30, 2007. The Company does not expect to extend the lease but plans to rent space in the area for fashion shows as needed.

The Company also currently engages three independent distributors to warehouse and distribute its products.

All of the Company's retail stores are leased pursuant to leases that, under their original term, extend for an average of ten years in length. A majority of the leases include clauses that provide for contingent rental payments if gross sales exceed certain targets. In addition, a majority of the leases enable the Company and/or the landlord to terminate the lease in the event that the Company's gross sales do not achieve certain minimum levels during a prescribed period. Many of the leases contain rent escalation clauses to compensate for increases in operating costs and real estate taxes.

The current terms of the Company's retail store leases expire as follows:

Years Lease Terms Expire	Number of Stores
2007	0
2008	11
2009	9
2010	9
2011	13
2012	9
2013	12
2014	7
2015	12
2016	8
2017	4
2018	1

ITEM 3 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Except as set forth below, no material legal proceedings are pending to which the Company or any of its property is subject.

On August 10, 2005, the U.S. Customs Department ("Customs") issued a report that asserts that certain commissions which the Company treated as buying agents' commissions (which are non-dutiable), should be treated as "selling agents' commissions" and hence are dutiable. In the report, Customs estimates that the Company had underpaid duties during the calendar years of 1998 through 2004 in the amount of \$1.1 million plus interest and penalties. Based on management's estimation earlier in the year, a reserve of \$2 million covering

under-payments, interest and penalties, was recorded as of March 31, 2006 in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Based on a meeting held with Customs on November 8, 2006, and pursuant to discussions with legal counsel, the Company reasonably believes that the maximum liability in this case, including interest and penalties, will be no more than \$1.5 million. Accordingly, the reserve was reduced to \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2006. Such reserve may in the future be modified to reflect the status of this matter.

The Company has been named as a defendant in certain other lawsuits in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, after consulting with legal counsel, the liabilities, if any, resulting from these matters should not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. It is the policy of management to disclose the amount or range of reasonably possible losses in excess of recorded amounts.

ITEM 4 SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of the holders of the Company's Common Stock during the last quarter of its fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

PART II

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

The Company's shares of common stock trade on The Nasdaq Global Market since August 1, 2006 and on The Nasdaq National Market prior to that date. The following table sets forth the range of high and low closing sales prices for the Company's Common Stock during each fiscal quarter during the two-year period ended December 31, 2006 as reported by The Nasdaq National Market and The Nasdaq Global Market. The trading volume of the Company's securities fluctuates and may be limited during certain periods. As a result, the liquidity of an investment in the Company's securities may be adversely affected.

Common Stock					
	High	Low		High	Low
	-----	-----		-----	-----
2006			2005		
Quarter ended			Quarter ended		
March 31, 2006	24.53	18.63	March 31, 2005	12.93	10.81
Quarter ended			Quarter ended		
June 30, 2006	37.17	23.20	June 30, 2005	12.57	10.41
Quarter ended			Quarter ended		
September 30, 2006	40.69	26.59	September 30, 2005	16.43	11.85
Quarter ended			Quarter ended		
December 31, 2006	44.70	33.99	December 31, 2005	20.21	15.13

As of March 5, 2007, there were 21,108,748 shares of Common Stock outstanding and 58 record holders.

Dividends. On October 30, 2006, the Board of Directors declared a special dividend of \$1 per share payable to Steven Madden, Ltd. shareholders of record at the close of business on November 13, 2006. The dividend, which totaled \$21.5 million (\$421,000 of which is payable to holders of restricted stock pending the vesting of these shares) was paid on November 22, 2006.

Equity Compensation Plans. Information regarding our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2006 is disclosed in Item 12. "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters."

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities. There were no shares of common stock repurchased by the Company during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006. In February 2007, the Board of Directors authorized an increase of the Company's previously announced share repurchase program of \$30 million, bringing the total authorization up to \$59 million. The program has no set expiration or termination date.

Pursuant to an agreement reached on February 2, 2005 with an 8% shareholder, the Company agreed to commit \$25 million during the twelve months ended January 31, 2006 and \$10 million during the twelve months ended January 31, 2007 through a combination of share repurchases and/or dividends, such programs to be implemented at such time and such manner as determined by the board of directors in its sole discretion. As of January 31, 2007, the Company has satisfied this agreement by the repurchase of 909,000 shares for \$14.7 million and the payment of dividends in the amount of \$34.9 million.

ITEM 6 SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data has been derived from the Company's audited financial statements. The Income Statement Data relating to 2006, 2005 and 2004, and the Balance Sheet Data as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere herein.

Year Ended December 31,

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
INCOME STATEMENT DATA:					
Net sales	\$ 475,163,000	\$ 375,786,000	\$ 338,144,000	\$ 324,204,000	\$ 326,136,000
Cost of sales	276,734,000	236,631,000	218,601,000	201,487,000	202,451,000
Gross profit	198,429,000	139,155,000	119,543,000	122,717,000	123,685,000
Commissions and licensing fee - net	14,246,000	7,119,000	4,588,000	5,742,000	4,381,000
Operating expenses	(134,377,000)	(114,185,000)	(105,150,000)	(94,833,000)	(94,854,000)
Impairment of goodwill	--	(519,000)	--	--	--
Income from operations	78,298,000	31,570,000	18,981,000	33,626,000	33,212,000
Interest income	3,703,000	2,554,000	2,009,000	1,611,000	1,166,000
Interest expense	(100,000)	(164,000)	(68,000)	(54,000)	(16,000)
Gain (loss) on sale of marketable securities	(967,000)	(500,000)	32,000	136,000	66,000
Income before provision for income taxes	80,934,000	33,460,000	20,954,000	35,319,000	34,428,000
Provision for income taxes	34,684,000	14,260,000	8,679,000	14,865,000	14,587,000
Net Income	\$ 46,250,000	\$ 19,200,000	\$ 12,275,000	\$ 20,454,000	\$ 19,841,000
Basic income per share	\$ 2.21	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.62	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.05
Diluted income per share	\$ 2.09	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.96
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	20,905,673	20,111,576	19,723,304	19,477,898	18,892,292
Effect of potential common shares from exercise of options and warrants	1,195,394	806,487	1,611,120	1,729,869	1,672,527
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	22,101,067	20,918,063	21,334,424	21,207,767	20,564,819

At December 31,

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
BALANCE SHEET DATA					
Total assets	\$ 251,392,000	\$ 211,728,000	\$ 186,430,000	\$ 177,870,000	\$ 150,500,000
Working capital	151,711,000	114,066,000	101,417,000	105,140,000	86,461,000
Noncurrent liabilities	3,136,000	2,757,000	2,088,000	1,828,000	1,532,000
Stockholders' equity	\$ 211,924,000	\$ 182,065,000	\$ 164,665,000	\$ 159,187,000	\$ 130,075,000

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

The following discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the audited Financial Statements and Notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this document.

Statements in this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and elsewhere in this document as well as statements made in press releases and oral statements that may be made by the Company or by officers, directors or employees of the Company acting on the Company's behalf that are not statements of historical or current fact constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other unknown factors that could cause the actual results of the Company to be materially different from the historical results or from any future results expressed or implied by such

forward-looking statements. In addition to statements which explicitly describe such risks and uncertainties, readers are urged to consider statements labeled with the terms "believes," "belief," "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "projects" or "plans" and statements in the future tense to be uncertain forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained herein are also subject generally to risks set forth herein under the caption "Risk Factors" and to other risks and uncertainties that are described from time to time in the Company's reports and registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Overview

(\$ in thousands, except retail sales data per square foot and per share data)

For the year ended December 31, 2006, diluted earnings per share increased 127% and net income increased 141% over the prior year. The earnings growth in the year is the result of a 26% increase in net sales, an increase in gross profit margins of 5% to 42% from 37% in the prior year, an increase in net commission and licensing fee income of 100%, and a decrease in operating expenses as a percentage of net sales of 3%.

During the year, the Company made progress on its stated goal to evolve Steve Madden into a global lifestyle brand by expanding its product offerings through acquisitions and licensing agreements. On February 7, 2006, the Company acquired all of the equity interest of privately held Daniel M. Friedman and Associates, Inc. and D.M.F. International (collectively, "Daniel M. Friedman"). Founded in 1995, Daniel M. Friedman (a former licensee of the Company) is a manufacturer and distributor of name brand fashion handbags and accessories. In 2006, Daniel M. Friedman contributed net sales of approximately \$51,316. The Company has recently launched two new brands. SMNY, which began shipping in the fourth quarter of 2005, contributed net sales of approximately \$24,451, and is now in over 5,200 doors. In order to consolidate brand identity, the SMNY brand will transition to Madden Girl beginning with the spring 2007 collection. Natural Comfort delivered initial shipments in the second quarter of 2006. Natural Comfort is an owned brand of fashion-forward comfort footwear. On the licensing front, the Company signed four new licensing agreements during the year for "watches" under the Steve Madden and Steven by Steve Madden brands, "girls' apparel" marketed through J.C. Penney under the Stevies brand, "dresses" under the Steve Madden and Steven by Steve Madden brands and "cold weather accessories" under the Steve Madden and Steven by Steve Madden brands.

In line with prior commitments to enhance shareholders value, the Board of Directors approved a special one-time cash dividend of \$1.00 per share of outstanding common stock that was paid on November 22, 2006. Combined with the \$8.3 million of share repurchased in 2006, the total amount of capital returned to shareholders in 2006 amounted to approximately \$29.4 million, which is in addition to the approximately \$21.5 million returned to shareholders in 2005. The Company was able to provide this special dividend and repurchase of stock while still reinvesting in the business and funding management's initiatives for future growth.

The Retail Division continued its strong performance. Gross profit margin in the Retail Division increased to 54% of net sales in 2006 compared to 50% in 2005. This 400 basis point increase in gross profit was the result of more trendy product assortment, improved inventory controls and reduced freight costs resulting in a decrease of promotional activity, and the closure of six under performing stores. Same store sales (sales in stores that were in operation throughout all of 2006 and 2005) increased 4%. Store sales productivity remained high with sales per square foot of \$719. The Company is planning to open eight to ten new stores in 2007.

The Company's annualized inventory turnover was 7.2 times in 2006 compared to 7.9 times in 2005, reflecting the slower turnover rate inherent in Daniel M. Friedman Division because of its replenishment business. The Company's accounts receivable average collection days increased to 59 days in 2006 compared to 57 days in 2005 because of the longer payment terms of the Daniel M. Friedman Division. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had \$108,885 in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, no short or long-term debt, and total stockholders equity of \$211,924. Working capital increased to \$151,711 as of December 31, 2006, compared to \$114,066 on December 31, 2005. During the year ended December 31, 2006, net cash provided by operating activities increased to \$43,408 as compared to \$38,138 in the same period last year.

The following tables set forth information on operations for the periods indicated:

Years Ended
December 31
(\$ in thousands)

	2006		2005		2004	
	-----		-----		-----	
CONSOLIDATED:						

Net sales	\$475,163	100%	\$375,786	100%	\$338,144	100%
Cost of sales	276,734	58	236,631	63	218,601	65
Gross profit	198,429	42	139,155	37	119,543	35
Other operating income - net of expenses	14,246	3	7,119	2	4,588	1
Operating expenses	134,377	28	114,185	31	105,150	31
Impairment of goodwill	--	--	519	0	--	--
Income from operations	78,298	16	31,570	8	18,981	5
Interest and other income, net	2,636	1	1,890	1	1,973	1
Income before income taxes	80,934	17	33,460	9	20,954	6
Net income	46,250	10	19,200	5	12,275	4
By Segment:						
WHOLESALE DIVISION:						

Net sales	\$347,509	100%	\$254,275	100%	\$230,347	100%
Cost of sales	218,014	63	175,292	69	166,724	72
Gross profit	129,495	37	78,983	31	63,623	28
Other operating income	2,925	1	2,286	1	2,310	1
Operating expenses	75,328	22	59,958	24	57,661	25
Income from operations	57,092	16	21,311	8	8,272	4
RETAIL DIVISION:						

Net sales	\$127,654	100%	\$121,511	100%	\$107,797	100%
Cost of sales	58,720	46	61,339	50	51,877	48
Gross profit	68,934	54	60,172	50	55,920	52
Operating expenses	59,049	46	54,227	45	47,489	44
Impairment of goodwill	--	--	519	0	--	--
Income from operations	9,885	8	5,426	5	8,431	8
Number of stores	96		98		91	
FIRST COST DIVISION:						

Other commission income - net of expenses	\$ 11,321	100%	\$ 4,833	100%	\$ 2,278	100%

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
(\$ in thousands)

Year Ended December 31, 2006 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2005

Consolidated:
- - - - -

Total net sales for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased by 26% to \$475,163 from \$375,786 for the comparable period of 2005. The total increase resulted from a 37% growth in the Wholesale Division combined with a 5% growth in the Retail Division.

Gross profit margin increased to 42% for the year ended December 31, 2006 from 37% for the prior year. Both the Wholesale and the Retail Divisions achieved significant increases in their gross profit margins. The gross profit margin for the Wholesale Division increased to 37% for the year ended December 31, 2006 from 31% for the comparable period of 2005, and in the Retail Division, the gross profit margin increased to 54% as compared to 50% for the comparable period of 2005. A portion of the increased gross margin was the result of improved inventory management which resulted in fewer markdowns.

Operating expenses increased to \$134,377 in the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$114,185 in the same period of 2005. The increase in dollars was primarily caused by the incremental costs associated with the acquisition of Daniel M. Friedman and the addition of the SMNY/Madden Girl division, an increase in sales growth related variable expenses such as warehouse and distribution costs, and an increase in incentive based employee compensation. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses decreased to 28% for the year ended December 31, 2006 from 31% in the same period of 2005, reflecting the Company's ability to leverage its expense structure against the increase in sales.

Income from operations was \$78,298 for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to \$31,570 for the comparable period of 2005. Net income increased by 141% to \$46,250 for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to \$19,200 for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase in income was primarily due to the increase in net sales, the higher gross profit margin, a substantial increase in commission income and the contribution of the Daniel M. Friedman Division.

Wholesale Division:
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Net sales from the Wholesale Division accounted for \$347,509 or 73%, and \$254,275 or 68% of total net sales for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. This increase resulted from the incremental sales contributed by the recently acquired Daniel M. Friedman and significant sales growth in Madden Womens, Madden Mens, Candie's and Steven as well as the contribution of the new brands, SMNY/Madden Girl and Natural Comfort. Gross profit margin increased to 37% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2006 from 31% in the prior year, primarily due to a significant decrease in off-price sales and lower inventory markdowns and allowances. Operating expenses increased to \$75,328 for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$59,958 in the comparable period of 2005. This increase is primarily due to an increase in direct selling expenses reflective of the 37% growth in sales, incentive bonuses and the incremental costs associated with the new brands SMNY/Madden Girl and Natural Comfort, as well as the acquisition of Daniel M. Friedman. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses decreased to 22% for the year ended December 31, 2006 from 24% for the prior year, reflecting the Company's ability to leverage its expense structure against the increase in sales. Income from operations for the Wholesale Division increased to \$57,092 for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to \$21,311 for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Retail Division:
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Net sales from the Retail Division accounted for \$127,654 or 27% and \$121,511 or 32% of total net sales for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company opened four new stores and closed six under-performing stores during the current year. As a result, the Company had 96 retail stores as of December 31, 2006 compared to 98 stores as of December 31, 2005. The 96 stores currently in operation include 93 under the Steve Madden name, two under the Steven name and one internet store. Comparable store sales (sales of those stores, including the internet store, that were open for all of 2006 and 2005) for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased 4% over the same period of 2005.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased to 54% for the year ended December 31, 2006 from 50% in the comparable period of 2005, primarily due to a significant decrease in promotional sales, improved inventory controls and freight savings. Operating expenses for the Retail Division were \$59,049 for the year ended December 31, 2006 and \$54,227 for the comparable period of 2005. This increase was primarily due to the non-cash write off of unamortized assets associated with the remodeling of nine stores and the closing of six stores in the current period that accounted for \$1,858. Income from operations for the Retail Division was \$9,885 for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to \$5,426 for the same period in 2005.

First Cost Division:
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The First Cost Division generated net commission income and design fees of \$11,321 for year ended December 31, 2006, compared to \$4,833 for the comparable period of 2005. The increase was the result of growth in the private label business and, in addition, the Company's ability to leverage the strength of its Steve Madden brands and product designs resulting in a partial recovery of its design, product and development costs through its suppliers.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2004

Consolidated:
- - - - -

Total net sales for the year ended December 31, 2005 increased by 11% to \$375,786 from \$338,144 for the comparable period of 2004. Significant sales increases from Madden Mens, Candie's, and the Retail Division and a modest increase from Madden Womens as well as net sales of \$1,576 generated by the Company's new division, SMNY/Madden Girl were partially offset by declines in Steven, l.e.i. and Stevies.

Gross profit margin increased to 37% for the year ended December 31, 2005 from 35% for the year ended December 31, 2004. This increase is the result of an increase in the gross profit margin in the Wholesale Division to 31% for the year ended December 31, 2005 from 28% for the comparable period of 2004, primarily due to a significant decrease in off-price sales and improved efficiencies in inventory management resulting in lower inventory costs. This was partially offset by a decline in gross profit margin in the Retail Division attributed to the liquidation of slow moving inventory combined with the liquidation of inventory at four outlet stores (three of which were temporary locations) that were closed during the third quarter.

Operating expenses increased to \$114,185 in the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$105,150 in the same period of 2004. The increase in dollars is primarily due to an increase in direct selling expenses reflective of the 11% growth in sales and the incremental payroll and occupancy costs associated with the operation of an additional seven retail stores (net). Other contributing factors were an increase of accounting fees incurred by the Company in connection with management's assessment and the external audit of internal controls pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the settlement of the LaRue lawsuit in the amount of \$1,500.

Income from operations was \$31,570 for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to \$18,981 for the comparable period of 2004. Net income increased by 56% to \$19,200 for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to \$12,275 for the year ended December 31, 2004. This increase in income was primarily due to the increase in sales, the higher gross margin and a substantial increase in commission income.

Wholesale Division:
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Net sales from the Wholesale Division accounted for \$254,275 or 68%, and \$230,347 or 68% of total net sales for the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. This increase resulted from the higher sales contributed by Madden Mens, Candies and Steve Madden Womens as well as the contribution of the new SMNY brand. Gross profit margin in the Wholesale Division increased to 31% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2005 from 28% for the year ended December 31 2004, primarily due to better product offerings and improved efficiencies in inventory management resulting in a significant reduction of inventory markdowns and allowances. Operating expenses increased to \$59,958 for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$57,661 in the comparable period of 2004. This increase is primarily due to an increase in direct selling expenses reflective of the 10% growth in sales, incentive bonuses and the incremental costs associated with the new brands SMNY/Madden Girl. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses decreased to 24% for the year ended December 31, 2005

from 25% for the year ended December 31, 2004, reflecting the Company's ability to control costs and leverage its expense structure against the increase in sales. Income from operations for the Wholesale Division increased to \$21,311 for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to \$8,272 for the prior year.

Retail Division:
- - - - -

Net sales from the Retail Division accounted for \$121,511 or 32% and \$107,797 or 32% of total sales for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. As of December 31, 2005, there were 98 retail stores compared to 91 retail stores as of December 31, 2004. The 98 stores in operation as of December 31, 2005 included 94 under the Steve Madden name, two under the Steven name, one outlet under the Shoe Biz name and one internet store. Comparable store sales (sales of those stores that were open for all of 2005 and 2004) for the year ended December 31, 2005 increased 5% over the same period of 2004. This increase was achieved through the early release and success of opened up sandals in spring, strong boot sales in the fall, and a substantial growth in Madden Mens volume at the stores. Gross profit margin decreased to 50% for the year ended December 31, 2005 from 52% in the comparable period of 2004, primarily due to an increase in the liquidation of slow moving inventory combined with the liquidation of inventory at five stores that were closed during the year 2005. Operating expenses for the Retail Division were \$54,227 for the year ended December 31, 2005 and \$47,489 for the comparable period of 2004. This increase was primarily due to increased payroll and payroll related expenses and higher occupancy expenses associated with the operation of seven additional stores in 2005 and an increase in direct selling expenses. Income from operations for the Retail Division was \$5,426 for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to \$8,431 for the same period of 2004.

First Cost Division:
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Adesso-Madden, Inc. generated net commission income of \$4,833 for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to \$2,278 for the comparable period of 2004. The increase was the result of the growth in first cost business with existing as well as new customers, the expansion of the Company's private label business in men's footwear, the transition of Unionbay to a first cost commission based model and the cumulative contribution of commissions on international sales made on a direct-from-factory basis.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES
(\$ in thousands)

The Company had working capital of \$151,711 at December 31, 2006 compared to \$114,066 at December 31, 2005. The Company's net income for the year ended December 31, 2006 contributed to the increase in working capital. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2006, a significant amount of the Company's bond portfolio moved to within one year of maturity resulting in a reclassification of these bonds to current assets.

Under the terms of a factoring agreement with GMAC, the Company is eligible to borrow 80% of its invoiced receivables at an interest rate of two and one-half percent (2.5%) over the 30 day London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). The agreement, which has no specific expiration date and can be terminated by either party with 60 days written notice after June 30, 2007, provides the Company with a \$25 million credit facility with a \$15 million sub-limit on direct borrowings. GMAC maintains a lien on all of the Company's receivables and assumes the credit risk for all assigned accounts approved by them.

The Company's Daniel M. Friedman Division has a factoring agreement with Wells Fargo Century. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company is eligible to borrow 85% of its invoiced receivables at an interest rate equal to the prime rate.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company held marketable securities valued at \$89,681, consisting primarily of corporate and municipal bonds, U.S. Treasury notes, government asset-backed securities, certificates of deposits and equities.

The Company believes that based upon its current financial position and available cash and marketable securities, it will meet all of its financial commitments and operating needs for at least the next twelve months.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES
(\$ in thousands)

During the year ended December 31, 2006, net cash provided by operating activities was \$43,408. Sources of cash were provided primarily by the net income of \$46,250, an increase in accrued incentive compensation of \$6,163 and decrease in inventories of \$635. The primary uses of cash were increases in factored receivables of \$10,136 and non-factored receivables of \$2,275 caused by a substantial increase in sales in 2006 including the incremental sales from the acquisition of Daniel M. Friedman. Other uses of cash include an increase in prepaid expenses, prepaid taxes, deposits and other assets of \$2,133 and a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$6,136.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS
(\$ in thousands)

The Company's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2006 were as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payment due by period			
		2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	2012 and after
Operating lease obligations	\$ 94,649	\$ 13,595	\$ 25,282	\$ 22,303	\$ 33,469
Purchase obligations	50,991	50,991			
Other long-term liabilities (future minimum royalty payments)	1,318	778	540		
Total	\$ 146,958	\$ 65,364	\$ 25,822	\$ 22,303	\$ 33,469

At December 31, 2006, the Company had un-negotiated open letters of credit for the purchase of inventory of approximately \$1,981.

The Company has an employment agreement with Steven Madden, its Creative and Design Chief, which provides for an annual base salary of \$600 subject to certain specified adjustments through June 30, 2015. The agreement also provides for annual bonuses based on EBITDA, revenue of any new business, and royalty income over \$2 million, plus an equity grant and a non-accountable expense allowance.

On February 7, 2006, the Company acquired all of the equity interest of Daniel M. Friedman. The acquisition was completed for consideration of \$18,710, including transaction costs. In addition, the purchase agreement includes certain earn-out provisions based on financial performance through 2010.

The Company has employment agreements with certain executives, which provide for the payment of compensation aggregating approximately \$1,643 in 2007, \$1,192 in 2008 and \$480 in 2009. In addition, some of the employment agreements provide for a discretionary bonus and some provide for incentive compensation based on various performance criteria as well as other benefits. The Chief Operating Officer of the Company is entitled to deferred compensation calculated as a percentage of his base salary.

Ninety-nine percent (99%) of the Company's products are produced at overseas locations, the majority of which are located in China, with a small percentage located in Brazil, Italy and Spain. The Company has not entered into any long-term manufacturing or supply contracts with any of these foreign companies. The Company believes that a sufficient number of alternative sources exist outside of the United States for the manufacture of its products. In addition, the Company currently makes approximately 98% of its purchases in U.S. dollars.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES
(\$ in thousands)

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company invested \$44,690 in marketable securities and received \$21,434 from the maturities and sales of securities. Also, the Company invested \$15,357 in the acquisition of Daniel M. Friedman. Additionally, the Company made capital expenditures of \$9,511, principally for leasehold improvements for three new stores, remodeling of nine existing stores, additional office space and upgrades to its computer systems.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES
(\$ in thousands)

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company paid dividends of \$21,106 and repurchased 349,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an average price of \$23.68 for a total cost of \$8,264. The Company received \$6,837 in cash and also realized a tax benefit of \$3,611 in connection with the exercise of stock options.

INFLATION

The Company does not believe that the relatively low rates of inflation experienced over the last few years in the United States, where it primarily competes, have had a significant effect on sales, expenses or profitability.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND THE USE OF ESTIMATES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Estimates by their nature are based on judgments and available information. Estimates are made based upon historical factors, current circumstances and the experience and judgment of management. Assumptions and estimates are evaluated on an ongoing basis and the Company may employ outside experts to assist in evaluations. Therefore, actual results could materially differ from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions. Management believes the following critical accounting estimates are more significantly affected by judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements: allowance for bad debts, returns, and customer chargebacks; inventory reserves; valuation of intangible assets; litigation reserves and cost of sales.

Allowances for bad debts, returns and customer chargebacks. The Company provides reserves against its trade accounts receivables for future customer chargebacks, co-op advertising allowances, discounts, returns and other miscellaneous deductions that relate to the current period. The reserve against the Company's non-factored trade receivables also includes estimated losses that may result from customers' inability to pay. The amount of the reserve for bad debts, returns, discounts and compliance chargebacks are determined by analyzing aged receivables, current economic conditions, the prevailing retail environment and historical dilution levels for customers. As a result of a reevaluation of the retail environment, the Company revised its method for evaluating its allowance for customer markdowns and advertising chargebacks in the fourth quarter of 2005. In the past, the Company would look at historical dilution levels for customers to determine the allowance amount. Under the new methodology, the Company evaluates anticipated chargebacks by reviewing several performance indicators for its major customers. These performance indicators (which include inventory levels at the retail floors, sell through rates and gross margin levels) are analyzed by key account executives and the Vice President of Wholesale Sales to estimate the amount of the anticipated customer allowance. Failure to correctly estimate the amount of the reserve could materially impact the Company's results of operations and financial position.

Inventory reserves. Inventories are stated at lower of cost or market, on a first-in, first-out basis. The Company reviews inventory on a regular basis for excess and slow moving inventory. The review is based on an analysis of inventory on hand, prior sales, and expected net realizable value through future sales. The analysis includes a review of inventory quantities on hand at period-end in relation to year-to-date sales and projections for sales in the foreseeable future as well as subsequent sales. The Company considers quantities

on hand in excess of estimated future sales to be at risk for market impairment. The net realizable value, or market value, is determined based on the estimate of sales prices of such inventory through off-price or discount store channels. The likelihood of any material inventory write-down is dependent primarily on the expectation of future consumer demand for the Company's product. A misinterpretation or misunderstanding of future consumer demand for the Company's product, the economy, or other failure to estimate correctly, in addition to abnormal weather patterns, could result in inventory valuation changes, either favorably or unfavorably, compared to the valuation determined to be appropriate as of the balance sheet date.

Valuation of intangible assets. SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", which was adopted by the Company on January 1, 2002, requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives no longer be amortized, but rather be tested for impairment at least annually. This pronouncement also requires that intangible assets with finite lives be amortized over their respective lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144 "Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets." In accordance with SFAS No. 144, long-lived assets, such as property, equipment, leasehold improvements and goodwill subject to amortization, are reviewed for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Litigation reserves. Estimated amounts for litigation claims that are probable and can be reasonably estimated are recorded as liabilities in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The likelihood of a material change in these estimated reserves would be dependent on new claims as they may arise and the favorable or unfavorable events of a particular litigation. As additional information becomes available, management will assess the potential liability related to the pending litigation and revise their estimates. Such revisions in management's estimates of the contingent liability could materially impact the Company's results of operation and financial position.

Cost of sales. All costs incurred to bring finished products to the Company's distribution center and, in the retail division, the costs to bring products to the company's stores, are included in the cost of sales line item on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. These include the cost of finished products, purchase commissions, letter of credit fees, brokerage fees, material and labor and related items, sample expenses, custom duty, inbound freight, royalty payments on licensed products, labels and product packaging. All warehouse and distribution costs are included in the operating expenses line item of the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. The Company classifies shipping costs, if any, to customers as operating expenses. The Company's gross profit margins may not be comparable to other companies in the industry because some companies may include warehouse and distribution as a component of cost of sales, while other companies report on the same basis as the Company and include them in operating expenses.

ITEM 7A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK
(\$ in thousands)

The Company does not engage in the trading of market risk sensitive instruments in the normal course of business. Financing arrangements for the Company are subject to variable interest rates primarily based on LIBOR. An analysis of the Company's credit agreement with GMAC and Wells Fargo Century can be found in Note C, "Due From Factors" to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company held marketable securities valued at \$89,681, which consist primarily of corporate and municipal bonds, U.S. treasury notes, certificates of deposit and government asset-backed securities that have various maturities through December 2009, as well as marketable equity securities. These investments are subject to interest rate risk and will decrease in value if market interest rates increase. The Company currently has the ability to hold these investments until maturity. In addition, any decline in interest rates would be expected to reduce the Company's interest income.

ITEM 8 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See the financial statements following Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

None.

ITEM 9A CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) were effective as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Steve Madden, Ltd. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934).

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

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

We acquired Daniel M. Friedman & Associates, Inc. in February 2006. We have excluded Daniel M. Friedman & Associates, Inc. from the scope of our annual report on internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. These operations represent approximately 11% of our total assets at December 31, 2006 and approximately 11% and 5% of our revenues and net income for the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

Under the supervision of and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, the Company's management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the frame work and criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Tradeway Commission. Based on this assessment, the Company's management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2006, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Attestation Report of the Company's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Company's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, Eisner LLP, has audited and issued a report on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The report of Eisner LLP appears below.

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Steven Madden, Ltd.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Steven Madden, Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Company") maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

As indicated in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 did not include the internal controls of Daniel M. Friedman and Associates, Inc. and D.M.F. International (collectively, "Daniel M. Friedman") because they were acquired by the Company in purchase business combinations during 2006. Daniel M. Friedman constituted approximately 11% of total assets and approximately 11% and 5% of revenues and net income, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of the Company also did not include an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Daniel M. Friedman.

In our opinion, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the COSO. Also, in our opinion, Steven Madden, Ltd. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Steven Madden, Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006, and our report dated March 7, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Eisner LLP

New York, New York
March 7, 2007

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As required by Rule 13a-15(d) under the Exchange Act, the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the Company's internal controls over financial reporting to determine whether any changes occurred during the fourth quarter of 2006 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, there has been no such material change during the fourth quarter of 2006.

ITEM 9B OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10 DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required to be furnished pursuant to this item will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11 EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required to be furnished pursuant to this item will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required to be furnished pursuant to this item will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13 CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required to be furnished pursuant to this item will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required to be furnished pursuant to this item will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15 EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements of Steven Madden, Ltd. and subsidiaries are included in Item 8:

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Steven Madden, Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Steven Madden, Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

As discussed in Note F to the financial statements effective January 1, 2006, the Company changed its method of accounting for stock based compensation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004), "Shared-Based Payment".

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Steven Madden, Ltd. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of their operations and their consolidated cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Steven Madden, Ltd. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 7, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

Eisner LLP

New York, New York
March 7, 2007

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands)

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,204	\$ 42,842
Accounts receivable - net of allowances of \$1,009 and \$813	7,317	3,294
Due from factors - net of allowances of \$11,499 and \$7,587	40,208	31,785
Inventories	33,660	28,412
Marketable securities - available for sale	72,542	24,092
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5,929	2,435
Prepaid taxes	1,084	2,512
Deferred taxes	8,099	5,600
	-----	-----
Total current assets	188,043	140,972
Property and equipment, net	23,375	20,898
Deferred taxes	6,794	5,568
Deposits and other	2,432	586
Marketable securities - available for sale	17,139	42,157
Goodwill - net	6,465	1,547
Intangibles - net	7,144	--
	-----	-----
	\$ 251,392	\$ 211,728
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 12,784	\$ 15,579
Accrued expenses	14,056	7,998
Accrued incentive compensation	9,492	3,329
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	36,332	26,906
Deferred rent	3,136	2,757
	-----	-----
	39,468	29,663
	-----	-----
Commitments, contingencies and other - see notes J & L		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock - \$.0001 par value, 5,000 shares authorized; none issued Series A Junior Participating preferred stock - \$.0001 par value, 60 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock - \$.000067 par value, 90,000 shares authorized, 24,806 and 24,225 shares issued, 21,106 and 20,874 shares outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	112,692	99,950
Retained earnings	133,561	108,838
Other comprehensive loss:		
Unrealized loss on marketable securities (net of taxes)	(641)	(1,299)
Treasury stock - 3,700 and 3,351 shares at cost at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively	(33,690)	(25,426)
	-----	-----
	211,924	182,065
	-----	-----
	\$ 251,392	\$ 211,728
	=====	=====

See notes to financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Income
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net sales:			
Wholesale	\$ 347,509	\$ 254,275	\$ 230,347
Retail	127,654	121,511	107,797
	-----	-----	-----
	475,163	375,786	338,144
	-----	-----	-----
Cost of sales:			
Wholesale	218,014	175,292	166,724
Retail	58,720	61,339	51,877
	-----	-----	-----
	276,734	236,631	218,601
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit:			
Wholesale	129,495	78,983	63,623
Retail	68,934	60,172	55,920
	-----	-----	-----
	198,429	139,155	119,543
Commission and licensing fee income - net	14,246	7,119	4,588
Operating expenses	(134,377)	(114,185)	(105,150)
Impairment of goodwill	--	(519)	--
	-----	-----	-----
Income before other income (expenses) and provision for income taxes	78,298	31,570	18,981
Other income (expenses):			
Interest income	3,703	2,554	2,009
Interest expense	(100)	(164)	(68)
Gain (loss) on sale of marketable securities	(967)	(500)	32
	-----	-----	-----
Income before provision for income taxes	80,934	33,460	20,954
Provision for income taxes	34,684	14,260	8,679
	-----	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 46,250	\$ 19,200	\$ 12,275
	=====	=====	=====
Basic income per share	\$ 2.21	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.62
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted income per share	\$ 2.09	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.58
	=====	=====	=====
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	20,906	20,112	19,724
Effect of dilutive securities - options	1,195	806	1,611
	-----	-----	-----
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	22,101	20,918	21,335
	=====	=====	=====
Dividends paid per common share	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.00
	=====	=====	=====

See notes to financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Unearned Compensation
	Shares	Amount			
Balance - December 31, 2003	21,688	\$ 1	\$ 79,136	\$ 91,176	\$ (3,008)
Exercise of stock options	194		454		
Tax benefit from exercise of options			1,004		
Issuance of fully vested restricted stock	30				
Forfeiture of restricted stock			(183)		121
Cash in lieu of restricted stock			(378)		
Deferred compensation in connection with issuance of stock options and restricted stock			598		(598)
Amortization of unearned compensation					2,782
Unrealized holding loss on marketable securities (net of taxes of \$741)					
Net income				12,275	
Comprehensive income					
Common stock purchased for treasury					
Balance - December 31, 2004	21,912	1	80,631	103,451	(703)
Exercise of stock options	2,133	1	16,482		
Tax benefit from exercise of options			4,604		
Issuance of fully vested restricted stock	180				
Cash in lieu of restricted stock			(1,767)		
Amortization of unearned compensation					703
Unrealized holding loss on marketable securities (net of taxes of \$199)					
Net income				19,200	
Comprehensive income					
Cash dividend paid				(13,813)	
Common stock purchased for treasury					
Balance - December 31, 2005	24,225	2	99,950	108,838	--
Exercise of stock options	551		6,837		
Tax benefit from exercise of options			3,611		
Issuance of fully vested restricted stock	30				
Stock-based compensation			2,294		
Unrealized holding loss on marketable securities (net of taxes of \$476)					
Net income				46,250	
Comprehensive income					
Cash dividend paid				(21,527)	
Common stock purchased for treasury					
Balance - December 31, 2006	24,806	2	112,692	133,561	--

See notes to financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Continued)
(in thousands)

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Gain (Loss)	Treasury Stock		Total Stockholders' Equity	Comprehensive Income
		Shares	Amount		
Balance - December 31, 2003	\$ (127)	1,867	\$ (7,991)	\$ 159,187	
Exercise of stock options				454	
Tax benefit from exercise of options				1,004	
Issuance of fully vested restricted stock					
Forfeiture of restricted stock				(62)	
Cash in lieu of restricted stock				(378)	
Deferred compensation in connection with issuance of stock options and restricted stock					
Amortization of unearned compensation				2,782	
Unrealized holding loss on marketable securities (net of taxes of \$741)	(897)			(897)	(897)
Net income				12,275	12,275
Comprehensive income					\$ 11,378
Common stock purchased for treasury		818	(9,700)	(9,700)	
Balance - December 31, 2004	(1,024)	2,685	(17,691)	164,665	
Exercise of stock options				16,483	
Tax benefit from exercise of options				4,604	
Issuance of fully vested restricted stock					
Cash in lieu of restricted stock				(1,767)	
Amortization of unearned compensation				703	
Unrealized holding loss on marketable securities (net of taxes of \$199)	(275)			(275)	(275)
Net income				19,200	19,200
Comprehensive income					\$ 18,925
Cash dividend paid				(13,813)	
Common stock purchased for treasury		666	(7,735)	(7,735)	
Balance - December 31, 2005	(1,299)	3,351	(25,426)	182,065	
Exercise of stock options				6,837	
Tax benefit from exercise of options				3,611	
Issuance of fully vested restricted stock					
Stock-based compensation				2,294	
Unrealized holding gain on marketable securities (net of taxes of \$476)	658			658	658
Net income				46,250	46,250
Comprehensive income					\$ 46,908
Cash dividend paid (\$421 of which is payable to holders of restricted stock pending the vesting of these shares)				(21,527)	
Common stock purchased for treasury		349	(8,264)	(8,264)	
Balance - December 31, 2006	\$ (641)	3,700	\$ (33,690)	\$ 211,924	

See notes to financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 46,250	\$ 19,200	\$ 12,275
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Stock-based compensation	2,294	703	2,719
Depreciation and amortization	6,705	5,120	4,865
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,857	535	198
Impairment of goodwill	--	519	--
Deferred taxes	(4,210)	(2,691)	(227)
Provision for doubtful accounts and chargebacks	3,048	5,485	537
Deferred rent expense	379	669	260
Realized (gain) loss on sale of marketable securities	967	500	(32)
Changes in:			
Accounts receivable	(2,275)	(1,197)	1,824
Due from factors	(10,136)	(3,282)	(5,416)
Inventories	635	5,972	(10,526)
Prepaid expenses, prepaid taxes, deposits and other assets	(2,133)	(624)	2,559
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(6,136)	4,320	2,870
Accrued incentive compensation	6,163	2,909	(47)
Net cash provided by operating activities	43,408	38,138	11,859
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(9,511)	(5,822)	(7,387)
Purchases of marketable securities	(44,690)	(27,252)	(27,779)
Maturity/sale of marketable securities	21,434	9,153	9,708
Acquisition, net of cash acquired	(15,357)	--	--
Net cash used in investing activities	(48,124)	(23,921)	(25,458)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	6,837	16,483	454
Tax benefit from exercise of options	3,611	4,604	1,004
Cash dividend paid	(21,106)	(13,813)	--
Cash in lieu of restricted stock	--	(1,767)	(378)
Common stock purchased for treasury	(8,264)	(7,735)	(9,700)
Payments of lease obligations	--	--	(1)
Net cash used in financing activities	(18,922)	(2,228)	(8,621)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(23,638)	11,989	(22,220)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	42,842	30,853	53,073
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$ 19,204	\$ 42,842	\$ 30,853
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 100	\$ 164	\$ 68
Income taxes	\$ 33,886	\$ 12,536	\$ 5,855
Non-cash transactions			
Dividend accrual related to restricted stock	\$ 421	\$ --	\$ --

See notes to financial statements

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006 and 2005
(\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

[1] Organization:

Steven Madden, Ltd., a Delaware corporation, designs and sources women's, men's and childrens shoes, for sale through its wholesale and retail channels under the Steve Madden, Steven, Madden Mens and Natural Comfort brands and through its wholesale channels under the Stevies, SMNY/Madden Girl and Candie's (under license) brand names. In addition, the Company designs, sources, markets and sells name brand and private label fashion handbags and accessories through its Daniel M. Friedman Division. Revenue is generated predominately through the sale of the Company's brand name merchandise and certain licensed products. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company operated 96 and 98 retail stores (including its website as a store), respectively. Revenue is subject to seasonal fluctuations. See Note M for operating segment information.

[2] Principles of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Steven Madden, Ltd. and its wholly owned subsidiaries Steven Madden Retail, Inc., Diva Acquisition Corp., Adesso-Madden, Inc., Unionbay Men's Footwear, Inc., Stevies, Inc. and Daniel M. Friedman and Associates, Inc. (collectively referred to as the "Company"). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

[3] Stock split:

On April 27, 2006, the Board of Directors declared a 3-for-2 stock split of its outstanding shares of common stock, which was effected in the form of a stock dividend of one share of stock for every two shares outstanding. The dividend was paid on May 26, 2006 to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 11, 2006. All share and per share data provided herein gives effect to this stock split, applied retroactively.

[4] Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Allowances for bad debts, returns and customer chargebacks: The Company provides reserves on trade accounts receivables for future and existing customer chargebacks and markdown allowances, discounts, returns and other miscellaneous compliance related deductions that relate to the current period sales. As a result of a reevaluation of the retail environment, the Company revised its method for evaluating its estimate of the allowance for customer chargebacks in 2005. In the past, the Company would look at historical dilution levels for customers to determine the allowance amount. Under the new method of estimation, the Company evaluates anticipated chargebacks by reviewing several performance indicators at its major customers. These performance indicators, which include inventory levels, sell through rates and gross margin levels, are analyzed by key account executives and the Vice President of Wholesale Sales to estimate the amount of the anticipated customer allowance. This change in accounting estimate resulted in an increase of our reserve by approximately \$1,700 in the fourth quarter of 2005.

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006 and 2005
(\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

[5] Cash equivalents:

Cash equivalents at December 31, 2006 and 2005, amounted to approximately \$11,121 and \$33,290, respectively, and consisted of money market accounts and commercial paper. The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

[6] Marketable securities:

Marketable securities consist primarily of corporate bonds, U.S. treasury notes, certificates of deposit and government asset-backed securities with maturities greater than three months and up to five years at the time of purchase, as well as marketable equity securities. These securities, which are classified as available for sale, are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses net of any tax effect reported in stockholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive income, and are held at an investment bank with the schedule of maturities at December 31, 2006 as follows:

	Maturities	
	1 Year or Less	1 to 5 Years
Schedule of maturities:		
Municipal bonds	\$ 21,869	\$ 7,072
US Government and Federal agency bonds	1,980	3,175
Corporate bonds	7,326	4,849
Fixed income securities	36,286	--
Certificates of deposit	--	2,043
	-----	-----
	67,461	17,139
Marketable equity securities	5,081	--
	-----	-----
	\$ 72,542	\$ 17,139
	=====	=====

[7] Inventories:

Inventories, which consist of finished goods on hand and in transit, are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market.

[8] Property and equipment:

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed utilizing the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives ranging from three to ten years. Leasehold improvements are amortized utilizing the straight-line method over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the remaining lease term. Depreciation and amortization include amounts relating to property and equipment under capital leases.

Impairment losses are recognized for long-lived assets, including certain intangibles, used in operations when indicators of impairment are present and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are not sufficient to recover the assets' carrying amount. Impairment losses are measured by comparing the fair value of the assets to their carrying amount. No impairment losses have been incurred for the years presented other than the impairment of goodwill as described in Note A[9].

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006 and 2005
(\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

[9] Goodwill:

The Company accounts for goodwill and intangible assets in accordance with SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"). Under SFAS 142, amortization of goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets are not amortized, rather they are tested for impairment on an annual basis or more often if events or circumstances change that could cause these assets to become impaired.

On May 1, 1998, the Company purchased certain assets from and assumed certain liabilities of Daniel Scott, Inc. which operated two retail outlet stores under the name Shoe Biz. The acquisition was recorded at a total cost of approximately \$703, including related expenses, of which \$635 was allocated to cost in excess of fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired ("goodwill"). Prior to the adoption of SFAS 142, the Company had amortized approximately \$116 of the goodwill, resulting in a net value of \$519. During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company operated four stores under the Shoe Biz name. In order to consolidate its resources to the Steve Madden brand, the Company decided to discontinue using the Shoe Biz name. As a result, as of June 30, 2005, one Shoe Biz store was converted to a Steve Madden store, while two other Shoe Biz stores were closed. The remaining store operating under the Shoe Biz was closed in the first quarter of 2006. As a result, the entire balance of the goodwill of \$519 is considered impaired and was recognized as a reduction of income in the second quarter of 2005.

[10] Net income per share:

Basic income per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted income per share reflects: a) the potential dilution assuming common shares were issued upon the exercise of outstanding in-the-money options and the proceeds thereof were used to purchase treasury stock at the average market price during the period, and b) the vesting of granted nonvested restricted stock awards for which the assumed proceeds upon grant are deemed to be the amount of compensation cost attributable to future services and are not yet recognized using the treasury stock method, to the extent dilutive. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, no options exercisable into shares of common stock have been excluded in the calculation of diluted income per share, whereas options to purchase 1,878,000 shares of common stock were excluded from the calculation of diluted income per share in 2004 because the result would have been antidilutive. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the unvested restricted stock awards were dilutive.

[11] Advertising costs:

The Company expenses costs of print, radio and billboard advertisements as of the first date the advertisements take place. Advertising expense included in operating expenses amounted to approximately \$7,187 in 2006, \$8,354 in 2005 and \$8,993 in 2004.

[12] Fair value of financial instruments:

The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments approximates fair value due to their short-term nature or their underlying terms. Marketable securities are carried at quoted market prices which represent fair value.

[13] Stock-based compensation:

At December 31, 2006, the Company had various stock-based compensation plans. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123R"), which requires stock-based compensation to be measured based on the fair value of the awards on the grant date. Prior to adopting SFAS 123R, the Company's equity-based compensation expense was accounted for under the provisions of APB Opinion

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", as permitted by SFAS No. 123. Refer to Note F for additional information regarding the Company's stock-based compensation plans.

[14] Revenue recognition:

The Company recognizes revenue on wholesale sales when products are shipped pursuant to our standard terms which are freight on board (FOB) warehouse or when products are delivered to the consolidators as per the terms of the customer's purchase order. Sales reductions for anticipated discounts, allowances and other deductions are recognized when sales are recorded. Customers retain the right to deduct the amount of loss sustained for poor quality or improper or short shipments, which have historically been immaterial. Retail sales are recognized when the payment is received from customers and are recorded net of returns. The Company earns commission income acting in the capacity of an agent through its Adesso-Madden Division by arranging to produce private label shoes to the specifications of its clients. In addition, the Company has leveraged the strength of its Steve Madden brands and product designs resulting in a partial recovery of its design, product and development costs through its suppliers. Commission revenue and product and development cost recoveries are recognized as earned when title of the product transfers from the manufacturer to the customer and is reported on a net basis after deducting operating expenses.

The Company licenses its trademarks for use in connection with the manufacturing, marketing and sale of cold weather accessories, sunglasses, eyewear, outerwear, watches, children's apparel and dresses. The license agreements require the licensee to pay to the Company a royalty and, in substantially all of the agreements, an advertising fee based on the higher of a minimum or a net sales percentage as defined in the various agreements. Licensing revenue is recognized on the basis of net sales reported by the licensees or minimum guaranteed royalties, if higher. In substantially all of the Company's license agreements, the minimum guaranteed royalty is earned and payable on a quarterly basis.

[15] Sales deductions:

The Company supports retailers' initiatives to maximize sales of the Company's products on the retail floor by subsidizing the co-op advertising programs of such retailers, providing them with inventory markdown allowances and participating in various other marketing initiatives of its major customers. Such expenses are reflected in the financial statements as deductions to net sales. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 the total deductions to net sales for these expenses were \$35,267, \$36,356 and \$30,027, respectively.

[16] Cost of sales:

All costs incurred to bring finished products to the Company's distribution center and, in the retail division, the costs to bring products to the Company's stores, are included in the cost of sales line item on the Consolidated Statement of Income. These include the cost of finished products, purchase commissions, letter of credit fees, brokerage fees, material and labor and related items, sample expenses, custom duty, inbound freight, royalty payments on licensed products, labels and product packaging. All warehouse and distribution costs and freight to customers, if any, are included in the operating expenses line item of the Company's Consolidated Statement of Income. The Company's gross margins may not be comparable to other companies in the industry because some companies may include warehouse and distribution costs as a component of cost of sales, while other companies report on the same basis as the Company and include them in operating expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006 and 2005
(\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

[17] Warehouse and shipping costs:

The Company includes all warehouse and distribution costs in the Operating Expenses line on the Consolidated Statements of Income. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the total warehouse and distribution costs included in Operating Expenses were \$8,901, \$6,229 and \$5,819 respectively. The Company's standard terms of sales are "FOB Steve Madden warehouse" and thus the Company's wholesale customers absorb most shipping costs. Shipping costs to wholesale customers incurred by the Company are not considered significant and are included in the Operating Expense line in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

[18] Impairment of long-lived assets:

The Company reviews long-lived assets, including amortizable intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If facts and circumstances indicate that the Company's long-lived assets might be impaired, the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the long-lived asset would be compared to its carrying amounts to determine if a write-down to fair value is necessary. If a write-down is required, the amount is determined by estimation of the present value of net discounted cash flows in accordance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets".

[19] 401(k) Plan:

The Company maintains a tax-qualified, 401(k) plan which is available to each of the Company's eligible employees who elect to participate after meeting certain length-of-service requirements. The Company makes discretionary matching contributions of 25% of employees' contributions up to a maximum of 6% of employees' compensation which vest to the employees over a period of time. Effective February 7, 2007, the Company began matching 50% of employees' contributions. Total matching contributions to the plan for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were approximately \$180, \$176 and \$187, respectively.

[20] Prior years' reclassifications:

Royalty payments. The Company has reclassified royalty payments on its Consolidated Statement of Income from operating expenses to cost of sales. This reclassification resulted in an increase in the wholesale cost of sales for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 of \$3,345 and \$3,126 respectively, with a corresponding decrease to operating expenses in the same periods. This reclassification had no impact on the net income of the Company.

Revision in the Classification of Auction Rate Bonds. During the first quarter of 2006, the Company revised its presentation of its auction rate bonds to short-term investments. Previously, such investments had been classified as cash and cash equivalents. Accordingly, the Company has revised the classification to report these securities as short-term investments on its Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2005. As previously reported at December 31, 2005, \$10,000 of these auction rate municipal bonds were classified as cash and cash equivalents on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Notes to Financial Statements
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NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

[21] Recently issued accounting standards:

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty In Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"), which addresses the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". FIN 48 provides guidance on the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken on the Company's tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for interim periods of fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is evaluating the requirements of FIN 48 and expects that its adoption will not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and earnings per share.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. Under the standard, fair value measurements would be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. We have not yet determined the impact, if any, that the implementation of SFAS No. 157 will have on our results of operations or financial condition.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" ("SAB 108"). SAB 108 requires registrants to use both a balance sheet approach and an income statement approach when evaluating and quantifying the materiality of a misstatement. SAB 108 provides guidance on correcting errors under the dual approach as well as providing transition guidance for correcting errors. The Company adopted the provisions of SAB 108 as of December 31, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 did not have an effect on our results of financial operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("SFAS No. 159"). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between entities that chose different measurement attributes for similar assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We have not yet determined the impact, if any, that the implementation of SFAS No. 159 will have on our results of operations or financial condition.

NOTE B - ACQUISITION

On February 7, 2006, the Company acquired all of the equity interest of privately held Daniel M. Friedman and Associates, Inc. and D.M.F. International (collectively, "Daniel M. Friedman"). Founded in 1995, Daniel M. Friedman designs, sources, and markets name brand fashion handbags and accessories. The acquisition was completed for consideration of \$18,710, including transaction costs. In addition, the purchase agreement includes certain earn-out provisions based on financial performance through 2010.

The Daniel M. Friedman acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting as required by SFAS Statement No. 141, "Business Combinations". Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of Daniel M. Friedman were adjusted to their fair values, and the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the assets acquired, including identified intangible assets, was recorded as goodwill. The fair values assigned to tangible and intangible

Notes to Financial Statements
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NOTE B - ACQUISITION (CONTINUED)

assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on management's estimates and assumptions, as well as third-party independent valuations. The total purchase price has been allocated as follows:

Current assets	\$	9,772
Property and equipment		289
Deposits		62
Intangible assets		8,400
Goodwill		4,918
Liabilities assumed		(4,731)

Net assets acquired	\$	18,710
		=====

The purchase price and related allocation may be revised as a result of adjustments made to the purchase price pursuant to the earn-out provisions.

Pursuant to the acquisition, the Company has a note receivable from the former owner and namesake of Daniel M. Friedman in the amount of \$1,250. The note, which has an interest rate of 5%, is due and payable on the same day that the final earn-out payment is due. The note allows the maker to offset the principal and interest due on the note against any earn-out monies that might be due to him. The note is included in the "Deposits and other" category on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The results of operations for Daniel M. Friedman have been included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income from the date of the acquisition. The following unaudited pro forma information presents the results of the Company's operations as though the Daniel M. Friedman acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2004. The pro forma information, as presented below, is not indicative of the results that would have been obtained had the transaction occurred on January 1, 2004, nor is it indicative of the Company's future results.

	Year Ended December 31, (unaudited)		
	2006	2005	2004
	-----	-----	-----
Net sales	\$479,195	\$417,299	\$364,089
Operating income	\$78,993	\$31,216	\$18,238
Net income	\$46,631	\$18,988	\$11,844
Basic earnings per share	\$2.23	\$0.94	\$0.60
Diluted earnings per share	\$2.11	\$0.91	\$0.56

NOTE C - DUE FROM FACTORS

On July 1, 2005, the Company entered into a factoring agreement with GMAC Commercial Finance LLC ("GMAC"). The agreement, which has no specific expiration date and can be terminated by either party with sixty (60) days written notice after June 30, 2007, provides the Company with a \$25 million credit facility with a \$15 million sub-limit on direct borrowings. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company may request advances from the factor up to 80% of aggregate receivables purchased by the factor at an interest rate of two and one-half percent (2.5%) over the 30 day LIBOR. The Company also pays a fee equal to 0.325% of the gross invoice amount of each receivable purchased. Prior to July 1, 2005, the Company had a factoring agreement with Capital Factors, Inc. The Company sells and assigns a substantial portion of its receivables, principally without recourse, to the factor. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, \$260 and \$555 of factored receivables, respectively, were sold by the Company with recourse. GMAC will maintain a lien on all of the Company's receivables and assume the credit risk for all assigned accounts approved by them with certain restrictions.

Notes to Financial Statements
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NOTE C - DUE FROM FACTOR (CONTINUED)

The Company's Daniel M. Friedman Division has a factoring agreement with Wells Fargo Century. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company is eligible to draw down 85% of its invoiced receivables at an interest rate equal to the prime rate. The Company pays a fee equal to 0.45% of the gross invoice amount of each receivable purchased. Wells Fargo Century will maintain a lien on all of Daniel M. Friedman's receivables and assume the credit risk for all assigned accounts approved by them with certain restrictions. The expiration date on this agreement is June 30, 2007 with automatic one-year renewals thereafter.

A "factored" sale (whether "with" or "without" recourse) is substantially the same as a non-factored sale and the Company accounts for its factored sales/receivables in the same manner as its non-factored sales/receivables. The factor services the collection of the Company's accounts receivable. Funds collected by the factor are applied against advances owed to the factor (if any), and the balance is due and payable to the Company, net of any fees. The allowance against "due from factor" is a projected provision based on certain formulas and prior approvals for markdowns, allowances, discounts, advertising and other deductions that customers may deduct against their payments.

NOTE D - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The major classes of assets and total accumulated depreciation and amortization are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Leasehold improvements	\$ 32,790	\$ 31,690
Machinery and equipment	1,119	1,001
Furniture and fixtures	4,563	4,823
Computer equipment	9,238	5,458
	47,710	42,972
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(24,335)	(22,074)
Property and equipment - net	\$ 23,375	\$ 20,898

NOTE E - GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following is a summary of the carrying amount of goodwill by segment for the year ended December 31, 2006:

	Steven by Steve Madden	Daniel M. Friedman	Total
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$ 1,547	\$ 0	\$ 1,547
Acquisition of Daniel M. Friedman	--	4,918	4,918
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 1,547	\$ 4,918	\$ 6,465

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NOTE E - GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The following table details identifiable intangible assets acquired on February 7, 2006 in the Daniel M. Friedman transaction as of December 31, 2006:

	Cost basis	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
	-----	-----	-----
Trade name	\$ 200	\$ 31	\$ 169
Customer relationships	2,600	240	2,360
License agreements	5,600	985	4,615
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 8,400	\$ 1,256	\$ 7,144
	-----	-----	-----

The amortization of intangible assets is included in operating expenses on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Income. The estimated future amortization expense of purchased intangibles as of December 31, 2006 is as follows:

2007	\$ 1,370
2008	1,370
2009	1,267
2010	1,267
2011	820
Thereafter	1,050

	\$ 7,144
	=====

NOTE F - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In March 2006, the Board of Directors approved the Steven Madden, Ltd. Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan") under which nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance shares, restricted stock, other stock-based awards and performance-based cash awards may be granted to employees, consultants and non-employee directors. The shareholders approved the Plan on May 26, 2006. The number of shares that may be issued or used under the Plan cannot exceed 1,200,000 shares. Management believes that the Plan will better align the interests of its recipients with those of the Company's shareholders. The following table summarizes the number of Common Stock shares authorized for use in the Plan, the amount of Stock based awards issued (net of expired or cancelled) and the amount of Common Stock available for the grant of Stock based awards under the Plan:

Common Stock authorized	1,200,000
Stock based awards (restricted stock) granted net of expired or cancelled	421,000

Common Stock available for grant of stock based awards as of December 31, 2006	779,000
	=====

The Company has established various stock option plans entitled "The 1993 Incentive Stock Option Plan", "The 1995 Stock Plan", "The 1996 Stock Plan", "The 1997 Stock Plan" and "The 1999 Stock Plan" under which options to purchase shares of common stock may be granted to employees, directors, officers, agents, consultants and independent contractors. The plans provide that the option price shall not be less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant and that no portion of the option may be exercised beyond ten years from that date. No incentive stock option can be granted and exercised beyond five years to a stockholder owning 10% or

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NOTE F - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

more of the Company's outstanding common stock. Options granted under the plans during the three years ended December 31, 2006 vest between four months and one year from the date of grant. The 1993 Incentive Stock Option Plan, the 1995 Stock Plan and the 1996 Stock Plan expired in 2003, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

The following table summarizes the amount of options authorized, the amount of options granted (net of expired or cancelled options) and the amount of options available for grant for the 1997 Plan and the 1999 Plan:

	1997 Plan	1999 Plan
	-----	-----
Options authorized	1,500,000	4,830,000
Options granted net of expired or cancelled	1,492,800	4,828,500
	-----	-----
Available for grant as of December 31, 2006	7,200	1,500
	=====	=====

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS No. 123R"), which requires stock-based compensation to be measured based on the fair value of the awards on the grant date. The Company elected the "modified prospective method" of transition as permitted by SFAS No. 123R. Under this transition method, the Company is required to record compensation expense for all awards granted after the date of adoption and for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that were outstanding at the date of adoption, and accordingly, periods prior to adoption are not restated. For the year ended December 31, 2006, total equity-based compensation of \$2,294 was comprised of \$2,174 in compensation related to restricted stock and \$120 in compensation related to stock options. For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, total equity-based compensation of \$703 and \$2,782, respectively, was related to stock options. Equity-based compensation is included in operating expenses on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income.

SFAS No. 123R requires the Company to apply an estimated forfeiture rate in calculating the period expense (and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates), as opposed to recognizing forfeitures as an expense reduction as they occur, which was the method used by the Company prior to adoption. The adjustment to apply estimated forfeitures to previously recognized stock-based compensation was considered immaterial and, as such, was not classified as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, the Company presented cash flows resulting from the tax benefits of deductions from the exercise of stock options as operating cash flows in the Statements of Cash Flows. SFAS No. 123R requires cash flows resulting from the tax benefits from tax deductions in excess of the compensation costs recognized for those options (tax benefits) to be classified as financing cash flows. The Company realized a tax benefit from the exercise of stock options of \$3,611 during the year ended December 31, 2006.

Prior to adopting SFAS No. 123R, the Company's equity-based compensation expense was accounted for under the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", as permitted by SFAS No. 123. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provision of SFAS No. 123R to equity-based employee compensation for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:

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NOTE F - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Reported net income	\$ 19,200	\$ 12,275
Stock-based employee compensation included in reported net income, net of tax	407	1,577
Stock-based employee compensation determined under the fair value based method, net of tax	(2,246)	(4,815)
	-----	-----
Pro forma net income	\$ 17,361	\$ 9,037
	=====	=====
Basic income per share:		
As reported	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.62
Pro forma	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.46
Diluted income per share:		
As reported	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.58
Pro forma	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.42

Stock Options

During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, there were 551,000 and 2,133,000 options exercised, respectively, with a total intrinsic value of \$10,674 and \$13,013 for the corresponding periods. During the year ended December 31, 2006, 30,000 options vested with a weighted average exercise price of \$11.84, compared to 726,000 options with a weighted average exercise price of \$11.90 that vested during the prior year. As of December 31, 2006, there were no unvested options. There were no options granted during the year ended December 31, 2006.

In connection with the amended employment agreement of the former Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), who is now the Company's Creative and Design Chief, the Company issued options to purchase 750,000 shares of its common stock. The options, which vested in August 1998, had an exercise price of \$2.21 and were exercisable over 10 years expiring in March 2005. The last of these options was exercised in January of 2005. Unearned compensation was recorded in the amount of \$1,345, which represented the difference between the exercise price and the fair value of the stock on the date of grant, and was classified as a component of stockholders' equity. Through December 31, 2003, the unearned compensation was being amortized over the ten-year term of the amended agreement. During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company reevaluated its policy on amortizing unearned compensation relating to the issuance of stock options. The Company concluded that deferred compensation was to be amortized over the shorter of the vesting period of the option or the term of the employment agreement. Accordingly, the balance in unearned compensation was expensed, resulting in a charge to operations of \$512 in 2004.

In May 2003, the Company granted 150,000 options to Charles Koppelman, a director, exercisable at \$9.00 per share which vested over one year on a quarterly basis. The difference between the market price of \$12.67 per share and the option exercise price was reflected as unearned compensation and was amortized over the one-year vesting period. In May of 2004, pursuant to a consulting agreement with this former director, the Company granted 150,000 options exercisable at \$9.00 per share which vested over one year on a quarterly basis. The difference between the market price of \$12.73 per share and the option exercise price was amortized over the one-year vesting period.

Notes to Financial Statements
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NOTE F - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

The Company estimates the fair value of options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which requires several assumptions. The expected term of the options represents the estimated period of time until exercise and is based on historical experience of similar awards. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock. The risk free interest rate is based on the U.S Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant. With the exception of a special dividend paid in November of 2005 and a special dividend paid on November 22, 2006, the Company historically has not paid dividends and thus the expected dividend rate is assumed to be zero. The weighted average fair value of options granted in 2005 and 2004 was approximately \$4.07 and \$6.51, respectively, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2005	2004
Volatility	43%	65%
Risk free interest rate	3.86%	3.32% - 3.51%
Expected life in years	3	5
Dividend yield	0	0

Activity relating to stock options granted under the Company's plans and outside the plans during the three years ended December 31, 2006 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2004	3,411,000	\$ 7.57		
Granted	570,000	11.89		
Exercised	(193,000)	2.17		
Cancelled/Forfeited	(18,000)	12.67		
	-----	-----		
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	3,770,000	8.47		
Granted	478,000	11.93		
Exercised	(2,133,000)	7.73		
Cancelled/Forfeited	(165,000)	12.55		
	-----	-----		
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	1,950,000	\$ 9.79		
Granted	--	--		
Exercised	(551,000)	12.41		
Cancelled/Forfeited	(3,000)	8.00		
	-----	-----		
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	1,396,000	\$ 8.75	4.4	\$20,980
	=====	=====	===	=====
Exercisable at December 31, 2006	1,396,000	\$ 8.75	4.4	\$20,980
	=====	=====	===	=====

Notes to Financial Statements
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NOTE F - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

The following table summarizes information about stock options at December 31, 2006:

Range of Exercise Price	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
under \$2.22	480,000	0.5	\$2.21	480,000	\$2.21
\$3.67 to \$6.37	52,000	2.1	4.52	52,000	4.52
\$11.61 to \$12.50	259,000	8.1	11.99	259,000	11.99
\$12.65 to \$13.99	605,000	6.1	12.93	605,000	12.93
	<u>1,396,000</u>	4.4	8.75	<u>1,396,000</u>	8.75

Restricted Stock

The following table summarizes restricted stock activity during the year ended December 31, 2006:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value at Grant Date
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	30,000	\$11.28
Granted	428,000	32.45
Vested	(30,000)	11.28
Forfeited	(7,000)	29.28
	<u>421,000</u>	\$32.51

As of December 31, 2006, there was \$10,900 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock awards granted under the Plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average of 3.6 years. During the year ended December 31, 2006, 165,000 restricted stock awards were granted to the Company's Creative and Design Chief. The Company determines the fair value of its restricted stock awards based on the market price of its common stock on the date of grant.

In July 2004, the Company and several of its salesmen mutually agreed to replace restricted stock awards due to vest in January 2006 with cash awards to be paid on the vesting date. No shares had been issued under the original award. These cash rewards retained the same characteristics as the original restricted stock awards. The vesting date (i.e. the payment date) of the cash awards was the same as the vesting date of the restricted stock, and the payment was contingent upon the recipient still being employed with the Company on the vesting date. The cash awards, which totaled \$183, were charged to operations through December 31, 2005. In April of 2004, an employee of the Company received shares of the Company's common stock pursuant to the vesting of his restricted stock award. These shares were unregistered, and in August 2004 the Company agreed to purchase the shares back from the employee for \$378, which was equal to the value of the restricted stock when originally issued. In April and October of 2002, two executives of the Company were granted restricted stock awards pursuant to their employment agreements. The awards vested on June 30, 2005 and were contingent on the employee's continuous employment

Notes to Financial Statements
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NOTE F - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

through the vesting date. Under the terms of the agreements, the issuance of the shares of common stock required shareholder approval. At the annual meeting of stockholders held on May 27 of 2005, the shareholders did not approve the issuance of the shares. As stated in the Company's proxy statement, the executives were paid \$1,776 equal to the fair value of the restricted stock when first granted.

NOTE G - PREFERRED STOCK

The Company has authorized 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock. The Board of Directors has designated 60,000 shares of such preferred stock as Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock ("Series A Preferred"). Holders of the shares of Series A Preferred are entitled to dividends equal to 1,000 times dividends declared or paid on the Company's common stock. Each share of Series A preferred entitles the holder to 1,000 votes on all matters submitted to the holders of common stock. The Series A Preferred has a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share, and is not redeemable by the Company. No preferred shares have been issued.

NOTE H - RIGHTS AGREEMENT

On October 30, 2001, the Company declared a dividend distribution of one preferred stock purchase right (a "Right") for each outstanding share of common stock. Each Right entitles the holder to purchase from the Company seven ten-thousandths (7/10,000) of a share of Series A Preferred at a price of \$50 per seven ten-thousandths (7/10,000) of a share. Initially, the Rights will not be exercisable and will automatically trade with the common stock. The Rights become exercisable, in general, ten days following the announcement of a person or group acquiring beneficial ownership of at least 15% of the outstanding voting stock of the Company.

NOTE I - COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

On October 30, 2006, the Board of Directors declared a special dividend of \$1 per share payable to Steven Madden, Ltd. shareholders of record at the close of business on November 13, 2006. The dividend was paid on November 22, 2006.

NOTE J - OPERATING LEASES

The Company leases office, showroom and retail facilities under noncancelable operating leases with terms expiring at various times through 2018. Future minimum annual lease payments under noncancelable operating leases consist of the following at December 31:

2007	\$ 13,595
2008	12,875
2009	12,407
2010	11,557
2011	10,746
Thereafter	33,469

	\$ 94,649
	=====

A majority of the retail store leases provide for contingent rental payments if gross sales exceed certain targets. In addition, many of the leases contain rent escalation clauses to compensate for increases in operating costs and real estate taxes.

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NOTE J - OPERATING LEASES (CONTINUED)

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was approximately \$16,419, \$15,592 and \$13,520, respectively. Included in such amounts are contingent rents of \$240, \$182 and \$105 in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Rent expense is calculated by amortizing total rental payments (net of any rental abatements, construction allowances and other rental concessions), on a straight-line basis, over the lease term. Accordingly, rent expense charged to operations differs from rent paid resulting in the Company recording deferred rent.

NOTE K - INCOME TAXES

The components of income before income taxes is as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
	-----	-----	-----
Domestic	\$ 77,686	\$ 33,460	\$ 20,954
Foreign	3,248	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 80,934	\$ 33,460	\$ 20,954
	-----	-----	-----

The income tax provision (benefit) consists of the following:

	2006	2005	2004
	-----	-----	-----
Current:			
Federal	\$ 27,929	\$ 12,690	\$ 6,422
State and local	10,437	4,260	2,484
Foreign	520	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
	38,886	16,950	8,906
	-----	-----	-----
Deferred:			
Federal	(3,500)	(2,241)	(189)
State and local	(702)	(449)	(38)
	-----	-----	-----
	(4,202)	(2,690)	(227)
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 34,684	\$ 14,260	\$ 8,679
	=====	=====	=====

A reconciliation between taxes computed at the federal statutory rate and the effective tax rate is as follows:

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	-----	-----	-----
Income taxes at federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State and local income taxes - net of federal income tax benefit	7.8	7.4	7.6
Nondeductible items	0.1	0.3	0.1
Nondeductible impairment charges	--	0.5	--
Other	--	(0.6)	(1.3)
	-----	-----	-----
Effective rate	42.9%	42.6%	41.4%
	=====	=====	=====

Notes to Financial Statements
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NOTE K - INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The Company applies the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

Realization of deferred tax assets depends on generating sufficient future taxable income. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. However, the amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income are reduced.

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Current deferred tax assets:		
Receivable allowances	\$ 5,262	\$ 3,537
Inventory	1,434	1,321
Unrealized loss	112	316
Deferred accruals	675	--
Other	616	426
	-----	-----
	8,099	5,600
	-----	-----
Non-current deferred tax assets:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,868	3,364
Deferred compensation	1,379	609
Deferred rent	1,320	971
Amortization of goodwill	(126)	--
Unrealized loss	353	624
	-----	-----
	6,794	5,568
	-----	-----
Deferred tax assets	\$ 14,893	\$ 11,168
	=====	=====

NOTE L - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER

[1] Legal proceedings:

- (a) On July 28, 2005, adidas America, Inc., and adidas-Salomon AG (together, "adidas") filed a Demand for Arbitration (the "Demand") against Steven Madden, Ltd., and Steven Madden Retail, Inc. before the American Arbitration Association. In its Demand, adidas alleged that the parties had previously been engaged in a lawsuit over the Company's sale of sneakers that allegedly infringed adidas' "three stripe" mark. The parties settled that lawsuit by entering into a settlement agreement dated August 4, 2003 that prohibited the Company from selling shoes that contained adidas' "three-stripe" mark either with one additional stripe or with one less stripe. Adidas alleged in the Demand that the Company was selling three shoes that adidas contends violate the settlement agreement and infringe adidas' "three-stripe" mark. The Company has settled the matter with no material effect on the Company's financial statements.
- (b) On August 10, 2005, the U.S. Customs Department ("Customs") issued a report that asserts that certain commissions which the Company treated as buying agents' commissions (which are non-dutiable) should be treated as "selling agents' commissions" and hence are dutiable. In the report,

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(\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE L - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER (CONTINUED)

Customs estimates that the Company had underpaid duties during the calendar years of 1998 through 2004 in the amount of \$1,051. At December 31, 2005, the Company had recorded a reserve of \$1,051 based on management's estimate at that time. Based on management's estimation earlier in the year, the reserve was increased to \$2,047 covering under-payments, interest and penalties, as of March 31, 2006. Based on a meeting held with Customs on November 8, 2006, and pursuant to discussions with legal counsel, the Company believes that the maximum liability in this case, including interest and penalties, will be no more than \$1,500. Accordingly, the reserve was reduced to \$1,500 in the quarter ended December 31, 2006. Such reserve is subject to change to reflect the status of this matter.

- (c) On or about January 23, 2006, the Company and Steven Madden, Jamieson Karson, Arvind Dharria and Amelia Newton Varela were named as defendants in a lawsuit filed by Jojeli, Inc. ("Jojeli") and Alan Rick Friedman in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. In their complaint, Jojeli and Mr. Friedman asserted claims arising from the Company's decision to terminate Jojeli's services on or about November 28, 2005. Mr. Friedman, Jojeli's principal, served as a senior salesperson for the Company, and provided his services to the Company pursuant to an April 26, 2004 written agreement. In their complaint, Jojeli and Mr. Friedman alleged eight claims against the Company and/or three of its executives and/or one of its managers, including breach of contract, violation of the New York Labor Law, tortious interference with contract, civil conspiracy, defamation, and prima facie tort. They sought damages on their various claims of approximately \$2,700 and they also sought a declaration that they were not bound by the restrictive covenant in the parties' contract. On or about March 1, 2006, the individual defendants and the Company moved to dismiss the tort claims contained in the complaint and to strike Mr. Friedman's claim for punitive damages in connection with his contract claims. More specifically, the defendants moved to dismiss the claims alleging defamation, interference with contract, prima facie tort and civil conspiracy. If the motion was granted in its entirety, the individual defendants would have been dismissed from the suit and Mr. Friedman's remaining claims would have consisted of breach of contract and alleged violations of the New York Labor Law. On or about April 13, 2006, Mr. Friedman filed an amended complaint in the action. In his amended complaint, Mr. Friedman (i) dropped his defamation claim against the Company's Executive Vice President of Wholesale Sales, Amelia Newton Varela, (ii) dropped all claim(s) against the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Arvind Dharria, and (iii) supplemented certain allegations concerning the remaining defendants in an effort to strengthen or preserve his remaining tort claims. On June 5, 2006, the Court dismissed the plaintiffs' tort claims against the Company and the remaining individual defendants. More specifically, the Court dismissed Mr. Friedman's tortious interference and conspiracy claims against Mr. Karson, Mr. Madden and Ms. Newton, and dismissed Mr. Friedman's prima facie tort claim against Mr. Karson, Mr. Madden and the Company. On or about June 28, 2006, the Company and the individual defendants filed an answer in which they denied the remaining counts of the Amended Complaint, which consisted of claims for breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and for violations of certain provisions of the New York Labor Law. On June 30, 2006, the parties appeared before the court for a status conference at which time the Court established a pre-trial schedule requiring that non-expert discovery be completed by December 29, 2006 and that dispositive motions be filed by February 2, 2007. Effective September 27, 2006, the Company and the individual defendants reached an agreement to resolve the claims asserted by Jojeli, Inc. and Alan Rick Friedman. Pursuant to the terms of the parties' settlement agreement, the terms of which are confidential, the Company agreed to pay certain sums of money to Jojeli. As a result of the parties' settlement, the lawsuit has been dismissed with prejudice. The settlement, which was provided for in prior periods, did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements
 December 31, 2006 and 2005
 (\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE L - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER (CONTINUED)

(d) The Company has been named as a defendant in certain other lawsuits in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, after consulting with legal counsel, the liabilities, if any, resulting from these matters should not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. It is the policy of management to disclose the amount or range of reasonably possible losses in excess of recorded amounts.

[2] Employment agreements:

Effective as of July 1, 2005, the Company amended its employment agreement with Steven Madden, the Company's Creative and Design Chief. The agreement provides for an annual salary of \$600, subject to certain specified adjustments, through June 30, 2015. The agreement also provides for annual bonuses based on EBITDA, on revenue for any new business, and royalty income over \$2,000, and an annual option grant at exercise prices equal to the market price on the date of grant and a non-accountable expense allowance.

Effective as of July 1, 2005, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Awadhesh Sinha, pursuant to which Mr. Sinha will serve as the Company's Chief Operating Officer. The initial term of the agreement is three years through June 30, 2008, with successive one-year automatic renewal terms. The agreement provides for an annual salary of \$425 with annual increases and performance bonuses. The agreement requires the Company to accrue deferred cash compensation equal to 25% of the annual salary, payable to Mr. Sinha at the end of the term of the agreement.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company amended its employment agreement with Jamieson Karson, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. The agreement provides for an annual salary of \$500 through December 31, 2008. The agreement also provides for an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Effective February 1, 2006, the Company amended its employment agreement with Arvind Dharia, the Company's Chief Financial Officer. The agreement provides for an annual salary of \$425, with annual increases through December 31, 2009. The agreement also provides for an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

The Company has employment agreements with other executives (the "executives") which expire between June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2009. These agreements provide for cash bonuses based primarily upon a percentage of year-to-year increases in earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, option grants and non-accountable expense allowances as defined. Base salary commitments for these executives are as follows:

2007	\$ 1,643
2008	1192
2009	480

	\$ 3,315
	=====

In connection with their employment agreements, five executives received an aggregate of 132,000 shares of restricted common stock from the Company in 2006. The restricted shares vest equally each year over a four-year period and, accordingly, the Company has recorded a charge to operations in the amount of \$680 for the year ended December 31, 2006. In 2002, two executives received an aggregate of 60,000 shares of restricted stock. The restricted shares vested equally each quarter over the period of their employment agreements through December 2005. Accordingly, the Company recorded a charge to operations in the amount of \$104 and \$254 for the 30,000 and 30,000 shares that vested during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Further, one executive received 150,000 stock options exercisable at \$12.67 per share, the market price on the date of grant. 30,000 of these options vested on

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006 and 2005
(\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE L - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER (CONTINUED)

June 30, 2003 and the balance vested equally, each quarter, through June 30, 2005. In addition, the Company accrued aggregate cash obligations of approximately \$2,112 for bonuses under these agreements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

[4] Letters of credit:

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had open letters of credit for the purchase of imported merchandise of approximately \$1,981 and \$3,302, respectively.

[5] Royalty agreements:

On January 7, 2003, the Company entered into a long-term license agreement with Seattle Pacific Industries, Inc., under which the Company has the right to use the Unionbay trademark in connection with the sale and marketing of footwear for men and boys. The agreement required the Company to make royalty and advertising payments equal to a percentage of net sales and a minimum royalty and advertising payment in the event that specified net sales targets were not achieved. The agreement expired on December 31, 2006.

On May 12, 2003, the Company entered into a long-term license agreement with Candie's, Inc. to design, manufacture, and distribute Candie's branded footwear for women and children worldwide. The initial term of the agreement expired on December 31, 2009, with four 3-year renewal terms, the last of which expired on December 31, 2021. The agreement required the Company to make royalty and advertising payments equal to a percentage of net sales of licensed products and a minimum royalty and advertising payment in the event that specified net sales targets were not achieved. On December 6, 2004, the agreement was amended to reflect Candie's decision to name Kohl's Corporation the exclusive provider of a new line of Candie's apparel. The amendment extended the initial term of the agreement to December 31, 2010, and eliminated the renewal term options. Pursuant to the amendment, commencing on January 1, 2007, the Company will no longer have the exclusive right to market Candie's branded footwear and will be permitted to sell Candie's branded footwear only to Kohl's. Under the terms of the amendment, Candie's guarantees that the Company will achieve minimum sales levels with Kohl's during the term of the agreement. In the event such minimum sales levels are not achieved, Candie's is required to compensate the Company in an amount based on a percentage of the sales shortfall. Effective January 1, 2005, all royalty and advertising payments were eliminated. As an inducement to execute the amendment, the Company is required to pay Candie's a total of \$3,000 payable in eight equal quarterly installments beginning in February of 2005.

On September 14, 2006, the Company, through its Daniel M. Friedman Division, entered into a license agreement to design, manufacture and distribute handbags and belts and related accessories under the "Tracy Reese" and the "Plenty" brands. In addition, the Company has the right to use the phrase "Plenty by Tracy Reese". The agreement requires the Company to pay the licensor a royalty based on net sales and a minimum royalty in the event that specified net sales targets are not achieved.

On July 20, 2004, Daniel M. Friedman entered into a long-term license agreement with B.J. Vines, Inc., under which the Company has the right to use the "Betsey Johnson" trademark in connection with the sale and marketing of handbags, small leather goods, belts and umbrellas. The agreement requires the Company to make royalty and advertising payments equal to a percentage of net sales and a minimum royalty and advertising payment in the event that specified net sales targets are not achieved. The agreement expires on December 31, 2007, with a three-year renewal term at the option of the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements
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 (\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE L - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER (CONTINUED)

Royalty expenses are included in the "operating expenses" section of the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income. Aggregate minimum future royalties under these agreements are as follows:

Year Ending December 31, -----	
2007	\$ 778
2008	220
2009	320

	\$ 1,318
	=====

[6] Related Party Transactions:

In January 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with JLM Consultants, a company wholly-owned by John Madden, one of the Company's directors. Under this agreement, Mr. Madden provides consulting services with respect to the development of international sales of the Company. Pursuant to this agreement, JLM Consultants received a fee and expenses of \$511, \$392 and \$252 in 2006, 2005 and 2004 respectively, in addition to fees that Mr. Madden received for service to the Company as a director.

In July 2001, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Peter J. Solomon & Company, a financial advisory firm of which Marc Cooper, one of the Company's directors, is a managing director. Under this agreement, the firm provided financial advisory and investment banking services to the Company. This agreement, which was amended in March 2004, was terminated on July 11, 2006. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company paid fees and expenses to Peter J. Solomon & Company of \$412 (related to the acquisition of Daniel M. Friedman), \$66 and \$161 for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

In October 2002, the Company entered into an arrangement with Jeff Birnbaum, one of the Company's directors. Under this arrangement, Mr. Birnbaum provided consulting services with respect to the design and manufacturing of shoes and general consulting services to the Company. Pursuant to this arrangement, Mr. Birnbaum received a fee of \$200, \$200 and \$250 in 2006, 2005 and 2004 respectively, in addition to fees received for service to the Company as a director. Mr. Birnbaum has been the Product Development Manager of Dolphin Shoe Company since August 1982. Dolphin Shoe Company, which is equally owned by Mr. Birnbaum, his father and his brother, is one of the Company's domestic suppliers. In July of 2006, the Company acquired Natural Comfort brand from Dolphin Shoe Company for \$100.

[7] Concentrations:

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with various major financial institutions which at times are in excess of the amount insured. In addition, the Company's marketable securities and money market accounts are principally held at two brokerage companies.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company purchased approximately 36% and 16% of its merchandise from two suppliers in China. Total inventory purchases for the year ended December 31, 2006 from China was approximately 88%.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company purchased approximately 21% and 12% of its merchandise from two suppliers in China. Total inventory purchases for the year ended December 31, 2005 from China was approximately 82%.

Notes to Financial Statements
 December 31, 2006 and 2005
 (\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE L - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER (CONTINUED)

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company purchased approximately 25% of its merchandise from a supplier in Brazil and 17% and 10% of its merchandise from two suppliers in China. Total inventory purchases for the year ended December 31, 2004 from Brazil and China were approximately 26% and 41%, respectively.

Sales to one customer accounted for 13% of total net sales for the year ended December 31, 2006. This customer represented 18% of accounts receivable at December 31, 2006.

Sales to one customer accounted for 19% of total net sales for the year ended December 31, 2005. This customer represented 24% of accounts receivable at December 31, 2005.

Sales to two customers accounted for 10% and 9% of total net sales for the year ended December 31, 2004. These customers each represented 13% of accounts receivable at December 31, 2004.

Sales to such customers are included in the wholesale segment (see Note M). Purchases are made primarily in United States dollars.

[8] Valuation and qualifying accounts:

The following is a summary of the allowance for doubtful accounts related to accounts receivable and the allowance for chargebacks related to the amount Due from Factor for the years ended December 31:

	2006	2005	2004
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 8,400	\$ 2,915	\$ 2,378
Increase in reserve	4,108	5,485	537
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at end of year	\$ 12,508	\$ 8,400	\$ 2,915
	=====	=====	=====

The following is a summary of the reserve for slow moving inventory for the years ended December 31:

	2006	2005	2004
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,143	\$ 608	\$ 663
Charged to reserve	--	--	55
Increase to the reserve	922	535	--
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at end of year	\$ 2,065	\$ 1,143	\$ 608
	=====	=====	=====

Notes to Financial Statements
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NOTE L - COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of goodwill and the related accumulated amortization for the years ended December 31:

	2006	2005	2004
	-----	-----	-----
Cost basis			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 2,145	\$ 2,780	\$ 2,780
Acquisition of Daniel M. Friedman	4,918	--	--
Write-off of impaired assets	--	(635)	--
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at end of year	7,063	2,145	2,780
	-----	-----	-----
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at beginning of year	598	714	714
Write-off of impaired assets	--	(116)	--
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at end of year	598	598	714
	-----	-----	-----
Goodwill	\$ 6,465	\$ 1,547	\$ 2,066
	=====	=====	=====

[9] Other:

Pursuant to an agreement reached on February 2, 2005 with an 8% shareholder, the Company agreed to commit \$25 million during the twelve months ended January 31, 2006 and \$10 million during the twelve months ended January 31, 2007 to a combination of share repurchases and/or dividends, such programs to be implemented at such time and such manner as determined by the board of directors in its sole discretion. As of January 31, 2006, the Company has satisfied this agreement via the repurchase of 909,000 shares for \$14,680 and the payment of dividends of \$34,919.

NOTE M - OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's reportable segments are primarily determined based on distribution channels of its various brands. The wholesale segment markets its products through department and specialty stores throughout the country and the retail segment thru the operation of various Company owned stores and the Company's website. The First Cost segment represents activities of a subsidiary which earns commissions for acting as a buying agent to mass-market merchandisers, shoe chains and other off-price retailers with respect to their purchase of footwear.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The Company evaluates performance based on profit or loss from operations before other income (expense) and the provision for income taxes. The following is information for the Company's reportable segments:

STEVEN MADDEN, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Financial Statements
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 (\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE M - OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Year ended,	-----Wholesale divisions-----				Total Wholesale	Retail	First Cost	Consolidated
	Womens	Mens	Other footwear brands	Daniel M. Friedman				
December 31, 2006:								
Net sales to external customers	\$ 150,255	\$ 62,629	\$ 83,309	\$ 51,316	\$ 347,509	\$ 127,654		\$ 475,163
Gross profit	55,118	26,112	34,289	13,976	129,495	68,934		198,429
Commissions and licensing fees - net	2,925	--	--	--	2,925	--	\$ 11,321	14,246
Income from operations	28,665	10,668	13,793	3,966	57,092	9,885	11,321	78,298
Depreciation and amortization	513	307	519	1,316	2,655	4,025	26	6,706
Segment assets	\$ 149,433	\$ 10,621	\$ 16,110	\$ 27,022	203,186	41,933	6,273	251,392
Capital expenditures					\$ 3,739	\$ 5,765	\$ 7	\$ 9,511
December 31, 2005:								
Net sales to external customers	\$ 120,333	\$ 54,611	\$ 79,331	--	\$ 254,275	\$ 121,511		\$ 375,786
Gross profit	33,768	22,021	23,194	--	78,983	60,172		139,155
Commissions and licensing fees - net	2,286	--	--	--	2,286	--	\$ 4,833	7,119
Income from operations	6,661	9,100	5,550	--	21,311	5,426	4,833	31,570
Depreciation and amortization	939	160	262	--	1,361	3,750	9	5,120
Segment assets	\$ 149,914	\$ 18,709	\$ 2,693	--	171,316	38,576	1,836	211,728
Capital expenditures					\$ 1,456	\$ 4,366	\$ --	\$ 5,822
December 31, 2004:								
Net sales to external customers	\$ 113,879	\$ 31,301	\$ 85,167	--	\$ 230,347	\$ 107,797		\$ 338,144
Gross profit	31,465	9,773	22,385	--	63,623	55,920		119,543
Commissions and licensing fees - net	2,310	--	--	--	2,310	--	\$ 2,278	4,588
Income from operations	4,947	1,034	2,291	--	8,272	8,431	2,278	18,981
Depreciation and amortization	822	242	394	--	1,458	3,405	7	4,870
Segment assets	\$ 114,012	\$ 10,243	\$ 11,107	--	135,362	44,048	891	180,301
Capital expenditures					\$ 1,965	\$ 5,414	\$ 8	\$ 7,387

STEVEN MADDEN, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Financial Statements
 December 31, 2006 and 2005
 (\$ in thousands except per share data)

NOTE N - QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

The following is a summary of the quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	March 31, -----	June 30, -----	September 30, -----	December 31, -----
2006:				
Wholesale, net	\$ 82,982	\$ 96,194	\$ 91,751	\$ 76,582
Retail, net	25,333	33,306	31,489	37,526
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net sales	108,315	129,500	123,240	114,108
Cost of sales	62,032	74,945	72,217	67,540
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	46,283	54,555	51,023	46,568
Commissions and licensing fee income - net	3,762	2,825	3,850	3,809
Net income	10,860	12,696	12,647	10,047
Net income per share:				
Basic	0.52	0.61	0.61	0.47
Diluted	0.49	0.58	0.57	0.45
2005:				
Wholesale, net	\$ 56,861	\$ 68,331	\$ 71,018	\$ 58,065
Retail, net	26,475	32,627	29,049	33,360
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net sales	83,336	100,958	100,067	91,425
Cost of sales	55,984	63,348	64,805	52,494
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	27,352	37,610	35,262	38,931
Commissions and licensing fee income - net	1,225	1,799	2,217	1,878
Net income	962	5,286	5,513	7,439
Net income per share:				
Basic	0.05	0.27	0.27	0.36
Diluted	0.05	0.26	0.26	0.34

(b) Exhibits.

- 3.01 Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on November 23, 1998).
- 3.02 Amended & Restated By-Laws of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.02 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2001).
- 4.01 Specimen Certificate for shares of Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.01 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2/A filed with the Commission on September 29, 1993 (File No. 033-67162)).
- 4.02 Rights Agreement between the Company and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on November 16, 2001).
- 10.01 Third Amended Employment Agreement between the Company and Steven Madden (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on July 20, 2005).#
- 10.02 Employment Agreement of Jamieson Karson (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on January 6, 2006).#
- 10.03 Employment Agreement of Arvind Dharia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.07 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ending December 31, 2000).#
- 10.04 Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement of Arvind Dharia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2001).#
- 10.05 Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement of Arvind Dharia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its fiscal quarter ending September 30, 2002).#
- 10.06 Amendment No. 3 to Employment Agreement of Arvind Dharia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 3, 2006).#
- 10.07 Employment Agreement between the Company and Awadhesh Sinha, dated as of June 15, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 21, 2005).#
- 10.08 Consulting Agreement, effective as of August 1, 2004, between the Company, John Madden and J.L.M. Consultants Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.09 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2005).
- 10.09 Amendment No. 1 to Consulting Agreement, dated as of March 10, 2005, between the Company, John Madden and J.L.M. Consultants Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.09 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2005).
- 10.10 Amendment No. 2 to Consulting Agreement, dated as of April 14, 2005, between the Company, John Madden and J.L.M. Consultants Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.09 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2005).
- 10.11 Employment Agreement with Robert Schmertz dated March 11, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2005).#
- 10.12 Employment Agreement with Andrew Shames dated March 8, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2005).#

- 10.13 Commission Agreement between the Company and Hev Sales, Inc. dated March 8, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2005).
- 10.14 Employment Agreement between the Company, Adesso Madden, Inc. and Joseph Masella and T.J.M. Sales Corporation dated May 7, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2005).#
- 10.15 Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement between the Company, Adesso Madden, Inc. and Joseph Masella and T.J.M. Sales Corporation dated September 2, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2005).#
- 10.16 Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement between the Company, Adesso Madden, Inc. and Joseph Masella and T.J.M. Sales Corporation dated September 27, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2005).#
- 10.17 Settlement Agreement, dated February 2, 2005, among Barington Companies Equity Partners, L.P., Barington Companies Investors, LLC, James Mitarotonda, Barington Companies Offshore Fund, Ltd., Barington Companies Advisors, LLC, Barington Capital Group, L.P., LNA Capital Corp., Parche, LLC, Starboard Value & Opportunity Fund, LLC, Admiral Advisors, LLC, Ramius Capital Group, LC, C4S & Co., LLC, Peter A. Cohen, Morgan B. Stark, Jeffrey M. Solomon, Thomas W. Strauss, RJG Capital Partners, LP, RJG Capital Management, LLC, Ronald Gross and Steven Madden, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 2, 2005).
- 10.18 Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 7, 2006, by and between the Company and Daniel M. Friedman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 13, 2006).
- 10.19 Earn-Out Agreement, dated as of February 7, 2006, by and among the Company, Daniel M. Friedman, Daniel M. Friedman & Associates, Inc. and DMF International, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 13, 2006).
- 10.20 Amendment to Earn-Out Agreement, dated as of April 10, 2006, by and between the Company and Daniel M. Friedman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 13, 2006).
- 10.21 1996 Stock Plan, approved and adopted on March 6, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the Commission on November 3, 1997).#
- 10.22 The 1997 Stock Plan, approved and adopted on May 10, 1997 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the Commission on November 3, 1997).#
- 10.23 The 1998 Stock Plan, approved and adopted on January 16, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the Commission on July 28, 1998).#
- 10.24 The 1999 Stock Plan, approved and adopted on March 15, 1999, amended as of March 20, 2000 and March 30, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.A to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the Commission on July 26, 2004).#
- 10.25 Employment Agreement between the Company and Amelia Newton Varela, effective as of October 1, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2005). #
- 21.01 Subsidiaries of Registrant. +
- 23.01 Consent of Eisner LLP+

- 24.01 Power of Attorney (included on signature page hereto).
- 31.01 Certification of Chairman Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.+
- 31.02 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.+
- 32.01 Certification of Chairman & Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.+
- 32.02 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.+

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+ Filed herewith.

Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be identified pursuant to Item 15(b).

SIGNATURE

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.

Dated: New York, New York
March 9, 2007

STEVEN MADDEN, LTD.

By: /s/ JAMIESON A. KARSON

Jamieson A. Karson
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Jamieson A. Karson and Arvind Dharia, and each of them, as his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and re-substitution, for him in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission hereby ratifying and confirming that each of said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

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 in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ JAMIESON A. KARSON ----- Jamieson Karson	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	March 9, 2007
/s/ ARVIND DHARIA ----- Arvind Dharia	Chief Financial Officer	March 9, 2007
/s/ JEFFREY BIRNBAUM ----- Jeffrey Birnbaum	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ MARC COOPER ----- Marc Cooper	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ JOHN L. MADDEN ----- John L. Madden	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ HAROLD KAHN ----- Harold Kahn	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ PETER MIGLIORINI ----- Peter Migliorini	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ RICHARD P. RANDALL ----- Richard P. Randall	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ THOMAS H. SCHWARTZ ----- Thomas H. Schwartz	Director	March 9, 2007
/s/ WALTER YETNIKOFF ----- Walter Yetnikoff	Director	March 9, 2007

SUBSIDIARIES

NAME OF THE COMPANY	STATE OF INCORPORATION
Daniel M. Friedman & Associates, Inc.	New York
Diva Acquisition Corp.	Delaware
Adesso-Madden, Inc.	New York
Madden Direct, Inc.	Delaware
Steven Madden Construction Corp.	Delaware
Steven Madden Retail, Inc.	Delaware
Shoe Biz, Inc.	Delaware
Stevies, Inc.	Delaware
Unionbay Men's Footwear, Inc.	Delaware

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements of Steven Madden, Ltd. on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-117667, 333-117666, 333-106746, 333-98067, 333-68712, 333-40924, 333-86903, 333-59995, 333-39335, 333-16381, 333-05773 and 333-138584), Form S-3 (No. 333-91127) and Form S-3/A (Nos. 333-46441 and 333-59295), of our report dated March 7, 2007, with respect to our audits of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2006, and 2005 and for the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006, and our report dated March 7, 2007 on our audit of Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting of Steven Madden, Ltd. and subsidiaries, which are included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

We also consent to the reference to our firm in the Registration Statements on Form S-3 and Form S-3/A under the caption "Experts".

Eisner LLP

New York, New York
March 7, 2007

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 OR 15d-14 OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Jamieson A. Karson, certify that:

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

/s/ JAMIESON A. KARSON

Jamieson A. Karson
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
March 9, 2007

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14 OR 15d-14 OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Arvind Dharia, certify that:

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

/s/ ARVIND DHARIA

Arvind Dharia
Chief Financial Officer
March 9, 2007

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Steven Madden, Ltd. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jamieson A. Karson, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (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 results of operations of the Company.

/s/ JAMIESON A. KARSON

Jamieson A. Karson
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
March 9, 2007

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Steven Madden, Ltd. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Arvind Dharia, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (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 results of operations of the Company.

/s/ ARVIND DHARIA

Arvind Dharia

Chief Financial Officer
March 9, 2007