

Wilhelmina International, Inc.
Form 10-K/A
March 18, 2011

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

FORM 10-K/A

(Amendment No. 2)

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-28536

WILHELMINA INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

74-2781950
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

200 Crescent Court, Suite 1400, Dallas, Texas
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

75201
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (214) 661-7488

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, Par Value \$0.01 Per Share
(Title of Class)

Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock Purchase Rights
(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. ☐ Yes ☒ No

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. ☐ Yes ☒ No

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the 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, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer ☐

Accelerated Filer ☐

Non-Accelerated Filer ☐

Smaller Reporting Company ☒

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's outstanding common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant computed by reference to the price at which the common stock was last sold as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (\$0.15) was \$4,979,811.

As of March 15, 2011, the registrant had 129,440,752 shares of common stock outstanding.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Annual Report on Form 10-K/A constitutes Amendment No. 2 (“Amendment No. 2”) to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Wilhelmina International, Inc. (“we,” “us,” “our,” “Wilhelmina” or the “Company”) for the year ended December 31, 2009, originally filed on March 31, 2010 and amended on April 30, 2010 (the “Original Form 10-K”). We are filing this Amendment No. 2 to amend and restate our disclosure in Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” to remove all pro forma financial information and discussion thereof contained in the Original Form 10-K, which information had been provided on a voluntary basis, and to file as exhibits hereto certifications of our Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer.

There are no other changes to the Original Form 10-K other than those described above. This Amendment No. 2 does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the Original Form 10-K, nor does it modify or update disclosures therein in any way other than as required to reflect the changes set forth below. Among other things, forward-looking statements made in the Original Form 10-K have not been revised to reflect events that occurred or facts that became known to us after the filing of the Original Form 10-K, and such forward-looking statements should be read in their historical context.

PART II

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Business section discussion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto and the other financial information included elsewhere in this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY

The following is a discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations comparing the calendar years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, which takes into account the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the Wilhelmina business from February 13, 2009 (the closing date of the Wilhelmina Transaction) through December 31, 2009. You should read this section in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto that are incorporated herein by reference and the other financial information included herein and the notes thereto.

OVERVIEW

Wilhelmina's primary business is fashion model management, which is headquartered in New York City. The Company's predecessor was founded in 1967 by Wilhelmina Cooper, a renowned fashion model, and is one of the oldest and largest fashion model management companies in the world. Since its founding, Wilhelmina has grown to include operations located in Los Angeles and Miami, as well as a growing network of licensees comprising leading modeling agencies in various local markets across the U.S. as well as in Panama. Wilhelmina provides traditional, full-service fashion model and talent management services, specializing in the representation and management of models, entertainers, artists, athletes and other talent to various customers and clients, including retailers, designers, advertising agencies and catalog companies.

Wilhelmina has strong brand recognition that enables it to attract and retain top talent to service a broad universe of quality media and retail clients.

Industry and Outlook

The fashion model management industry is highly fragmented, with smaller, local talent management firms frequently competing with a small group of internationally operating talent management firms for client assignments. New York City, Los Angeles and Miami, as well as Paris, Milan and London, are considered the most important markets for the fashion talent management industry. Most of the leading international firms are headquartered in New York City, which is considered to be the "capital" of the global fashion industry. Apart from Wilhelmina and Paris-based and publicly-listed Elite SA, all other fashion talent management firms are privately-held. The business of talent management firms, such as Wilhelmina, is related to the state of the advertising industry, as demand for talent is driven by print and TV advertising campaigns.

Contractions in the availability of business and consumer credit, a decrease in consumer spending, a significant rise in unemployment and other factors have all led to increasingly volatile capital markets over the course of 2008 and 2009. In early 2009, the financial services, automotive and other sectors of the global economy came under increased pressure, resulting in, among other consequences, extraordinarily difficult conditions in the capital and credit markets and a global economic recession that has negatively impacted Wilhelmina's clients' spending on the services that Wilhelmina provides. In recent months, Wilhelmina has seen some improvement in its clients' willingness to spend on

the services it provides as evidenced by an increase in demand for models.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Wilhelmina Companies experienced a decline in the rate of revenue growth compared to the previous year. Due to the rapidly changing economic conditions, the Company cannot accurately forecast its clients' spending plans in the near term. The Company intends to continue to closely monitor economic conditions, client spending and other factors, and, in response, will take actions to reduce costs, manage working capital and conserve cash. In the current economic environment, there can be no assurance as to the effects on the Company of future economic circumstances, client spending patterns, client credit worthiness and other developments and whether, or to what extent, the Company's efforts to respond to them will be effective.

Trends and Opportunities

The Company expects that the combination of Wilhelmina's main operating base in New York City as the industry's capital, with the depth and breadth of its talent pool and client roster and its diversification across various talent management segments, together with its geographical reach should make Wilhelmina's operations more resilient to industry changes and economic swings than those of many of the smaller firms operating in the industry. Similarly, in the segments where Wilhelmina competes with other leading full service agencies, Wilhelmina continues to compete successfully. Accordingly, the Company believes that the current economic climate will create new growth opportunities for strong industry leaders such as Wilhelmina.

Since 2007, Wilhelmina has seen an increasingly strong influx of talent, at both the new and seasoned talent levels, and it believes it is increasingly attractive as an employer for successful agents across the industry as evidenced by the quality of agents expressing an interest in joining Wilhelmina. Similarly, new business and branding opportunities directly or indirectly relating to the fashion industry are being brought to Wilhelmina's attention with increasing frequency. In order to take advantage of these opportunities and support its continued growth, Wilhelmina will need to continue to successfully allocate resources and staffing in a way that enhances its ability to respond to these new opportunities.

With total advertising expenditures on major media (newspapers, magazines, television, cinema, outdoor and Internet) amounting to approximately \$180 billion in 2008 and \$156 billion in 2009, North America is by far the world's largest advertising market. For the fashion talent management industry, including Wilhelmina, advertising expenditures on magazines, television and outdoor are of particular relevance, with Internet advertising becoming increasingly important.

Due to the increasing ubiquity of the Internet as a standard business tool, the Wilhelmina Companies have increasingly sought to harness the opportunities of the Internet and other digital media to improve their communications with clients and to facilitate the effective exchange of fashion model and talent information. The Wilhelmina Companies have also continued their efforts to expand the geographical reach of the Wilhelmina Companies through this medium in order to both support revenue growth and to reduce operating expenses. At the same time, the Internet presents challenges for the Wilhelmina Companies, including (i) the cannibalization of traditional print advertising business and (ii) pricing pressures with respect to photo shoots and client engagements.

Strategy

Management's strategy is to increase value to shareholders through the following initiatives:

- expanding the women's high end fashion board;
- continuing to invest in the WAM business;
- strategic acquisitions;
- licensing the "Wilhelmina" name to leading, local model management agencies;
- exploring the use of the "Wilhelmina" brand in connection with consumer products, cosmetics and other beauty products; and
- partnering on television shows and promoting model search contests.

Wilhelmina Acquisition

On February 13, 2009, the Company closed the Wilhelmina Transaction and acquired the Wilhelmina Companies as discussed in further detail in Item 1 of this Form 10-K. As of the closing of the Wilhelmina Transaction, the business of Wilhelmina represents the Company's primary operating business. Prior to closing of the Wilhelmina Transaction, the Company's interest in Ascendant, acquired on October 5, 2005, represented the Company's sole operating business.

Ascendant

On October 5, 2005, the Company made an investment in Ascendant, a Berwyn, Pennsylvania based alternative asset management company whose funds have investments in long/short equity funds and which distributes its registered funds primarily through various financial intermediaries and related channels. Ascendant had assets under management of approximately \$37,600,000 and \$35,600,000 as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Prior to closing the Wilhelmina Transaction, the Company's interest in Ascendant represented the Company's sole operating business.

The Company entered into the Ascendant Agreement with Ascendant to acquire an interest in the revenues generated by Ascendant. Pursuant to the Ascendant Agreement, the Company is entitled to a 50% interest, subject to certain adjustments, in the revenues of Ascendant, which interest declines if the assets under management of Ascendant reach certain levels. The Company also agreed to provide various marketing services to Ascendant. The total potential purchase price of \$1,550,000 under the terms of the Ascendant Agreement was payable in four installments. On April 5, 2006, the Company elected not to make the final two installment payments. The Company believed that it was not required to make the payments because Ascendant did not satisfy all of the conditions in the Ascendant Agreement.

Subject to the terms of the Ascendant Agreement, if the Company does not make an installment payment and Ascendant is not in breach of the Ascendant Agreement, Ascendant has the right to acquire the Company's revenue interest at a price that would yield a 10% annualized return to the Company. The Company has been notified by Ascendant that Ascendant is exercising this right as a result of the Company's election not to make the final two installment payments. The Company believes that Ascendant has not satisfied the requisite conditions to repurchase the Company's revenue interest.

The Company has not recorded any revenue or received any revenue sharing payments pursuant to the Ascendant Agreement since July 1, 2006.

Based on recent discussions with the management of Ascendant and an assessment of the future near-term expected cash flows from the revenue interest, the Company has determined that the present value of expected cash flows from the Ascendant revenue interest is nominal. Therefore, the Company has recognized an asset impairment charge of \$803,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2009.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
COMPARED TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

The key financial indicators that the Company reviews to monitor the business are gross billings, revenues, model costs, operating expenses and cash flows.

The Company analyzes revenue by reviewing the mix of revenues generated by the different “boards” (each a specific division of the fashion model management operations which specializes by the type of model it represents (Women, Men, Sophisticated, Runway, Curve, Lifestyle, Kids, etc.)) of the business, revenues by geographic locations and revenues from significant clients. Wilhelmina has three primary sources of revenue: revenues from principal relationships whereby the gross amount billed to the client is recorded as revenue, when the revenues are earned and collectability is reasonably assured; revenues from agent relationships whereby the commissions paid by models as a percentage of their gross earnings are recorded as revenue when earned and collectability is reasonably assured; and a separate service charge, paid by clients in addition to the booking fees, is calculated as a percentage of the models’ booking fees and is recorded as revenues when earned and collectability is reasonably assured. See Critical Accounting Policies - Revenue Recognition. Gross billings are an important business metric that ultimately drives revenues, profits and cash flows.

Because Wilhelmina provides professional services, salary and service costs represent the largest part of the Company’s operating expenses. Salary and service costs are comprised of payroll and related costs and travel costs required to deliver the Company’s services and to enable new business development activities.

Expense Trends

Prior to the closing of the Wilhelmina Transaction, Krassner and Esch, the former principal equity holders of the Wilhelmina Companies, received salary, bonus and consulting fee payments, under certain agreements, in an amount of approximately \$975,000 annually. As neither Krassner nor Esch continued to serve as officers or directors of the Company as of the closing of the Wilhelmina Transaction, these payments to Krassner and Esch have ceased. Similarly, upon the closing of the Wilhelmina Transaction, a \$6,000,000 promissory note, carrying an interest rate of 12.5% for an annual interest payment of \$750,000, in favor of Krassner L.P., a Control Seller, was repaid. Taken together, following the closing of the Wilhelmina Transaction, annual operating expenses and interest expense, which have historically included the above, do not include costs of \$1,725,000 due to the elimination of these agreements and the repayment of the promissory note.

Beginning in April 2009, the Company began incurring compensation expense of approximately \$450,000 annually, related to salaries paid to the chief executive officer, chief financial officer and general counsel of the Company. Also, post transaction, the Company continued the employment of Esch to facilitate the transition of the Wilhelmina Companies’ business to the executive management team. During the three months ended September 30, 2009, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Esch which had an annual cost of \$150,000. The Company incurred compensation and consulting expenses relating to the consulting agreement with Esch totaling approximately \$105,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009. During the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company terminated the consulting agreement with Esch. These costs have been classified as corporate overhead, and along with the executive compensation expenses and other corporate overhead costs, somewhat offset the \$1,725,000 of eliminated costs described in the preceding paragraph.

Gross Billings

Gross billings totaled approximately \$37,184,000 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company completed the Wilhelmina Transaction on February 13, 2009 and, therefore, generated gross billings of the Wilhelmina Companies for the period from February 13, 2009 through December 31, 2009.

Revenues

Revenues totaled approximately \$31,741,000 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company completed the Wilhelmina Transaction on February 13, 2009 and, therefore, recorded revenues of the Wilhelmina Companies for the period from February 13, 2009 through December 31, 2009, in its statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

License Fees and Other Income

The Company completed the Wilhelmina Transaction on February 13, 2009 and, therefore, recorded license fees and other income of the Wilhelmina Companies for the period from February 13, 2009 through December 31, 2009, in its statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The Company has an agreement with an unconsolidated affiliate to provide management and administrative services, as well as sharing of space. For the year ended December 31, 2009, management fee income from the unconsolidated affiliate amounted to approximately \$101,000 compared to \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

License fees consist primarily of franchise revenues from independently owned model agencies that use the Wilhelmina trademark name and various services provided to them by the Wilhelmina Companies. During the year ended December 31, 2009, license fees totaled approximately \$154,000 compared to \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

The Company has entered into product licensing agreements with clients. Under these agreements, the Company earns commissions and service charges and participates in sharing of royalties with talent it represents. Revenue from these licensing agreements totaled approximately \$324,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Other income includes: mother agency fees that are paid to the Company by another agency when the other agency books a model under contract with the Company for a client engagement; fees derived from participants in the Company's model search contests; television syndication royalties and a production series contract. In 2005, the Wilhelmina Companies produced the television show "The Agency" and in 2007 the Wilhelmina Companies entered into an agreement with a television network to develop a television series titled "She's Got the Look", which is now in its third season (which is tentatively scheduled to begin airing June 2010 on the network channel TV Land Prime). The television series documents the lives of women competing in a modeling competition. The Wilhelmina Companies provided the television series with the talent and the "Wilhelmina" brand image, and will agree to a modeling contract with the winner of the competition, in consideration of a fee per episode produced, plus certain fees, as defined.

Model Costs

Model costs consist of costs associated with relationships with models where the key indicators suggest that the Company acts as a principal. Therefore, the Company records the gross amount billed to the client as revenue when the revenues are earned and collectability is reasonably assured, and the related costs incurred to the model as model cost. Model costs approximated \$22,372,000 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company completed the Wilhelmina Transaction on February 13, 2009 and, therefore, recorded

model costs of the Wilhelmina Companies for the period from February 13, 2009 through December 31, 2009, in its statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses consist of costs that support the operations of the Company, including payroll, rent, overhead, insurance, travel, professional fees, amortization and depreciation, asset impairment charges, acquisition transaction costs and corporate overhead. Operating expenses approximated \$12,710,000 and \$357,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. All operating costs except corporate overhead expenses are attributable to the Wilhelmina Companies and are discussed below. The Company completed the Wilhelmina Transaction on February 13, 2009 and, therefore, recorded operating expenses of the Wilhelmina Companies for the period from February 13, 2009 through December 31, 2009, in its statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Salaries and Service Costs

Salaries and service costs consist of payroll and related costs and travel costs required to deliver the Company's services to the customers and models. Salaries and service costs approximated \$6,505,000 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company completed the Wilhelmina Transaction on February 13, 2009 and, therefore, recorded salaries and service costs of the Wilhelmina Companies for the period from February 13, 2009 through December 31, 2009, in its statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Office and General Expenses

Office and general expenses consist of office and equipment rents, advertising and promotion, insurance expenses, administration and technology cost. These costs are less directly linked to changes in the Wilhelmina Companies' revenues than are salaries and service costs. During the year ended December 31, 2009, general expenses approximated \$2,408,000, compared to \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The Company completed the Wilhelmina Transaction on February 13, 2009 and, therefore, recorded office and general expenses of the Wilhelmina Companies for the period from February 13, 2009 through December 31, 2009, in its statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Amortization and Depreciation

Depreciation and amortization expense is incurred with respect to certain assets, including computer hardware, software, office equipment, furniture, and other intangibles. During the year ended December 31, 2009, depreciation and amortization expense approximated \$1,708,000 (of which \$1,624,000 relates to amortization of intangibles acquired in connection with the Wilhelmina Transaction), compared to \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2008. Fixed asset purchases totaled approximately \$43,000 and \$0 during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Corporate Overhead

Corporate overhead expenses include public company costs, director and executive officer compensation, compensation and consulting fees to Esch, directors' and officers' insurance, legal and professional fees, corporate office rent and travel. Corporate overhead approximated \$1,286,000 and \$357,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase in corporate overhead is the result of compensation and consulting fees to Esch, officer compensation (see Expense Trends discussion above) for executive officers who filled the roles of chief executive officer, chief financial officer and general counsel of the Company following the Wilhelmina Transaction and additional legal and professional fees incurred to meet public company reporting requirements.

Asset Impairment Charge

Each reporting period, the Company assesses whether events or circumstances have occurred which indicate that the carrying amount of an intangible asset exceeds its fair value. If the carrying amount of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an asset impairment charge will be recognized in an amount equal to that excess. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recognized an asset impairment expense of \$803,000 related to the Ascendant revenue interest. No asset impairment charges were incurred during the year ended December 31, 2008.

Acquisition Transaction Costs

In a business combination, acquisition transaction costs, such as certain investment banking fees, due diligence costs and attorney fees, are to be recorded as a reduction of earnings in the period incurred. Prior to January 1, 2009, acquisition transaction costs were included in the cost of the acquired business. On February 13, 2009, the Company closed the Wilhelmina Transaction and, therefore, recorded all previously capitalized acquisition transaction costs of approximately \$849,000 as an expense for the year ended December 31, 2008.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company had deferred approximately \$139,000 of costs associated with the Wilhelmina Transaction, which the Company has determined relate to the issuance of equity securities. These costs were reclassified as a reduction of capital when the equity securities were issued at the closing of the acquisition. The Company recorded acquisition transaction costs of approximately \$673,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Interest Income

Interest income totaled approximately \$9,000 and \$239,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease in interest income is the result of a significant decrease in yields on cash balances and the full utilization of the Company's cash balances to fund the closing of the Wilhelmina Transaction on February 13, 2009.

Interest Expense

Interest expense totaled approximately \$74,000 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company has in place a credit facility with Signature Bank that includes a term note (in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$26,000 at December 31, 2009) with a fixed annual interest rate of 6.65% which was repaid in January 2010 pursuant to a demand for payment from Signature Bank. Interest on the revolving credit line component of the credit facility with Signature Bank is payable monthly at an annual rate of prime plus one-half percent, which equaled 3.75% at December 31, 2009. The balance of the Company's revolving credit line was \$250,000 as of December 31, 2009, and was repaid together with accrued interest in January 2010 pursuant to a demand for payment from Signature Bank. Effective December 31, 2009, interest expense also includes interest on the Esch Note (defined below). See Liquidity and Capital Resources for further discussion.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's cash balance decreased to \$2,129,000 at December 31, 2009, from \$11,735,000 at December 31, 2008. The decrease is attributable to the funding of the acquisition of the Wilhelmina Companies and the associated acquisition transaction costs.

On February 13, 2009, the Company closed the Wilhelmina Transaction and funded approximately \$13,066,000 to the various parties involved in accordance with the Acquisition Agreement and \$1,756,000 associated with the escrow facility discussed below. Cash on hand and the \$3,000,000 in proceeds from Newcastle under the Equity Financing Agreement were used to fund the closing amounts.

Signature Bank Credit Facility

The Company's primary liquidity needs are for financing working capital associated with the expenses it incurs in performing services under its client contracts. Generally, the Company incurs significant operating expenses with payment terms shorter than its average collections on billings. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company had in place a credit facility with Signature Bank (the "Credit Facility"), which included a term loan with a balance of approximately \$26,000 as of December 31, 2009, which was repaid in full together with accrued interest on January 4, 2010, and a revolving line of credit with a balance of \$250,000 as of December 31, 2009. The revolving line under the Credit Facility expired on January 31, 2009, was subsequently extended, and expired on July 15, 2009. On August 21, 2009, the Company entered into a modification and extension agreement with the bank that extended the maturity date to October 5, 2009.

On December 30, 2009, Signature Bank delivered a demand letter (the "Demand Letter") to the Company and Wilhelmina International, the Company's principal operating subsidiary, requesting the immediate payment of all outstanding principal and accrued interest in the aggregate amount of approximately \$2,019,000 under the Credit Facility.

The delivery of the Demand Letter requesting mandatory repayment of principal under the Credit Facility triggered a "Bank Payoff Event" under the Esch Letter Agreement which is described in further detail in Item 1 of this Form 10-K. Accordingly, in accordance with the terms of the Esch Letter Agreement, the aggregate amount of \$1,750,000 that was held in escrow was released and paid to Signature Bank (the "Escrow Payoff"). As a result of the Escrow Payoff, as of December 30, 2009, a principal sum of \$250,000 plus accrued interest of approximately \$19,000 remained owing to Signature Bank under the Credit Facility. The remaining principal and accrued interest was repaid to Signature Bank in January 2010 pursuant to the Demand Letter.

As of March 30, 2010, Signature Bank has not terminated the Credit Facility. The Company intends to continue discussions with Signature Bank with respect to an extension and/or amendment of the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility is collateralized by all of the assets of Wilhelmina International and the Company's other subsidiaries (other than Wilhelmina Miami).

The Esch Letter Agreement provided that in the event of the payment of funds from escrow to Signature Bank, the Company was required to promptly issue to Esch, in replacement of the funds held in escrow, a promissory note in the principal amount of the amount paid to Signature Bank. Accordingly, on December 31, 2009, the Company issued to Esch a promissory note in the principal amount of \$1,750,000 (the "Esch Note"). Interest on the outstanding principal balance of the Esch Note accrues at the "Weighted Average Loan Document Rate" (as defined below) and is payable in arrears on a monthly basis. The "Weighted Average Loan Document Rate" is calculated using a weighted average formula based on the rates applicable to the principal amounts outstanding for each of the two components of the Credit Facility - revolver (\$2,000,000 principal outstanding at December 30, 2009 at a rate of prime plus 0.5%) and

term loan (\$26,000 principal outstanding at December 30, 2009 at a rate of 6.65%) - prior to release of the escrow. Therefore, as of December 31, 2009, the effective interest rate of the Esch Note is prime plus approximately 0.58%, or approximately 3.83%. Principal under the Esch Note shall be repaid in quarterly installments of \$250,000 until the Esch Note is paid. The outstanding principal balance of the Esch Note, together with all accrued, but unpaid interest thereon, is due and payable on December 31, 2010. In the event that the Company closes a new revolving bank or debt facility, which provides the Company with committed working capital financing, the Company is required to pay down the Esch Note in the amount of the funds that the Company is initially permitted to draw under such new facility. The Esch Note is unsecured and is pre-payable by the Company at any time without penalty or premium.

The Company's ability to make payments on the Esch Note, to replace its indebtedness, and to fund working capital and planned capital expenditures will depend on its ability to generate cash in the future, which, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive and other factors that are beyond its control. The Company has historically secured its working capital facility through accounts receivable balances and, therefore, the Company's ability to continue servicing debt is dependent upon the timely collection of those receivables. The Company believes its operations will provide working capital necessary to meet its needs. In addition, the Company continues to explore additional financing alternatives.

Purchase Price Adjustment under Acquisition Agreement

The aggregate purchase price under the Acquisition Agreement is subject to certain adjustments related to "core business" EBITDA calculations of the Company. Depending on the outcome of a dispute between the Company and the Control Sellers related to the purchase price adjustments as described in further detail below, the Control Sellers may have the option to pay the Company \$4,500,000 in cash in satisfaction of the adjustment amounts.

The Company has notified the Control Sellers of a required \$6,193,400 post-closing downward adjustment to the purchase price in connection with the Wilhelmina Transaction based on "core business" EBITDA calculations made by the Company in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Acquisition Agreement. The Company notified the Control Sellers that based on the amount of the purchase price adjustment, each of Esch and Krassner are required to pay (or cause Lorex and Krassner L.P. to pay) to the Company \$2,250,000 in cash (or \$4,500,000 in the aggregate) and if either Esch or Krassner fails to timely make (or cause Lorex or Krassner L.P. to timely make) the required cash payment, the Company has the right under the Acquisition Agreement to promptly repurchase for \$.0001 per share 50% of such number of Restricted Shares determined based on a specified formula (or a total of 100% of such number of shares in the event both Esch and Krassner fail to timely make the cash payments). The Company believes that, based on its purchase price adjustment calculation, it will have the right to repurchase 18,811,687 Restricted Shares in the event the Control Sellers fail to make the required cash payments. The Control Sellers responded that they did not believe the Company gave timely notice of its calculations of the purchase price adjustment in accordance with the provisions of the Acquisition Agreement and that they disagree with certain of the Company's calculations. The Company believes its calculations of the purchase price adjustment are accurate and were timely submitted to the Control Sellers in accordance with the provisions of the Acquisition Agreement. After the parties failed to resolve their dispute regarding the calculation of the purchase price adjustment, the parties retained McGladrey in accordance with the terms of the Acquisition Agreement to make a final determination as to the purchase price adjustment based on the calculations and supporting documentation submitted by the respective parties.

McGladrey determined that a price adjustment was required which would enable the Company to repurchase 18,811,687 Restricted Shares, unless the Selling Parties elect to purchase such shares in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Acquisition Agreement.

On December 23, 2009, the Company was served with a lawsuit filed by the Control Sellers in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, seeking a declaration that as a result of its alleged failure to comply with the notice deadline in the Acquisition Agreement, the Company is barred from seeking any such purchase price adjustment. The lawsuit also seeks to enjoin the Company from repurchasing the Restricted Shares and the escrow agent from effecting any such repurchase by the Company.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At December 31, 2009, the Company had \$180,000 of restricted cash that serves as collateral for an irrevocable standby letter of credit. The letter of credit serves as additional security under the lease extension relating to the Company's office space in New York City that expires in December 2010.

Effect of Inflation

Inflation has not been a material factor affecting the Company's business. General operating expenses, such as salaries, employee benefits, insurance and occupancy costs, are subject to normal inflationary pressures.

Critical Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

In compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") when reporting revenue gross as a principal versus net as an agent, the Company assesses whether it, the model or the talent is the primary obligor. The Company evaluates the terms of its model, talent and client agreements as part of this assessment. In addition, the Company gives appropriate consideration to other key indicators such as latitude in establishing price, discretion in model or talent selection and credit risk the Company undertakes. The Company operates broadly as a modeling agency and in those relationships with models and talent where the key indicators suggest the Company acts as a principal, the Company records the gross amount billed to the client as revenue when earned and collectability is reasonably assured and the related costs incurred to the model or talent as model or talent cost. In other model and talent relationships, where the Company believes the key indicators suggest it acts as an agent on behalf of the model or talent, the Company records revenue net of pass-through model or talent cost.

The Company also recognizes management fees as revenues for providing services to other modeling agencies as well as consulting income in connection with services provided to a television production network according to the terms of the contract. The Company recognizes royalty income when earned based on terms of the contractual agreement. Revenues received in advance are deferred and amortized using the straight-line method over periods pursuant to the related contract.

Wilhelmina and its subsidiaries also record fees from licensees when the revenues are earned and collectability is reasonably assured.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets consist primarily of goodwill and buyer relationships resulting from a business acquisition. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are no longer subject to amortization, but rather to an annual assessment of impairment by applying a fair-value based test.

Management's assessments of the recoverability and impairment tests of goodwill and intangible assets involve critical accounting estimates. These estimates require significant management judgment, include inherent uncertainties and are often interdependent; therefore, they do not change in isolation. Factors that management must estimate include, among others, the economic life of the asset, sales volume, prices, inflation, cost of capital, marketing spending, tax rates and capital spending. These factors are even more difficult to predict when global financial markets are highly volatile. When performing impairment tests, the Company estimates the fair values of the assets using management's best assumptions, which it believes would be consistent with what a hypothetical marketplace participant would use. Estimates and assumptions used in these tests are evaluated and updated as appropriate. The variability of these factors depends on a number of conditions, including uncertainty about future events, and thus the accounting estimates may change from period to period. If other assumptions and estimates had been used when these tests were performed, impairment charges could have resulted.

The Company has determined that its revenue interest meets the indefinite life criteria pursuant to GAAP, and, therefore, annually assesses whether the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value, and records an impairment loss equal to any such excess.

Business Combinations

In a business combination, contingent consideration or earn outs will be recorded at their fair value at the acquisition date. Except in bargain purchase situations, contingent consideration typically will result in additional goodwill being recognized. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability will be adjusted to fair value at each reporting date through earnings until the contingency is resolved.

These estimates are subject to change upon the finalization of the valuation of certain assets and liabilities and may be adjusted.

At the date of the Wilhelmina Transaction, GAAP provided that acquisition transaction costs, such as certain investment banking fees, due diligence costs and attorney fees were to be recorded as a reduction of earnings in the period they are incurred. Prior to January 1, 2009, in accordance with GAAP existing at that time, the Company included acquisition transaction costs in the cost of the acquired business. On February 13, 2009, the Company closed the Wilhelmina Transaction, and therefore, recorded all previously capitalized acquisition transaction costs of approximately \$849,000 as an expense for the year ended December 31, 2008. The Company incurred acquisition transaction costs of approximately \$673,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Management is required to address the initial recognition, measurement and subsequent accounting for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination, and requires that such assets acquired or liabilities assumed be initially recognized at fair value at the acquisition date if fair value can be determined during the measurement period. If the acquisition date fair value cannot be determined, the asset acquired or liability assumed arising from a contingency is recognized only if certain criteria are met. A systematic and rational basis for subsequently measuring and accounting for the assets or liabilities is required to be developed depending on their nature.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements include the consolidated accounts of (a) Wilhelmina International and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Wilhelmina West, Wilhelmina Models, and LW1 and (b) Wilhelmina Miami, WAM, Wilhelmina Licensing, and Wilhelmina TV, which are each wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company. Wilhelmina International, Wilhelmina West, Wilhelmina Models, LW1, Wilhelmina Miami, WAM, Wilhelmina Licensing, and Wilhelmina TV are combined as a consolidated group of companies. The collective group is referred to as the Wilhelmina International Group. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the combination.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are accounted for at fair value, do not bear interest and are short-term in nature. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability to collect on accounts receivable. Based on management's assessment, the Company provides for estimated uncollectible amounts through a charge to earnings and a credit to the valuation allowance. Balances that remain outstanding after the Company has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the valuation allowance and a credit to accounts receivable. The Company generally does not require collateral.

New Accounting Standards

FASB Statement No. 166

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140." According to ASC Topic 105, "Generally Accepted Accounting Principles," Statement No. 166 shall continue to represent authoritative guidance until it is integrated into the Codification. Statement No. 166 amends and clarifies provisions related to the transfer of financial assets in order to address application and disclosure issues. In general, Statement No. 166 clarifies the requirements for derecognizing transferred financial assets, removes the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity and related exceptions, and requires additional disclosures related to transfers of financial assets. Statement No. 166 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after November 15, 2009, and earlier application is prohibited. The adoption of Statement No. 166 effective January 1, 2010 has not had a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

FASB Statement No. 167

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)." According to ASC Topic 105, Statement No. 167 shall continue to represent authoritative guidance until it is integrated into the Codification. Statement No. 167 amends provisions related to variable interest entities to include entities previously considered qualifying special-purpose entities, as the concept of these entities was eliminated by Statement No. 166. This statement also clarifies consolidation requirements and expands disclosure requirements related to variable interest entities. Statement No. 167 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after November 15, 2009, and earlier application is prohibited. The adoption of Statement No. 167 effective January 1, 2010 has not had a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

In January 2010, the provisions of ASC Topic 820 were modified to require additional disclosures, including transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 fair value measurements and the gross basis presentation of the reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for disclosures related to Level 3 fair value measurements, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010 (including interim periods). Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this modification to have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Documents Filed as Part of Report

1. Financial Statements:

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and the related report of the Company's independent public accountants thereon were previously filed under Item 8 of the Original Form 10-K.

2. Financial Statement Schedules:

The information required by this item is not applicable.

3. Exhibits:

The exhibits listed below are filed as part of or incorporated by reference in this report. Where such filing is made by incorporation by reference to a previously filed document, such document is identified in parentheses. See the Index of Exhibits included with the exhibits filed as a part of this report.

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
2.1	Plan of Merger and Acquisition Agreement between Billing Concepts Corp., CRM Acquisition Corp., Computer Resources Management, Inc. and Michael A. Harrelson, dated June 1, 1997 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 2.1 to Form 10-Q, dated June 30, 1997).
2.2	Stock Purchase Agreement between Billing Concepts Corp. and Princeton TeleCom Corporation, dated September 4, 1998 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 2.2 to Form 10-K, dated September 30, 1998).
2.3	Stock Purchase Agreement between Billing Concepts Corp. and Princeton eCom Corporation, dated February 21, 2000 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K, dated March 16, 2000).
2.4	Agreement and Plan of Merger between Billing Concepts Corp., Billing Concepts, Inc., Enhanced Services Billing, Inc., BC Transaction Processing Services, Inc., Aptis, Inc., Operator Service Company, BC Holding I Corporation, BC Holding II Corporation, BC Holding III Corporation, BC Acquisition I Corporation, BC Acquisition II Corporation, BC Acquisition III Corporation and BC Acquisition IV Corporation, dated September 15, 2000 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K, dated September 15, 2000).
2.5	Stock Purchase Agreement by and among New Century Equity Holdings Corp., Mellon Ventures, L.P., Lazard Technology Partners II LP, Conning Capital Partners VI, L.P. and Princeton eCom Corporation, dated March 25, 2004 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, dated March 29, 2004).

- 2.6 Series A Convertible 4% Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement by and between New Century Equity Holdings Corp. and Newcastle Partners, L.P., dated June 18, 2004 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K, dated June 30, 2004).

- 2.7 Agreement by and among New Century Equity Holdings Corp., Wilhelmina Acquisition Corp., Wilhelmina International, Ltd., Wilhelmina – Miami, Inc., Wilhelmina Artist Management LLC, Wilhelmina Licensing LLC, Wilhelmina Film & TV Productions LLC, Dieter Esch, Lorex Investments AG, Brad Krassner, Krassner Family Investments, L.P., Sean Patterson and the shareholders of Wilhelmina – Miami, Inc., dated August 25, 2008 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, dated August 26, 2008).
- 2.8 Purchase Agreement by and between New Century Equity Holdings Corp. and Newcastle Partners, L.P., dated August 25, 2008 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K, dated August 26, 2008).
- 2.9 Letter Agreement, dated February 13, 2009, by and among New Century Equity Holdings Corp., Wilhelmina Acquisition Corp., Wilhelmina International Ltd., Wilhelmina – Miami, Inc., Wilhelmina Artist Management LLC, Wilhelmina Licensing LLC, Wilhelmina Film & TV Productions LLC, Dieter Esch, Lorex Investments AG, Brad Krassner, Krassner Family Investments Limited Partnership, Sean Patterson and the shareholders of Wilhelmina – Miami, Inc. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, dated February 18, 2009).
- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Wilhelmina International, Inc. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Form 10-K/A, dated December 31, 2008).
- 3.2 Restated Bylaws of Wilhelmina International, Inc. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 to Form 10-K, dated December 31, 2008).
- 3.3 Certificate of Designation of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on July 10, 2006 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K, dated June 30, 2004).
- 3.4 Certificate of Elimination of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on July 10, 2006 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K, dated July 10, 2006).
- 3.5 Certificate of Designation of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on July 10, 2006 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K, dated July 10, 2006).
- 4.1 Form of Stock Certificate of Common Stock of Billing Concepts Corp. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to Form 10-Q, dated March 31, 1998).
- 4.2 Rights Agreement, dated as of July 10, 2006, by and between New Century Equity Holdings Corp. and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.2 to Form 8-K, dated July 10, 2006).
- 4.3 Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated August 25, 2008, by and between New Century Equity Holdings Corp. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K, dated August 26, 2008).
- 4.4 Form of Rights Certificate (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K, dated July 10, 2006).

- 4.5 Registration Rights Agreement dated August 25, 2008 by and among New Century Equity Holdings Corp., Dieter Esch, Lorex Investments AG, Brad Krassner, Krassner Family Investments, L.P. and Sean Patterson (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, dated August 26, 2008).
- 4.6 Registration Rights Agreement, dated February 13, 2009, by and between New Century Equity Holdings Corp. and Newcastle Partners, L.P. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K, dated February 18, 2009).
- 4.7 Second Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated July 20, 2009, by and between the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K, dated July 21, 2009).
- 4.8 Third Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated February 9, 2010, by and between Wilhelmina International, Inc. and the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K, dated February 10, 2010).
- 4.9 Fourth Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated March 26, 2010, by and between Wilhelmina International, Inc. and the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K, dated March 30, 2010).
- *10.1 Billing Concepts Corp.'s 1996 Employee Comprehensive Stock Plan amended as of August 31, 1999 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.8 to Form 10-K, dated September 30, 1999).
- *10.2 Form of Option Agreement between Billing Concepts Corp. and its employees under the 1996 Employee Comprehensive Stock Plan (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.9 to Form 10-K, dated September 30, 1999).
- *10.3 Amended and Restated 1996 Non-Employee Director Plan of Billing Concept Corp. amended as of August 31, 1999 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.10 to Form 10-K, dated September 30, 1999).
- *10.4 Form of Option Agreement between Billing Concepts Corp. and non-employee directors (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.11 to Form 10-K, dated September 30, 1998).
- *10.5 Billing Concept Corp.'s 401(k) Retirement Plan (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.14 to Form 10-K, dated September 30, 2000).
- 10.6 Revenue Sharing Agreement, dated as of October 5, 2005, by and between New Century Equity Holdings Corp. and ACP Investments LP (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, dated September 30, 2005).
- 10.7 Principals Agreement, dated as of October 5, 2005, by and between New Century Equity Holdings Corp. and ACP Investments LP (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q, dated September 30, 2005).
- *10.8 Employment Agreement by and among New Century Equity Holdings Corp., Wilhelmina International, Ltd. and Sean Patterson, dated November 10, 2008 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, dated September 30, 2008).

- 10.9 Letter Agreement, dated February 13, 2009, by and between New Century Equity Holdings Corp. and Dieter Esch (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, dated February 18, 2009).
- 10.10 Promissory Note, dated December 31, 2009, issued by Wilhelmina International, Inc. to Dieter Esch (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, dated January 6, 2010).
- 14.1 Wilhelmina International, Inc. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 14.1 to Form 8-K, dated April 21, 2009).
- 21.1 List of Subsidiaries (previously filed with the Original Form 10-K).
- 23.1 Consent of Burton, McCumber & Cortez, L.L.P. (previously filed with the Original Form 10-K).
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer in Accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (filed herewith).
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer in Accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (filed herewith).
- 32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer in Accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (filed herewith).
- 32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer in Accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (filed herewith).

* Includes compensatory plan or arrangement.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

WILHELMINA INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Date: March 17, 2011

By: /s/ Mark E. Schwarz
Name: Mark E. Schwarz
Title: Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on the 17th day of March, 2011.

/s/ Mark E. Schwarz
Mark E. Schwarz
Chief Executive Officer and
Chairman of the Board
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ John P. Murray
John P. Murray
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and
Principal Accounting Officer)

/s/ Clinton Coleman
Clinton Coleman
Director

/s/ James Dvorak
James Dvorak
Director

/s/ Horst-Dieter Esch
Horst-Dieter Esch
Director

Brad Krassner
Director

/s/ Mark Pape
Mark Pape
Director

/s/ James Roddey
James Roddey
Director

