

Wilhelmina International, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 12, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2016**

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number **001-36589**

WILHELMINA INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware **74-2781950**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

200 Crescent Court, Suite 1400, Dallas, Texas 75201
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(214) 661-7488

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

n/a

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

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 (§232.405 of this chapter) 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 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

As of August 12, 2016 the registrant had 5,781,668 shares of common stock outstanding.

WILHELMINA INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

<u>PART I</u>	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	3
	<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	3
	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2016 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2015</u>	3
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited) for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015</u>	4
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited) for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015</u>	5
	<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	6
	<u>Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	10
	<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	16
	<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	16
<u>PART</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	17
<u>II</u>		
	<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	17
	<u>Item 1.A. Risk Factors</u>	18
	<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	18
	<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	18
	<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	18
	<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	18
	<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	18

SIGNATURES

2

PART I**FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****WILHELMINA INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except share data)****(Unaudited)**

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,476	\$4,556
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts \$1,120 and \$1,041, respectively	17,342	13,184
Deferred tax asset	1,369	1,358
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	370	191
Total current assets	22,557	19,289
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,183 and \$1,026, respectively	2,704	2,111
Trademarks and trade names with indefinite lives	8,467	8,467
Other intangibles with finite lives, net of accumulated amortization of \$8,478 and \$8,431 respectively	257	306
Goodwill	13,192	13,192
Other assets	307	405
TOTAL ASSETS	\$47,484	\$43,770
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$4,587	\$3,772
Due to models	11,843	9,745
Contingent consideration to seller	67	-
Total current liabilities	16,497	13,517
Long term liabilities:		
Contingent consideration to seller	-	67

Edgar Filing: Wilhelmina International, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Deferred income tax liability	2,679	2,407
Total long-term liabilities	2,679	2,474
Total liabilities	19,176	15,991
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	-	-
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 12,500,000 shares authorized; 6,472,038 shares issued	65	65
Treasury stock, 690,370 and 683,654 shares, respectively, at cost	(2,163)	(2,118)
Additional paid-in capital	87,146	86,987
Accumulated deficit	(56,690)	(57,143)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(50)	(12)
Total shareholders' equity	28,308	27,779
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$47,484	\$43,770

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

WILHELMINA INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(In thousands, except per share data)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Revenues				
Service revenues	\$22,242	\$21,538	\$43,632	\$42,489
License fees and other income	27	132	54	229
Total revenues	22,269	21,670	43,686	42,718
Model costs	15,955	15,643	31,064	30,545
Revenues net of model costs	6,314	6,027	12,622	12,173
Operating expenses				
Salaries and service costs	3,697	3,758	7,886	7,485
Office and general expenses	1,262	1,125	2,886	2,299
Amortization and depreciation	102	125	206	252
Corporate overhead	283	262	576	542
Total operating expenses	5,344	5,270	11,554	10,578
Operating income	970	757	1,068	1,595
Other income:				
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	3	(21)	7	(98)
Gain (loss) from an unconsolidated affiliate	43	9	6	(15)
Total other income (expense)	46	(12)	13	(113)
Income before provision for income taxes	1,016	745	1,081	1,482
Provision for income taxes:				
Current	(354)	(145)	(367)	(351)
Deferred	(85)	(227)	(261)	(385)
Income tax expense	(439)	(372)	(628)	(736)
Net income	\$577	\$373	\$453	\$746
Other comprehensive income				
Foreign currency translation income (expense)	(23)	9	(38)	11
Total comprehensive income	554	382	415	757
Basic net income per common share	\$0.10	\$0.06	\$0.08	\$0.13

Edgar Filing: Wilhelmina International, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Diluted net income per common share	\$0.10	\$0.06	\$0.08	\$0.13
Weighted average common shares outstanding-basic	5,845	5,852	5,844	5,852
Weighted average common shares outstanding-diluted	5,857	5,955	5,857	5,955

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

WILHELMINA INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income:	\$453	746
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization and depreciation	206	252
Share based payment expense	159	106
Deferred income taxes	261	385
Bad debt expenses	20	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(4,178)	(3,253)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(179)	(186)
Other assets	98	(54)
Due to models	2,098	393
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	816	(357)
Net cash used in operating activities	(246)	(1,968)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash paid for business acquisition, net of cash acquired (Note 3)	-	(282)
Purchase of property and equipment	(751)	(476)
Net cash used in investing activities	(751)	(758)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Purchase of treasury stock	(45)	(97)
Net cash used in financing activities	(45)	(97)
Foreign currency effect on cash flows:	(38)	11
Net change in cash and cash equivalents:	(1,080)	(2,812)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	4,556	5,869
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	3,476	3,057
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Issuance of contingent consideration to seller	\$-	\$171
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$-	\$-
Cash paid for income taxes	\$34	\$105

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

5

WILHELMINA INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except share data)

(Unaudited)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The interim consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by Wilhelmina International, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, "Wilhelmina" or the "Company") without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Although certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations, all adjustments considered necessary in order to make the consolidated financial statements not misleading have been included. In the opinion of the Company's management, the accompanying interim unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, of a normal recurring nature, that are necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. Except as otherwise noted, all dollar amounts other than per share data are presented in thousands. These interim unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, as amended. Results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim periods or the full fiscal year.

Note 2. Business

The primary business of Wilhelmina is fashion model management. These business operations are headquartered in New York City. The Company's predecessor was founded in 1967 by Wilhelmina Cooper, a renowned fashion model, and became one of the oldest, best known and largest fashion model management companies in the world. Since its founding, Wilhelmina has grown to include operations located in Los Angeles, Miami, London and Chile, as well as a network of licensees in various local markets in the U.S. and several international markets. 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 clients, including retailers, designers, advertising agencies, print and electronic media and catalog companies.

Note 3. Business Acquisition

On January 5, 2015, the Company purchased 100% of the outstanding shares of Union Models Management Ltd. in London and renamed it Wilhelmina London Limited (“London”). The strategic acquisition of London establishes a footprint for the Company in Western Europe. It also serves as a base of operations to service the Company’s European clients and as a new talent development office for European models and artists.

The purchase price of \$1,321 included \$171 of discounted value of contingent consideration assuming London achieves certain performance benchmarks, due to the seller post-closing. The purchase price net of cash acquired was \$453 of which \$282 was paid at the time of the closing. The Company reduced the contingent consideration to \$67 because London did not achieve the initial benchmark at December 31, 2015. The remaining contingent consideration payable is due on February 4, 2017, if London achieves its performance benchmark for the year ending December 31, 2016.

Under the purchase method of accounting, the purchase price was allocated to the net tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on the fair value of the assets and liabilities of London in accordance with ASC 805. The intangible assets acquired included intangible assets with finite lives, such as customer relationships and talent relationships, which are being amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives ranging from two to eight years. The remaining acquired intangible assets were allocated to non-amortizable goodwill. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of completion of the London transaction.

(in thousands)

Fair value of operating assets acquired:	
Cash	\$868
Accounts receivable	355
Other current assets	10
Equipment	15
Total operating assets acquired	1,248
Fair value of intangible assets acquired:	
Other intangible assets with finite lives	400
Goodwill	629
Total intangible assets acquired	1,029
Total assets acquired	2,277
Fair value of liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	360
Due to models	511
Seller indemnification	8
Deferred income tax liability	77
Total liabilities assumed	956
Total net assets acquired	\$1,321

The results of operations for London are included in the Company's consolidated results from the effective date of the acquisition.

Note 4. Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of London is the British Pound Sterling, and business is conducted in Chile using the Chilean Peso. Assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates in effect at each balance sheet date, revenues and expenses are translated at average monthly exchange rates and resulting translation gains or losses are accumulated in other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Note 5. Line of Credit

On May 13, 2016, the Company entered into a Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement with Amegy Bank National Association (“Amegy”). The amendment modified the Company’s fixed charge coverage ratio by eliminating certain non-recurring expenses from the calculation for the first and second quarters of fiscal 2016.

As amended to date, the credit agreement with Amegy provides a \$7,000 facility comprised of a \$4,000 revolving line of credit and up to a \$3,000 term loan which may be drawn at any time on or before October 24, 2016.

The total availability of \$7,000 is subject to a borrowing base derived from 80% of eligible accounts receivable (as defined) and the Company’s minimum net worth covenant of \$20,000. The revolving line of credit is due on October 24, 2016 with interest paid monthly at prime plus 0.50%. The term loan, which is currently undrawn, would be payable in 60 monthly payments of interest only at 4.25% until November 2016, followed by 47 equal monthly payments of principal and interest computed based on a 60-month amortization schedule and a final payment of principal and interest due on October 24, 2019. The revolving facility contains the ability to issue up to \$500 of standby letters of credit. Outstanding letters of credit reduce the Company’s availability under the facility.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility or the term loan.

Note 6. Commitments and Contingencies

On October 24, 2013, a purported class action lawsuit was brought against the Company by former Wilhelmina model Alex Shanklin and others (the “Shanklin Litigation”), in New York State Supreme Court (New York County) by the same lead counsel who represented plaintiffs in a prior, now-dismissed action brought by Louisa Raske (the “Raske Litigation”). The claims in the Shanklin Litigation initially included breach of contract and unjust enrichment allegations arising out of matters similar to the Raske Litigation, such as the handling and reporting of funds on behalf of models and the use of model images. Other parties named as defendants in the Shanklin Litigation include other model management companies, advertising firms, and certain advertisers. On January 6, 2014, the Company moved to dismiss the Amended Complaint in the Shanklin Litigation for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted and other grounds, and other defendants also filed motions to dismiss. On August 11, 2014, the court denied the motion to dismiss as to Wilhelmina and other of the model management defendants. Further, on March 3, 2014, the judge assigned to the Shanklin Litigation wrote the Office of the New York Attorney General bringing the case to its attention, generally describing the claims asserted therein against the model management defendants, and stating that the case “may involve matters in the public interest.” The judge’s letter also enclosed a copy of his decision in the Raske Litigation, which dismissed that case. Plaintiffs have retained substitute counsel, who has filed a Second and now Third Amended Complaint. Plaintiffs’ Third Amended Complaint asserts causes of action for alleged breaches of the plaintiffs’ management contracts with the defendants, conversion, breach of the duty of good faith and

fair dealing, and unjust enrichment. The Third Amended Complaint also alleges that the plaintiff models were at all relevant times employees, and not independent contractors, of the model management defendants, and that defendants violated the New York Labor Law in several respects, including, among other things, by allegedly failing to pay the models the minimum wages and overtime pay required thereunder, not maintaining accurate payroll records, and not providing plaintiffs with full explanations of how their wages and deductions therefrom were computed. The Third Amended Complaint seeks certification of the action as a class action, damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest, costs, attorneys' fees, and such other relief as the court deems proper. On October 6, 2015, Wilhelmina filed a motion to dismiss as to most of the plaintiffs' claims, and oral argument on the motion was heard by the Court in June 2016. The judge reserved decision and it is not known when the decision will be issued. The Company believes the claims asserted in the Third Amended Complaint are without merit, and intends to continue to vigorously defend the action.

On June 6, 2016, another purported class action lawsuit was brought against the Company by former Wilhelmina model Shawn Pressley and others (the "Pressley Litigation"), in New York State Supreme Court (New York County) by the same counsel representing the plaintiffs in the Shanklin Litigation, and asserting identical, although more recent, claims as those in the Shanklin Litigation. On June 14, 2016, the Court stayed all proceedings in the Pressley Litigation until a decision is issued on the motion to dismiss in the Shanklin Litigation. The Company believes the claims asserted in the Pressley Litigation are without merit, and intends to vigorously defend the action.

On August 20, 2015, a lawsuit was brought against the Company and the Company's former Chief Accounting Officer by a former employee, Angel Betancourt. The lawsuit alleges that the plaintiff was discriminated against during his time of employment and upon his termination. The lawsuit further alleges that the plaintiff was not compensated due to misclassification by the Company under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. The proceeding is in the preliminary stages and, by agreement with the plaintiff, further action in the lawsuit has been abated pending ongoing settlement discussions. The Company expects that the lawsuit will be resolved within the limits of the Company's insurance coverage.

In addition to the legal proceedings disclosed herein, the Company is also engaged in various legal proceedings that are routine in nature and incidental to its business. None of these routine proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, are believed, in the Company's opinion, to have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position or its results of operations.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded \$329 of severance expense in relation to two termination agreements with former employees, which has been fully paid as of June 30, 2016.

Note 7. Income Taxes

Generally, the Company's combined effective tax rate is high relative to reported net income as a result of certain amounts of amortization expense and corporate overhead not being deductible and income being attributable to certain states in which it operates. Currently, the majority of taxes being paid by the Company are state taxes, not federal taxes. The Company operates in three states which have relatively high tax rates: California, New York and Florida. The Company's combined (federal and state) effective tax rate would be even higher if it were not for federal net operating loss carryforwards available to offset current federal taxable income. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had federal income tax loss carryforwards of approximately \$1,200, which are expected to be fully utilized upon filing the Company's 2015 income tax return during 2016. The Company also operates and pays taxes in international jurisdictions.

Note 8. Treasury Stock

During 2012, the Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program whereby the Company could repurchase up to 500,000 shares of its outstanding Common Stock. During 2013, the Board of Directors renewed and extended the Company's share repurchase authority to enable it to repurchase up to an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock. The shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions at prices the Company deems appropriate. The program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of Common Stock and may be modified or suspended at any time at the Company's discretion.

From 2012 through June 30, 2016, the Company has repurchased 690,370 shares of Common Stock at an average price of approximately \$3.14 per share, for a total of approximately \$2,163 under the foregoing stock repurchase program. During the second quarter ended June 30, 2016, no additional shares were repurchased.

Note 9. Related Parties

The Executive Chairman of the Company, Mark E. Schwarz, is also the chairman, chief executive officer and portfolio manager of Newcastle Capital Management, L.P. (“NCM”). NCM is the general partner of Newcastle Partners L.P. (“Newcastle”), which is the largest shareholder of the Company. Clinton J. Coleman (Managing Director at NCM) and James A. Dvorak (Managing Director at NCM) also serve as directors of the Company.

The Company’s corporate headquarters are located at 200 Crescent Court, Suite 1400, Dallas, Texas 75201, which are also the offices of NCM. The Company occupies a portion of NCM space on a month-to-month basis at \$2.5 per month, pursuant to a services agreement entered into between the parties. Pursuant to the services agreement, the Company receives the use of NCM’s facilities and equipment and accounting, legal and administrative services from employees of NCM. The Company incurred expenses pursuant to the services agreement totaling approximately \$7.5 and \$15 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 respectively. The Company did not owe NCM any amounts under the services agreement as of June 30, 2016.

The Company has an agreement with the unconsolidated Wilhelmina Kids affiliate to provide management and administrative services, as well as sharing of space. Management fee and rental income from the unconsolidated affiliate amounted to approximately \$27.5 and \$55 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following is a discussion of the interim unaudited consolidated financial condition and results of operations for the Company and its subsidiaries for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. It should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company, the notes thereto and other financial information included elsewhere in this report, as well as the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as amended. Except as otherwise noted, all dollar amounts other than per share data are presented in thousands.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains certain “forward-looking statements” as such term is defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward looking statement relating to the Company and its subsidiaries are based on the beliefs of the Company’s management as well as information currently available to the Company’s management. When used in this report, the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect” and “intend” and words or phrases of similar import, as they relate to the Company or Company management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions related to certain factors including, without limitation, competitive factors, general economic conditions, the interest rate environment, governmental regulation and supervision, seasonality, changes in industry practices, one-time events and other factors described herein and in other filings made by the Company with the SEC. Should any one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated, expected or intended. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update these forward-looking statements. As a result, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

The Company’s primary business is fashion model management and complementary business activities. The business of talent management firms, such as Wilhelmina, depends heavily on the state of the advertising industry, as demand for talent is driven by Internet, print and television advertising campaigns for consumer goods and retail clients. Wilhelmina believes it has strong brand recognition which enables it to attract and retain top agents and talent to service a broad universe of clients. In order to take advantage of these opportunities and support its continued growth, the Company will need to continue to successfully allocate resources and staffing in a way that enhances its ability to respond to new opportunities. The Company continues to focus on tightly managing costs, recruiting top agents when available, and scouting and developing new talent.

Although Wilhelmina has a large and diverse client base, it is not immune to global economic conditions. The Company closely monitors economic conditions, client spending, and other industry factors and continually evaluates opportunities to increase its market share and further expand its geographic reach. There can be no assurance as to the effects on Wilhelmina of future economic circumstances, client spending patterns, client credit worthiness and other developments and whether, or to what extent, Wilhelmina'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, 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 the Company competes with other leading full service agencies, Wilhelmina competed successfully during the first half of 2016.

With total annual advertising expenditures on major media (newspapers, magazines, television, cinema, outdoor and Internet) exceeding approximately \$175 billion in recent years, North America is by far the world's largest advertising market. For the fashion talent management industry, including Wilhelmina, advertising expenditures on magazines, television, Internet and outdoor are of particular relevance.

Strategy

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

- increase Wilhelmina's brand awareness and consideration among advertisers and potential talent;
- expand the Wilhelmina network through strategic geographic market development;
 - expand the women's high end fashion board;
 - expand celebrity representation;
 - expand the network of licensee agencies; and
- promote model search contests, and events and partnering on media projects (television, film, books, etc.).

Due to the increasing ubiquity of the Internet as a standard business tool, the Company has increasingly sought to harness the opportunities of the Internet and other digital media to improve its communications with clients and to facilitate the effective exchange of fashion model and talent information. The Company continues to make significant investments in technology (including developing in-house art and social media departments) in pursuit of gains in efficiency and better communications with clients. At the same time, the Internet presents challenges for the Company, including (i) the cannibalization of traditional print media businesses, and (ii) pricing pressures with respect to digital media photo shoots and client engagements.

In January 2015, the Company purchased 100% of the outstanding shares of Union Models Management Ltd. in London and renamed it Wilhelmina London Limited ("London"). The strategic acquisition of London establishes a footprint for the Company and the brand in Western Europe. It will also serve as a base of operations to service the Company's European clients, and as a new talent development office for European models and artists.

Key Financial Indicators

The key financial indicators that the Company reviews to monitor its 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, Select, Media, Runway, Curve, Lifestyle, Kids, etc.)) by geographic locations and from significant clients. Wilhelmina has three primary sources of revenue: (i) revenues from principal relationships where the gross amount billed to the client is recorded as revenue when earned and collectability is reasonably assured; (ii) revenues

from agent relationships where commissions paid by models as a percentage of their gross earnings are recorded as revenue when earned and collectability is reasonably assured; and (iii) separate service charges, paid by clients in addition to the booking fees, which are calculated as a percentage of the models' booking fees and are 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 drive revenues, profits and cash flows.

Wilhelmina provides professional services. Therefore, 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, meals and entertainment ("T&E") to deliver the Company's services and to enable new business development activities.

Analysis of Consolidated Statements of Operations

(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30	June 30	% Change 2016 vs 2015	June 30	June 30	% Change 2016 vs 2015
	2016	2015		2016	2015	
Service revenues	22,242	21,538	3.3 %	43,632	42,489	2.7 %
License fees and other income	27	132	(79.5 %)	54	229	(76.4 %)
TOTAL REVENUES	22,269	21,670	2.8 %	43,686	42,718	2.3 %
Model costs	15,955	15,643	2.0 %	31,064	30,545	1.7 %
REVENUES NET OF MODEL COSTS	6,314	6,027	4.8 %	12,622	12,173	3.7 %
GROSS PROFIT MARGIN	28.4 %	27.8 %		28.9 %	28.5 %	
Salaries and service costs	3,697	3,758	(1.6 %)	7,886	7,485	5.4 %
Office and general expenses	1,262	1,125	12.2 %	2,886	2,299	25.5 %
Amortization and depreciation	102	125	(18.4 %)	206	252	(18.3 %)
Corporate overhead	283	262	8.0 %	576	542	6.3 %
OPERATING INCOME	970	757	28.1 %	1,068	1,595	(33.0 %)
OPERATING MARGIN	4.4 %	3.5 %		2.4 %	3.7 %	
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	3	(21)	114.3 %	7	(98)	107.1 %
Gain (loss) from unconsolidated subsidiary	43	9	377.8 %	6	(15)	140.0 %
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	1,016	745	36.4 %	1,081	1,482	(27.1 %)
Income taxes expense	(439)	(372)	18.0 %	(628)	(736)	(14.7 %)
Effective tax rate	43.2 %	49.9 %		58.1 %	49.7 %	
NET INCOME	577	373	54.7 %	453	746	(39.3 %)

Service Revenues

Generally, the Company's service revenues fluctuate in response to its clients' willingness to spend on advertising and the Company's ability to have the desired talent available. The 3.3% and 2.7% increase in total service revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 when compared to three and six months ended June 30, 2015 consisted primarily of recurring core model bookings. Most of the core modeling business experienced growth during the second quarter ended June 30, 2016, aided by the addition of London.

License Fees and Other Income

License fees and other income include management and administrative services from an unconsolidated affiliate and franchise revenues from independently owned model agencies that use the Wilhelmina trademark and various services provided by the Company. License fees decreased by 79.5% and 76.4% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, when compared to three and six months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to a reduction in the number of licensed affiliates.

Gross Profit Margin

Gross profit margins increased by 0.6% and 0.4% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, when compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to the reduction in higher margin license fees and other income, and an overall increase in model costs.

Salaries and Service Costs

Salaries and service costs consist of payroll and related costs and T&E required to deliver the Company's services to its clients and talent. The decrease in salaries and service costs by 1.6% for the three months ended in June 30, 2016 when comparing to the three months ended June 30, 2015, was primarily due to the Company reduction in T&E expenses. For the six months ended in June 30, 2016 when compared to six months ended in June 30, 2015, the increase of 5.4% was primarily due to severance payments to former employees of \$329 during the first six months of 2016.

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 Company's revenues than are salaries and service costs. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, office and general expenses increased by 12.2% and 25.5% when compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to recruiting fees related to the hiring of the Company's new Chief Executive Officer in January 2016, the hiring of the Company's new Chief Financial Officer in April 2016, and a \$159 accrual for non-income tax expenses during the first half of 2016.

Amortization and Depreciation

Depreciation and amortization expenses are incurred with respect to certain assets, including computer hardware, software, office equipment, furniture, and other intangibles. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, depreciation and amortization expenses decreased by 18.4% and 18.3% respectively; primarily due to several intangible assets becoming fully amortized. Fixed asset purchases (primarily related to technology) totaled \$387 and \$751 during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to \$318 and \$476 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 respectively.

Corporate Overhead

Corporate overhead expenses include director and executive chairman compensation, insurance, legal, audit and professional fees, corporate office rent and travel. Corporate overhead increased by 8.0% and 6.3% for the three and six months ended in June 30, 2016 when compared to the three and six months ended in June 30, 2015 primarily due to increase cost for legal services.

Operating Margin

Operating margin increased to 4.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to 3.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase for the three months ended June 30, 2016 was primarily as a result of higher revenue and gross profit margin.

Operating margin decreased to 2.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to 3.7% for the same period of 2015 primarily due to severance payments and recruiting fees.

Asset Impairment Assessment

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. No asset impairment charges were incurred during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company realized nominal foreign currency exchange gain during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 as compared to a loss in the same period of the prior year primarily due to fluctuations in currencies from Latin America, Great Britain and Europe in the prior year.

Income Taxes

Generally, the Company's combined effective tax rate is high relative to reported net income as a result of certain amounts of amortization expense and corporate overhead not being deductible and income being attributable to certain states in which it operates. Currently, the majority of taxes being paid by the Company are state taxes, not federal taxes. The Company operates in three states which have relatively high tax rates: California, New York and Florida. The Company's combined (federal and state) effective tax rate would be even higher if it were not for federal net operating loss carryforwards available to offset current federal taxable income. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had federal income tax loss carryforwards of approximately \$1,200, which are expected to be fully utilized upon filing the Company's 2015 income tax return during 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's primary liquidity needs are for working capital associated with performing services under its client contracts. Generally, the Company incurs significant operating expenses with payment terms shorter than its average collections on billings.

The Company's cash balance decreased to \$3,476 at June 30, 2016, from \$4,556 at December 31, 2015. For the first half of 2016, cash balances decreased primarily as a result of cash flows used by operations of approximately \$246 and approximately \$751 of capital expenditures, of which \$547 related to the upgrade of the Company's accounting and reporting software. The use of cash flow by operating activity primarily resulted from an increase in accounts receivables driven by increased revenues during the first half of 2016.

The Company has a credit agreement with Amegy Bank National Association ("Amegy") which, as amended to date, provides a \$7,000 facility comprised of a \$4,000 revolving line of credit and up to a \$3,000 term loan which may be drawn at any time on or before October 24, 2016. The total availability of \$7,000 is subject to a borrowing base derived from 80% of eligible accounts receivable (as defined) and the Company's minimum net worth covenant of \$20,000. The revolving line of credit is due on October 24, 2016 with interest paid monthly at prime plus 0.50%. The term loan, which is currently undrawn, would be payable in 60 monthly payments of interest only at 4.25% until November 2016, followed by 47 equal monthly payments of principal and interest computed based on a 60-month amortization schedule and a final payment of principal and interest due on October 24, 2019. The revolving facility

contains the ability to issue up to \$500 of standby letters of credit. Outstanding letters of credit reduce the Company's availability under the facility. As of June 30, 2016, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility or the term loan.

Management believes that cash on hand, generated from operations and available under the Amegy credit agreement will be sufficient to fund operations for the next 12 months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2016, the Company had outstanding a \$222 irrevocable standby letter of credit under the Company's revolving credit facility with Amegy. The letter of credit serves as security under the lease relating to the Company's office space in New York City that expires February 2021.

Effect of Inflation

Inflation has not historically 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

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements include the consolidated accounts of Wilhelmina and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Revenue Recognition

In compliance with generally accepted accounting principles in United States of America, when reporting revenue gross as a principal versus net as an agent, the Company assesses whether the Company, 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 talents 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 the Company acts as an agent on behalf of the model or talent, the Company records revenue when earned and collectability is

reasonably assured, 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. The Company also records fees from licensees when the revenues are earned and collectability is reasonably assured.

Advances to models for the cost of initial portfolios and other out-of-pocket costs, which are reimbursable only from collections from the Company's clients as a result of future work, are expensed to model costs as incurred. Any repayments of such costs are credited to model costs in the period received.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill consists primarily of customer and talent relationships arising from past business acquisitions. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over useful lives ranging from two to seven years. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not subject to amortization, but rather to an annual assessment of impairment by applying a fair-value based test. A significant amount of judgment is required in estimating fair value and performing goodwill impairment tests.

The Company annually assesses whether the carrying value of its intangible assets exceeds their fair value and, if necessary, records an impairment loss equal to any such excess. Each interim 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. No asset impairment charges were incurred during the quarters ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are accounted for at net realizable 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.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company continually assesses the need for a tax valuation allowance based on all available information. As of June 30, 2016, and as a result of this assessment, the Company believes that its deferred tax assets are more likely than not to be realized. In addition, the Company continuously evaluates its tax contingencies.

Accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements requires a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Also, consideration should be given to de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. There was no change to the net amount of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as a result of the Company's tax positions.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not required for smaller reporting company.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information it is required to disclose in the reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, have evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. During the most recent fiscal quarter, there have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

On October 24, 2013, a purported class action lawsuit was brought against the Company by former Wilhelmina model Alex Shanklin and others (the “Shanklin Litigation”), in New York State Supreme Court (New York County) by the same lead counsel who represented plaintiffs in a prior, now-dismissed action brought by Louisa Raske (the “Raske Litigation”). The claims in the Shanklin Litigation initially included breach of contract and unjust enrichment allegations arising out of matters similar to the Raske Litigation, such as the handling and reporting of funds on behalf of models and the use of model images. Other parties named as defendants in the Shanklin Litigation include other model management companies, advertising firms, and certain advertisers. On January 6, 2014, the Company moved to dismiss the Amended Complaint in the Shanklin Litigation for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted and other grounds, and other defendants also filed motions to dismiss. On August 11, 2014, the court denied the motion to dismiss as to Wilhelmina and other of the model management defendants. Further, on March 3, 2014, the judge assigned to the Shanklin Litigation wrote the Office of the New York Attorney General bringing the case to its attention, generally describing the claims asserted therein against the model management defendants, and stating that the case “may involve matters in the public interest.” The judge’s letter also enclosed a copy of his decision in the Raske Litigation, which dismissed that case. Plaintiffs have retained substitute counsel, who has filed a Second and now Third Amended Complaint. Plaintiffs’ Third Amended Complaint asserts causes of action for alleged breaches of the plaintiffs’ management contracts with the defendants, conversion, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, and unjust enrichment. The Third Amended Complaint also alleges that the plaintiff models were at all relevant times employees, and not independent contractors, of the model management defendants, and that defendants violated the New York Labor Law in several respects, including, among other things, by allegedly failing to pay the models the minimum wages and overtime pay required thereunder, not maintaining accurate payroll records, and not providing plaintiffs with full explanations of how their wages and deductions therefrom were computed. The Third Amended Complaint seeks certification of the action as a class action, damages in an amount to be determined at trial, plus interest, costs, attorneys’ fees, and such other relief as the court deems proper. On October 6, 2015, Wilhelmina filed a motion to dismiss as to most of the plaintiffs’ claims, and oral argument on the motion was heard by the Court in June 2016. The judge reserved decision and it is not known when the decision will be issued. The Company believes the claims asserted in the Third Amended Complaint are without merit, and intends to continue to vigorously defend the action.

On June 6, 2016, another purported class action lawsuit was brought against the Company by former Wilhelmina model Shawn Pressley and others (the “Pressley Litigation”), in New York State Supreme Court (New York County) by the same counsel representing the plaintiffs in the Shanklin Litigation, and asserting identical, although more recent, claims as those in the Shanklin Litigation. On June 14, 2016, the Court stayed all proceedings in the Pressley Litigation until a decision is issued on the motion to dismiss in the Shanklin Litigation. The Company believes the claims asserted in the Pressley Litigation are without merit, and intends to vigorously defend the action.

On August 20, 2015, a lawsuit was brought against the Company and the Company's former Chief Accounting Officer by a former employee, Angel Betancourt. The lawsuit alleges that the plaintiff was discriminated against during his time of employment and upon his termination. The lawsuit further alleges that the plaintiff was not compensated due to misclassification by the Company under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. The proceeding is in the preliminary stages, and by agreement with the Plaintiff further action in the lawsuit has been abated pending ongoing settlement discussions. The Company expects that the lawsuit will be resolved within the limits of the Company's insurance coverage.

In addition to the legal proceedings disclosed herein, the Company is also engaged in various legal proceedings that are routine in nature and incidental to its business. None of these routine proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, are believed, in the Company's opinion, to have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position or its results of operations.

Item 1.A. Risk Factors.

Not required for smaller reporting company.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

During 2012, the Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program whereby the Company could repurchase up to 500,000 shares of its outstanding Common Stock. During 2013, the Board of Directors renewed and extended the Company's share repurchase authority to enable it to repurchase up to an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock. The shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions at prices the Company deems appropriate. The program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of Common Stock and may be modified or suspended at any time at the Company's discretion. No shares were purchased during the second quarter ended June 30, 2016.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The following is a list of exhibits filed as part of this Form 10-Q:

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Wilhelmina International, Inc. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Form S-1/A, dated January 30, 2012).
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Wilhelmina International, Inc. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 8-K, dated July 10, 2014).
3.3	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Wilhelmina International, Inc. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K, dated May 18, 2011).
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	Form of Rights Certificate (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K, dated July 10, 2006).
4.4	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).

- 4.5 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).
- 4.6 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).
- 4.7 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).
- 4.8 Fifth Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated April 29, 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 May 3, 2010).
- 4.9 Sixth Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated June 2, 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 June 2, 2010).
- 4.10 Seventh Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated July 2, 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 July 2, 2010).
- 4.11 Eighth Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated August 2, 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 August 2, 2010).
- 4.12 Ninth Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated September 2, 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 September 2, 2010).
- 4.13 Tenth Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated October 1, 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 October 1, 2010).
- 4.14 Eleventh Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated October 18, 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 October 21, 2010).
- 4.15 Twelfth Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated December 8, 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 December 9, 2010).
- 4.16 Thirteenth Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated April 23, 2013, 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 April 23, 2013).
- 4.17 Fourteenth Amendment to Rights Agreement, dated July 10, 2014, by and between Wilhelmina International, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-K, dated July 10, 2014).
- 4.18 Letter Agreement, dated as of April 24, 2013, by and between Wilhelmina International, Inc. and Ronald L. Chez (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, dated April 23, 2013).
- 4.19 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).
- 4.20 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).

10.1

Edgar Filing: Wilhelmina International, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Letter agreement dated April 4, 2016, between Wilhelmina International, Inc. and James McCarthy (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed April 25, 2016).

10.2 Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated May 13, 2016, by and among Wilhelmina International, Inc., Amegy Bank National Association and the guarantors' signatory thereto (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed May 17, 2016).

10.3 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated June 29, 2016, between Wilhelmina International, Inc. and William J. Wackermann (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed June 30, 2016).

31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer in Accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.*

31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer in Accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.*

32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer in Accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.*

32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer in Accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.*

101.INS XBRL Instance Document*

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema*

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase*

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase*

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase*

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase*

* Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.
(Registrant)

Date: August 12, 2016 By: /s/ James A. McCarthy
Name: James A. McCarthy
Chief Financial Officer
Title:
(Principal Financial Officer)