

K TEL INTERNATIONAL INC
Form 10-K
November 22, 2006

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(MARK ONE)

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

For the fiscal year ended **June 30, 2006**

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 **1-07115**

K-TEL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Minnesota

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

41-0946588

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2491 Xenium Lane North, Plymouth, Minnesota

(Address of principal executive offices)

55441

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(763) 559-5566**

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

(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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

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

As of November 17, 2006, the aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant based on the last sale price as reported by the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board on such date was \$211,189.

As of November 17, 2006, the registrant had 13,653,738 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

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SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Certain statements of a non-historical nature under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and elsewhere in this Form 10-K constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "should," or "continue" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical results or from those results currently anticipated or projected. Such factors include, among other things, the following: changes in consumer purchasing; demand for and market

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acceptance of new and existing products; the impact from competition for recorded music; the outcome of legal proceedings; dependence on suppliers and distributors; success of marketing and promotion efforts; technological changes and difficulties; availability of financing; foreign currency variations; general economic, political and business conditions; and other matters. See **Risk Factors** in Item 1A for additional information. We undertake no obligation to release publicly the result of any revisions to these forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

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PART I

ITEM 1: BUSINESS

K-tel International, Inc. (the Company, K-tel or the registrant) was incorporated in 1968 and currently has its corporate offices located in Plymouth, Minnesota. Through its operating subsidiaries, K-tel licenses its music catalog internationally and markets entertainment products mainly derived from its catalog through retail and direct response marketing channels in the United States and Europe. The Company has a focused method of distribution that targets the strengths of selected individual retailers and supplies products suited to each retailer's needs. These products are derived mainly from the Company's master recordings music catalog with the objective of realizing more competitive profit margins. K-tel seeks to license its name and trademarks to other companies. Licenses are granted for a royalty or fee, with no cost to the Company.

Description of Businesses

Music Licensing and Sales

K-tel's primary activity is licensing music to other record companies and to other segments of the entertainment industry. K-tel owns a proprietary master music catalog of approximately 6,000 titles consisting of original recordings and re-recordings of music from the 1950's through today. The Company licenses the rights to its master recordings to third parties worldwide for use in albums. The Company also licenses its master recordings for films, television programs, commercials and electronic downloads to various media formats, for either a flat fee or a royalty based on the number of units sold. Licensing of its proprietary music rights to third parties has historically been an important revenue source for K-tel.

The Company also markets and distributes pre-recorded compact discs utilizing the Company's master recordings in its music catalog. Customers include retailers, wholesalers and rack service distributors. These products are also sold through subsidiaries and licensees in the United States, United Kingdom and elsewhere in Europe. The principal entertainment products that K-tel markets and sells consist primarily of pre-recorded thematic music packages in a compilation format featuring various artists. These thematic music selections, which cover nearly all music genres, are targeted at a variety of age groups. K-tel provides marketing support for its music sales through cooperative advertising with retailers, print media, radio and television advertising, and in-store promotions and displays.

One customer, I Tunes, accounted for approximately 15.2% of K-tel's revenue for the year ended June 30, 2006. The loss of, or a substantial reduction in, business from this customer could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

K-tel delivers music products through licensing its master music catalog to other music companies, through electronic downloads of the Company's master music catalog and sales of CDs through traditional wholesale and retail distribution channels. Digital music distribution provides both significant risks and opportunities for K-tel. The risks include K-tel's uncertain ability to compete with other music companies from a marketing and technological standpoint. The Company believes there are additional opportunities to license its owned library of master recordings and is pursuing alternative licensing and distribution opportunities.

The Company's ability to continue its present operations and implement future expansion plans successfully is contingent mainly upon its ability to maintain its line of credit arrangements with K-5 Leisure Products, Inc., the Company's largest shareholder which is controlled by Philip Kives, the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of K-tel (see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements), increase its revenues and profit margins, and ultimately attain and sustain profitable operations. Without increased revenues and sustained profitability, the cash generated from the Company's current operations will likely be inadequate to fund operations and service the Company's indebtedness on an ongoing basis. Management is focusing its efforts on music licensing and music distribution. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will achieve profitable operations through these efforts or be able to continue operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

Competition

The music business is highly competitive. K-tel's competitors include national and regional companies; certain of these competitors (Sony BMG Corp., Time Warner, Inc. and EMI) dominate the market for licensing and pre-recorded music. K-tel does not have the financial resources, nor does it have the depth or breadth of catalog, distribution capabilities or current repertoire of these companies. K-tel's ability to compete in the future depends upon a number of factors, including its ability to:

- obtain licenses with independent music labels and manufacturers;
- expand the customer base for the Company's master music catalog for digital downloads; and
- build upon and maintain its reputation for licensing, producing, marketing and distributing high quality music.

The major pre-recorded music companies, either directly or through subsidiaries, now manufacture and distribute pre-recorded music compilations in direct competition with K-tel's music compilation products. With this competition, the Company relies on its own Dominion master music catalog for the production of music compilations.

Intellectual Property

The Company believes that the K-tel® name and mark are well recognized and are therefore valuable assets of the Company. The Company pursues the registration of its trademarks and service marks in the U.S. and internationally. Effective trademark, service mark and copyright protection may not be available in every country in which the Company's products and services are made available. Federal and state trademark registrations continue indefinitely, so long as the trademarks are in use and periodic renewals and other required filings are made.

The Company regards its copyrights, service marks, trademarks, trade dress, trade secrets and similar intellectual property as critical to its success, and relies on trademark and copyright law, trade secret protection and confidentiality and/or license agreements with its employees, customers, partners and others to protect its proprietary rights. K-tel believes strongly in protecting its intellectual property and will seek protection for new products and marks whenever the Company believes it is advisable. K-tel cannot assure you that any trademarks held by it will be valid, enforceable or otherwise of value to the Company in relation to its competitors or the market in general, or that any trademark for which it has applied or may apply will be granted.

In addition to trademark protection, the Company generally obtains copyrights in music works, compilations and sound recordings.

Employees

On June 30, 2006, K-tel employed 10 full time and 3 part time people worldwide.

Financial and Geographic Information

For financial information about the Company's business segment and geographic area operations for each of the three fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 (see Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements).

ITEM 1A: RISK FACTORS

The following are certain risk factors that could affect the Company's business, financial condition, operation results and cash flows. These risk factors should be considered in connection with evaluating the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K because these risk factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement. The risks highlighted below are not the only ones the Company faces. If any of these events actually occur, the Company's business, financial condition, operating results or cash flows could be negatively affected. The Company cautions you to keep in mind these risk factors and to refrain from attributing undue certainty to any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report.

Continuing losses could affect the Company's ability to obtain additional working capital.

The Company has incurred losses in recent fiscal years and expects to continue incurring losses for the foreseeable future. Continuation of the Company's operations will require additional working capital and continued access to financing to meet working capital requirements and develop new business opportunities which may not be available on acceptable terms or at all.

In addition, the report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal year 2006 includes an explanatory paragraph expressing doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The level of the Company's indebtedness could adversely affect financial condition.

The Company has primarily funded its recent operations through secured loans from K-5 Leisure Products, Inc. (K-5), the Company's largest shareholder which is controlled by Philip Kives, the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of K-tel. Although K-5 continues to advance funds sufficient to meet the Company's needs at this time, there can be no assurance that K-5 will continue to advance funds sufficient to meet the Company's needs or that the Company will be able to obtain additional financing upon favorable terms or at all when required.

A substantial portion of total net sales are from a small group of customers. A reduction in sales to any of these customers could have a material adverse effect on net sales and profitability.

The Company believes that sales to a small group of customers will continue to represent a significant percentage of total net sales. Substantially all of the products the Company distributes to these customers are supplied on a non-exclusive basis under arrangements that may be cancelled without cause and upon short notice, and retail customers generally are not required to make minimum purchases. If the Company is unable to continue to sell products to this select group of customers or is unable to maintain sales to these customers at current levels and cannot find other customers to replace these sales, there would be an adverse impact on net sales and profitability. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to recognize a significant amount of revenue from sales to any specific customer.

The Company may not have the resources necessary to successfully compete in the music industry.

The music business is highly competitive and dominated by several major record companies that have greater financial resources than the Company and have a larger depth and breadth of catalog, distribution capabilities and current repertoire than the Company, making it difficult to compete in this market. The major pre-recorded music companies, either directly or through subsidiaries, now manufacture or distribute pre-recorded music compilations in direct competition with the Company's music compilation products.

Technology developments may adversely affect net sales, margins and results of operations.

Home entertainment products have traditionally been marketed and delivered on a physical delivery basis. If, in the future, these products are increasingly marketed and delivered through technology transfers, such as electronic downloading through the Internet or similar delivery methods, then the Company's retail and wholesale distribution business could be negatively impacted. As electronic downloading grows through Internet retailers, competition between suppliers to electronic retailers in traditional ways will intensify and likely negatively impact net sales and margins. If the Company is unable to develop the necessary vendor and customer relationships to facilitate additional electronic downloading or if the terms of these arrangements differ from those related to physical product sales the Company's business may be materially harmed.

Increased counterfeiting or piracy may negatively affect the demand for entertainment products.

The recorded music industry has been adversely affected by counterfeiting of CDs and DVDs and also by websites and technologies that allow consumers to illegally download and access music. Increased proliferation of these alternative access methods could impair the Company's ability to generate sales.

The Company may not be able to successfully protect its intellectual property rights.

The Company regards its copyrights, service marks, trademarks, and similar intellectual property critical to its success, and relies on trademark and copyright law to protect the intellectual property the Company licenses. Infringement on the Company's intellectual property may lead to litigation to protect the Company's intellectual property rights which could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could have a material effect on the Company's business.

Product returns or inventory obsolescence could reduce sales and profitability or negatively impact liquidity.

The Company maintains a significant investment in product inventory. Like other companies operating in the music industry, product returns from retail customers are significant when expressed as a percentage of revenues. Weakening market conditions could lead to increased product returns, increasing the Company's inventory and increasing the need for higher obsolescence reserve. Adverse financial conditions could cause a significant decline in the value and marketability of products, possibly making it difficult to recover initial product acquisition costs. Under such circumstances, the Company's business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows, could be adversely affected. The Company maintains a sales return reserve based on historical product line experience rates. The Company can not assure that reserves will be adequate to cover potential returns.

If the Company is unable to successfully remediate the material weaknesses in its internal controls, the Company's ability to report its financial results on a timely and accurate basis may be adversely affected.

The Company has reported material weaknesses and the actions taken to address them. Such remediation may not prove effective. Further, should any material weaknesses develop, there are no assurances that the Company will be able to remediate them in a manner satisfactory to outside parties. This could result in the Company not being able to report its financial results on a timely basis, harm our operating results, or result in material misstatements in our financial statements. In addition, the Company may be unable to have its internal controls over financial reporting attested to by our independent registered public accounting firm when required.

ITEM 1B: UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

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ITEM 2: PROPERTIES

K-tel's corporate offices and U.S. operations are located in leased facilities in Plymouth, a suburb of Minneapolis, Minnesota, consisting of approximately 3,000 square feet of office space and approximately 4,500 square feet of warehouse. K-tel's foreign subsidiaries lease a total of approximately 1,350 square feet of office space. See Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements for a summary of the lease agreements.

ITEM 3: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

K-tel International, Inc. vs. Tristar Products, Inc.

On March 14, 2000, K-tel and its subsidiary in Germany commenced an action in U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota for breach of express and implied warranties against Tristar Products, Inc. This action arose out of Tristar's sale to K-tel of a defective home exercise product called the BunBlaster for resale in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. By written contract, Tristar agreed to indemnify K-tel for injuries and damages arising out of the resale of those goods.

On April 30, 2001, Tristar asserted a patent and trademark/ trade-dress counterclaim against K-tel for allegedly passing off a product called the K-tel Hook and Hang while allegedly a distributor of the original patented Tristar Hook and Hang product. The Company denied the allegation because it never was a distributor of this or any similar product.

On December 30, 2004, a Mutual General Release and Settlement Agreement was signed by K-tel and Tristar, whereby both companies agreed to mutual releases and Tristar agreed to pay K-tel \$350,000. The payment of \$350,000 was received on February 18, 2005.

Other Litigation and Disputes

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K-tel and its subsidiaries are also involved in other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of their business. With all litigation matters, management considers the likelihood of loss based on the facts and circumstances. If management determines that a loss is probable and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated, such amount is recorded as a liability. Although the outcome of any such legal proceedings cannot be predicted, in the opinion of management there is currently no legal proceeding pending or asserted against or involving K-tel for which the outcome is likely to have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of K-tel.

Subsidiary s Liquidation

In November 2000, the Company s consumer products subsidiary in the United Kingdom, K-tel Marketing Ltd., ceased operations and began voluntary liquidation proceedings. At the initial meeting of the creditors on November 24, 2000, the creditors voted for the liquidation to become a creditors liquidation under English law. The Company has not been informed by the liquidators or their counsel of any plan to attempt to hold it or any of its subsidiaries liable for any of the commitments of K-tel Marketing Ltd. Management believes the Company will have no ongoing material liability related to K-tel Marketing Ltd. as a result of the liquidation proceeding. As the only secured creditor, the Company received distributions of approximately \$138,000 on March 1, 2004 and \$76,000 on May 14, 2004.

In June 2004, the Company received funds for the sale of assets and the collections of accounts receivables related to the March 2001 bankruptcy of K-tel International (USA), Inc., the Company s music distribution subsidiary in the United States. The Company received approximately \$220,000 for assets sold by a third party and received approximately \$113,000 in account receivable collections.

ITEM 4: SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of K-tel s security holders during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006.

Executive officers of the registrant

Each of our Company s executive officers is appointed to serve until his or her successor is duly appointed or his or her earlier removal or resignation from office.

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The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the executive officers of K-tel at November 22, 2006.

Name of Officer	Age	Positions and Offices Held
Philip Kives	77	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
Kimmy Lockwood	50	Controller, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

Philip Kives, age 77, has held various offices and/or managerial positions with K-tel for more than thirty-five years. Mr. Kives is currently the Company's Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director.

Kimmy Lockwood, age 50, served as the Company's Controller from 1997 until July 2005, and from July 2006 until present. From July 2005 to July 2006, Ms. Lockwood was Assistant Controller for Heritage Development, Inc., a land development company based in Little Canada, Minnesota. She was appointed Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer in September 2006.

PART II

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

On November 13, 2006, there were 1,388 record holders of K-tel's common stock and 13,653,738 shares outstanding. The Company's common stock is traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol KTEL.

The following table shows the range of high and low closing prices per share of K-tel's common stock for the fiscal year periods indicated. Such over-the-counter market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

	2006		2005	
	High	Low	High	Low
1st Quarter	\$.08	\$.04	\$.15	\$.10
2nd Quarter	\$.04	\$.03	\$.12	\$.10
3rd Quarter	\$.03	\$.02	\$.13	\$.08
4th Quarter	\$.06	\$.02	\$.10	\$.06

No cash dividends were declared on K-tel's common stock during fiscal year 2006 or 2005 and K-tel does not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The declaration or payment by K-tel of dividends, if any, on its common stock in the future is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on K-tel's earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other relevant factors. The declaration or payment by K-tel of dividends is also subject to the terms of its credit facility.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information as of June 30, 2006 with respect to compensation plans under which the Company's equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	46,000	(1) \$ 5.51	2,951,778 (2)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	2,182,939	(3) \$ 0.08	
Total	2,228,939	\$ 0.19	2,951,778

(1) Consists of 46,000 shares issuable pursuant to options granted under the Company's 1997 Stock Option Plan.

(2) Represents shares of common stock remaining available for future issuance under the Company's 1997 Stock Option Plan, as amended.

(3) Includes non-qualified stock options to purchase 95,000 shares of common stock issued outside the Company's 1997 Stock Option Plan to each of Jay William Smalley, Richard R. Marklund and Wesley C. Hayne in connection with such non-employee directors' appointment to the Company's Compensation/ Stock Option Committee and a non-qualified stock option to purchase 15,000 shares of common stock issued outside the Company's 1997 Stock Option Plan to Jay William Smalley in consideration of his past and continued service on the Company's board of directors. See Director Compensation in Item 11. Includes an aggregate of 1,882,939 shares of common stock issued pursuant to a stock option exchange program approved on March 18, 2003 by a committee of the Company's board of directors comprised solely of independent directors. Under the program, three optionees agreed to the cancellation of previously awarded options under the Company's 1997 Stock Option Plan and the Company agreed to issue options to purchase an equal number of shares outside the Company's stock option plan not earlier than six months and one day after the date of cancellation of the previously awarded options, such options to be issued at an exercise price per share equal to the then fair market value of the Company's common stock and to expire ten years after the new date of grant. On November 18, 2003, the replacements options were issued at a price per share of \$.08. There was no compensation expense recognized as a result of this exchange.

ITEM 6: SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following summary of consolidated operations and certain balance sheet information includes the consolidated results of operations of K-tel and its subsidiaries as of and for each of the five years in the period ended June 30, 2006. This summary should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report. All share and per share amounts are based on the weighted average shares issued. All amounts are in thousands of dollars, except per share data.

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Net sales	\$ 4,804	\$ 6,041	\$ 6,679	\$ 7,234	\$ 6,891
Operating income (loss)	\$ (425)	\$ (90)	\$ (33)	\$ 149	\$ (46)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations(1)	\$ (11)	\$ 151	\$ (52)	\$ (581)	\$ (180)
Extraordinary item(2)	\$	\$	\$ 347	\$	\$ 894
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,211)	\$ (457)	\$ (87)	\$ (892)	\$ 300
Net loss per share:					
Continuing operations	\$ (.09)	\$ (.04)	\$ (.03)	\$ (.02)	\$ (.03)
Total assets	\$ 3,272	\$ 4,695	\$ 4,496	\$ 5,301	\$ 4,610

(1) The income (loss) from discontinued operations reflects the operations of the Company's consumer products business, net of any income taxes allocated to it. The Company discontinued its consumer products operations in Germany in June 2000, in the United Kingdom in November 2000, and in the United States in January 2001. The

income in fiscal 2005 also includes the \$350,000 lawsuit settlement received from Tristar that had originated in the discontinued consumer products business.

(2) The extraordinary items reflect activity related to subsidiary liquidations and are shown net of any income taxes allocated to them. The activity in fiscal 2004 relates to distributions received from the liquidation of K-tel Marketing, Ltd. in the United Kingdom and proceeds from the sale of assets and collections on accounts receivable related K-tel International, (USA), Inc. that had filed for bankruptcy in March 2001. The extraordinary item in fiscal 2002 relates to the net liability that existed on K-tel Marketing, Ltd. when it filed for voluntary liquidation and was subsequently removed when the Company received assurances that it would not be held liable for any of K-tel Marketing, Ltd. s debts.

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

General

Through its operating subsidiary, Dominion Entertainment, Inc. (Dominion), K-tel licenses its master music catalog internationally and has entered into licensing agreements with several companies that offer electronic downloads via their internet sites of many of Dominion's owned masters. K-tel and Dominion have also entered into agreements with BCI to market and sell entertainment products derived from Dominion's master music catalog under the K-tel logo in the United States and Canada.

Through another subsidiary, K-tel Entertainment, Inc., K-tel has a focused method of distribution that targets the strengths of selected individual retailers and supplies products suited to each retailer's specific needs. These new products are primarily derived from the Company's master recordings music catalog with the objective of realizing more competitive profit margins. The Company also seeks to license its name and marks to other businesses for a royalty or fee.

A. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following sections discuss the results of operations by business segment. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for additional segment information. General corporate expenses of \$510,000 in the year ended June 30, 2006, \$656,000 in the year ended June 30, 2005 and \$869,000 in the year ended June 30, 2004 have been allocated to the segments.

FISCAL 2006 VERSUS FISCAL 2005

Net sales for the year ended June 30, 2006 were \$4,804,000, a decrease of 20.5% from fiscal 2005 sales of \$6,041,000. This sales decrease was attributed to reduced domestic music revenue. The net loss for fiscal 2006 was \$1,211,000 or \$.09 per share, compared to a net loss of \$457,000, or \$.03 per share in fiscal 2005.

In fiscal 2005, the Company recorded and received \$350,000 from the settlement of a lawsuit that involved the discontinued subsidiary, K-tel Consumer Products, Inc.

The following sections discuss the results of continuing operations by business segment.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS

Licensing

Licensing revenues were \$2,748,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$1,489,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005, an increase of 84.6%. The increase was primarily due to the increased domestic licensing revenue related to the Company's licensing agreements with BCI and the agreements with companies that offer electronic downloads of the Dominion master music catalog via their internet sites.

Operating income in the licensing segment was \$1,102,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006 and \$326,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005, an increase of \$776,000.

Music

Net sales in the music segment were \$2,056,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$4,552,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005, a decrease of 54.8%. The decrease was primarily due to decreased domestic music sales related to the Company's transition from primarily a distribution business to a licensing business.

Cost of goods sold in the music segment decreased to \$1,467,000 or 71.3% of net sales for the year ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$2,422,000 or 53.2% of net sales for the year ended June 30, 2005, primarily due to the decrease in domestic music sales. The segment's advertising expenses, which consist primarily of co-operative advertising payments, trade advertising and promotions, increased to \$209,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$123,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005 due primarily to increased promotional programs in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the segment were \$1,907,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006 compared to \$2,423,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005. The primary reason for the decrease was the efforts to reduce the Company's overhead costs at the Company's offices in the United States and the United Kingdom. The music segment incurred an operating loss of \$1,527,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006 compared to an operating loss of \$416,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005.

FISCAL 2005 VERSUS FISCAL 2004

Net sales for the year ended June 30, 2005 were \$6,041,000, a decrease of 9.6% from fiscal 2004 sales of \$6,679,000. This sales decrease was attributed to reduced licensing activity. The net loss for fiscal 2005 was \$457,000, or \$.03 per share, compared to a net loss of \$87,000, or \$.01 per share, in fiscal 2004.

In fiscal 2005, the Company recorded and received \$350,000 from the settlement of a lawsuit that involved the discontinued subsidiary, K-tel Consumer Products, Inc.

In fiscal 2004 the Company received approximately \$214,000 from the liquidation of K-tel Marketing LTD., the Company's consumer products subsidiary in the United Kingdom, which ceased operations in November 2000, and approximately \$333,000 from the sale of assets and account receivable collections related to the March 2001 bankruptcy of K-tel International, (USA), Inc., the Company's music distribution subsidiary in the United States (see Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements). The \$547,000 of distributions were recorded as extraordinary items, net of income taxes.

The following sections discuss the results of continuing operations by business segment.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS

Licensing

Licensing revenues were \$1,489,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005 compared to \$1,916,000 for the year ended June 30, 2004, a decrease of 22.3%. Both domestic and European revenue decreased due primarily to the overall decrease in sales of the retail music business. Operating income in the licensing segment was \$326,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005 and \$959,000 for the year ended June 30, 2004, a decrease of 66.1%.

Music

Net sales in the music segment were \$4,552,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005 compared to \$4,763,000 for the year ended June 30, 2004, a decrease of 4.4%. The decrease was primarily related to the discontinued sales of unprofitable budget music DVDs.

Cost of goods sold in the music segment decreased to 53.2% of net sales for the year ended June 30, 2005 compared to 67.6% of net sales for the year ended June 30, 2004, due primarily to the higher cost as a percentage of sales of the budget music DVDs which were discontinued in fiscal 2005. Advertising expenses within the segment, which consist primarily of co-operative advertising payments, trade advertising and promotions, increased to \$123,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005 compared to \$110,000 for the year ended June 30, 2004 due primarily to increased promotional programs in fiscal 2005 compared to fiscal 2004.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the segment remained flat at \$2,423,000 for the year ended June

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30, 2005 compared to \$2,424,000 for the year ended June 30, 2004. The music segment incurred an operating loss of \$416,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005 compared to an operating loss of \$992,000 for the year ended June 30, 2004.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue Recognition - The Company derives its revenue mainly from two sources: license revenue from the licensing of Company-owned masters and the sale of music compilations (predominately compact discs) produced by the Company. License revenue is recognized when payment is received from customers or when known amounts are receivable, as prior to that date collection is not considered probable. Revenue from music sales is recognized at the time of shipment to the customer. Most music sales are made with a right of return of unsold goods. Estimated reserves for returns are established by management based upon historical experience and product mix and are subject to ongoing review and adjustment by the Company. These reserves are recorded at the time of sale and are reflected as a reduction in revenues. The Company's reserve for returns was \$126,000 at June 30, 2006 and \$221,000 at June 30, 2005.

Rights to Use Music Product - Certain of the Company's compilation products are master recordings under license from record companies and publishers. In most instances, minimum guarantees or non-refundable advances are required to obtain the licenses and are realized through future sales of the product. The amounts paid for minimum guarantees or non-refundable advances are capitalized and charged to expense as sales are made. The unrealized portion of guarantees and advances is included in royalty advances in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Licenses are subject to audit by licensors. When anticipated sales appear to be insufficient to fully recover the minimum guarantees or non-refundable advances, a provision against current operations is made for anticipated losses.

Royalties - The Company has entered into license agreements with various record companies and publishers under which it pays royalties on units sold. The Company accrues royalties using contractual rates and certain estimated rates on applicable units sold. The contractual royalty liability is computed quarterly and the accrued royalty balance is adjusted accordingly. The royalty agreements are subject to audit by licensors.

Inventory - The Company records lower of cost or market adjustments for inventory based upon estimated market prices to sell identified inventory items that are slow moving. The Company reviews this estimate quarterly and the estimate is adjusted accordingly.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. FIN 48 prescribes 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. The interpretation requires that the Company recognize in the financial statements the impact of a tax position. Recognition is allowed if the tax position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, which replaced SFAS No. 123 and superseded APB 25. SFAS No. 123R addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which a company receives employee services in exchange for either equity instruments of the company or liabilities that are based on the fair value of the company's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. Under SFAS No. 123R, companies will no longer be able to account for the share-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic method in accordance with APB 25 but will be required to account for such transactions using a fair-value method and recognize the expense in the consolidated statement of operations. SFAS No. 123R is effective beginning in the Company's first quarter of fiscal year 2007. Under SFAS 123R, the Company must determine the appropriate fair value model to be used for valuing share-based payments, the amortization method for compensation cost and the transition method to be used at date of adoption. The transition methods include prospective and retroactive adoption options. The Company has begun, but has not completed, evaluating the impact of the adoption of

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SFAS 123R on its results of operations. In connection with evaluating the impact of SFAS 123R, the Company is considering the potential implementation of different valuation methods to determine the fair value of share-based compensation. The Company believes the adoption of SFAS 123R will not

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have a material impact on our results of operations, regardless of the valuation method used.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The table below discloses a summary of the Company's specified contractual obligations at June 30, 2006 (in thousands):

	Total	Under 1 Year	1-3 Years
Notes payable to affiliate and other	\$ 12,098	\$ 12,098	\$
Operating leases	161	46	115
Total	\$ 12,259	\$ 12,144	\$ 115

B. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

K-tel has a Line of Credit Agreement with K-5 Leisure Products, Inc. (K-5), the Company's largest shareholder and an entity controlled by Philip Kives, the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of K-tel. Under the terms of the agreement (the K-5 Facility), K-5 has agreed to make available up to \$8,000,000 to K-tel on a revolving basis. The loan bears interest at a variable rate based upon the base rate of a nationally recognized lending institution (8.25% at June 30, 2006), expires July 20, 2008, and is subordinated to the Foothill loan (see below). The K-5 Facility contains the same covenants as the Foothill loan agreement. K-tel has pledged the stock of its foreign subsidiaries as collateral for the loan, and the loan carries a subordinated position to the Foothill loan on all other assets of the Company. K-tel had outstanding balances of \$8,098,000 and \$7,518,000 as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, under the K-5 Facility. At June 30, 2006, K-tel obtained a waiver from K-5 for its non-compliance under the covenants, limitations and restrictions of the credit agreement.

In addition, K-tel has a second loan agreement with K-5, under which K-5 assumed rights and obligations under a loan from the Company's former banker (Foothill Capital Corporation) pursuant to an Assignment and Acceptance Agreement dated February 27, 2001. This Foothill loan, which has been extended through July 20, 2008, provides for a \$10,000,000 credit facility consisting of a \$4,000,000 term loan due upon expiration, and a \$6,000,000 revolving facility under which borrowings are limited to a percent of eligible receivables. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at a variable rate based on a base rate of a nationally recognized lending institution plus 1% (9.25% at June 30, 2006) and are collateralized by the assets of certain Company subsidiaries in the United States, including accounts receivable, inventories, equipment, music library and general intangibles. The loan agreement contains certain financial and other covenants or restrictions, including the maintenance of a minimum shareholders' equity by K-tel, limitations on capital expenditures, restrictions on music library acquisitions, limitations on other indebtedness and restrictions on dividends paid by K-tel. As of June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005, K-tel had \$4,000,000 outstanding under the term loan and there were no borrowings under the revolving facility. At June 30, 2006, K-tel obtained a waiver from K-5 for its non-compliance under the covenants, limitations and restrictions of the credit agreement.

K-tel has primarily funded its recent operations through secured loans from K-5. Assuming K-5 continues to advance funds sufficient to meet the Company's needs, management currently believes that K-tel has sufficient cash and borrowing capacity to ensure the Company will continue operations for the foreseeable future. Although K-5 continues to advance funds sufficient to meet the Company's needs at this time, there can be no assurance that this will be adequate or continue in the future or that K-tel will be able to obtain additional financing upon favorable terms when required.

The Company's ability to continue its present operations is contingent mainly upon its ability to maintain its line of credit arrangements with K-5, increase its revenues and profit margins, and ultimately attain and sustain profitable operations. Without increased revenues and sustained profitability, the cash generated from the Company's current operations will likely be inadequate to fund operations and service the Company's indebtedness on an ongoing basis. Management is focusing its efforts on music licensing and limited music distribution. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will achieve profitable operations through these efforts. In the event the Company is unable to fund its operations and implement its current business plan properly, it may be unable to continue operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

ITEM 7A: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

K-tel is exposed to various market risks, including changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Market risk

is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. K-tel does not enter into derivatives or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

K-tel's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to K-tel's short-term borrowings. K-tel's short-term credit facilities carry a variable interest rate that does have an impact on future earnings and cash flows. At June 30, 2006, K-tel had variable rate debt of \$12,098,000. If the interest rate were to change 100 basis points, or 1%, while K-tel was borrowing at this level under the credit facilities, annual interest expense would change by approximately \$121,000.

Approximately 45.1% of K-tel's revenues during the year ended June 30, 2006 were derived from operations in Europe. The results of operations and financial position of K-tel's operations in Europe were principally measured in their respective currencies and translated into U.S. dollars. The effect of foreign currency fluctuations in these European countries is somewhat mitigated by the fact that expenses are generally incurred in the same currencies in which the revenue is generated.

The reported income of these subsidiaries will be higher or lower depending on the weakening or strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the respective foreign currency. If the U.S. dollar foreign currency rate were to change by 1%, the effect on income would have been approximately \$5,000 for the year ended June 30, 2006. Additionally, approximately 68% of K-tel's assets at June 30, 2006 were based in its foreign operations and were translated into U.S. dollars at foreign currency exchange rates in effect as of the end of each accounting period, with the effect of such translation reflected as a separate component of consolidated shareholders' equity (deficit). Accordingly, K-tel's consolidated shareholders' equity (deficit) will fluctuate depending on the weakening or strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the respective foreign currency.

ITEM 8: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The consolidated financial statements and related notes and schedules required by this Item are set forth in Part IV, Item 15, and identified in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

There were no changes in or disagreements with accountants during the years ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005.

ITEM 9A: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective because of the continued inability of the Company to file its reporting on a timely basis. The untimely filings have resulted in part from the follow up necessary to address the material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting that had been noted in fiscal year 2004.

The Company did not maintain effective controls over cash disbursements and payroll transactions at its UK subsidiary. In September 2004, the Company discovered that the former Chief Financial Officer of its UK subsidiary misappropriated funds from the subsidiary and one of its customers. Adjustments related to the reversal of overstated expenses and recovery of amounts misappropriated were included in the restatement of the Company's consolidated financial statements for periods prior to June 30, 2004 and for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 and resulted in the Company reporting a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting.

In response to this material weakness, the Company terminated the employee, undertook a full-scale investigation of the matter, retained a forensic auditing firm and dismissed the accounting firm in the UK that audited the UK subsidiary's financial books and records. In addition, the Company hired a new Financial Controller and stringent internal control procedures were created and implemented for the Company's purchasing, accounts payable, check signing, payroll, petty cash and financial reporting policies. Management believes that these procedures, implemented upon the discovery of the misappropriation of funds, have allowed the Company to remediate this material weakness and to improve its internal control over financial reporting.

In fiscal 2005 and 2004, it was also determined that the segregation of duties in the U.S. office was limited due to the small number of employees. This segregation of duties became further limited by vacancies that occurred in the Company's finance department. In particular, customer orders were recorded by the same person who initiated shipments, checks were deposited by the accounts receivable clerk, and employee payroll and changes were entered by the Operations Manager, who also distributed the payroll checks.

In response to this material weakness in the U.S. office, the former Controller was rehired in the period covered by this report and duties and responsibilities were revised to allow for improved segregation of duties and to increase the level of approvals and reviews. The foregoing remedial steps have allowed the Company to remediate its material weakness and to improve its internal control over financial reporting.

Other than as set forth above, during the fourth quarter ended June 30, 2006, there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10: DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The following describes the business, the business experience and background of each current director and executive officer of K-tel at November 22, 2006. No family relationships exist between K-tel's directors and executive officers, except that Mr. Smalley is the brother-in-law of Mr. Kives.

Each of our company's executive officers is appointed to serve until his or her successor is duly appointed or his or her earlier removal or resignation from office.

Wesley C. Hayne, age 58, was elected a director in November 2002. Since 2000, Mr. Hayne has been Chief Executive Officer of Biorefining, Inc., a company that develops, commercializes and licenses patented technologies capable of converting residual plant material into high-end, value-added products. From 1999 to 2000, Mr. Hayne was President of Cybrix Corporation, Inc., a company that provides solutions and leases staffing for computer security and disaster planning. From 1997 to 2000, Mr. Hayne was Chief Executive Officer of International Concept Development, Inc., a company that develops fast food restaurants in Europe. Mr. Hayne, one of our independent directors, serves as the audit committee financial expert as defined by Item 401(h) of Regulation S-K.

Philip Kives, age 77, founded K-tel in 1968 and has served as its Chairman of the Board since K-tel's inception. In addition, Mr. Kives has been the Chief Executive Officer and President for more than five years.

Kimmy Lockwood, age 50, served as the Company's Controller from 1997 until July 2005, and from July 2006 until present. She was appointed Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer in September 2006. From July 2005 to July 2006, Ms. Lockwood was Assistant Controller for Heritage Development, Inc., a land development company based in Little Canada, Minnesota.

Richard Marklund, age 61, was elected a director in November 2002. Since October 2006 Mr. Marklund has been Executive Vice President and Director of ASI Communications, Inc., an integrated marketing company. From 2002 until October 2006, he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Phoenix Newcastle Holdings, Inc., a management consulting company. From 2000 until 2002, Mr. Marklund served as Executive Vice President of WAM!NET, Inc., a telecommunication company. From 1998 until 2000, Mr. Marklund served as Chief Executive Officer of Hyperport International, Inc., a real estate development company.

Jay William Smalley, age 72, was elected a director in January 1999. From 1970 until 1998, Mr. Smalley served as Chief Executive Officer of JWS, Inc., a privately owned real estate development and sales company specializing in hotel, motel, industrial and residential properties. Since 1998, Mr. Smalley has been a broker and private contractor for Prudential California Realty.

Audit Committee

K-tel has a separate designated audit committee made up of Wesley C. Hayne, Richard Marklund and Jay William Smalley.

Code of Ethics

K-tel has adopted a code of ethics that applies to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. This code of ethics is available on K-tel's website at K-tel.com and in print upon written request to: Code of Ethics, K-tel International, Inc., 2491 Xenium Lane North, Plymouth, Minnesota 55441. Any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of the code of ethics will be posted to the above referenced website.

Other than as set forth above, during the fourth quarter ended June 30, 2006, there was no change in the ~~26~~ company

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires K-tel's officers, directors and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of K-tel's equity securities to file reports of ownership on Form 3 and changes in ownership on Form 4 or 5 with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such officers, directors and 10% shareholders also are required by Securities and Exchange Commission's rules to furnish K-tel with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file. Based solely on its review of the copies of such forms received by it, or written representations from certain reporting persons, the Company believes that during fiscal year 2006, its officers, directors and 10% shareholders filed all reports on a timely basis.

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Other than as set forth above, during the fourth quarter ended June 30, 2006, there was no change in the ~~27~~ company

ITEM 11: EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth the aggregate cash compensation paid to or accrued for each of K-tel's executive officers for services rendered to K-tel during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004. K-tel has no written employment agreements with its executive officers.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation Awards Securities Underlying Options	All Other Compensation
	Fiscal Year	Salary	Bonus		
Philip Kives	2006	\$	\$		\$
Chief Executive Officer	2005	\$	\$		\$